ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BELL.—On March 23, 1930, at "Graiers," Normandy, to DR. and Mrs. GODFREY BELL—a son (JOHN).

CLARIS.—On March 25, 1930, at White Lodge, Beconsfield, to BARBARA, wife of COMMANDER D. J. CLARIS, R.N. (Ret.)—a daughter (LEILA RACHEL).

COGHILL.—On March 26, 1930, at Castle Townshend, Co. Cork, the wife of J. COGHILL—a son.

DORREE.—On March 22, 1930, at Ambala, India, to MARJORIE (*née* Webster), wife of CAPTAIN T. S. DORREE, M.C., Royal Artillery—a son.

HICKS.—On March 25, 1930, to FREDA (*née* Pratt), wife of F. BRYAN HICKS, of 15, Boundary-road, N.W.8—a daughter.

JACKSON.—On March 25, 1930, at 31A, Thurloe-place, S.W.7, to DORIS (*née* Keogh), wife of GILBART JACKSON—a daughter (still-born).

JENNINGS.—On March 25, 1930, at Nottingham, to JOAN AUBREY (*née* Read), wife of J. R. JENNINGS, 5, Brunel-terrace, Derby-road, Nottingham—a son.

JOHNSON.—On March 26, 1930, to CAROL, wife of JOHN PALEY JOHNSON, 44, Mount-street, Mayfair—a son. (American papers, please copy.)

MALCOLM.—On March 23, 1930, at St. Mary's, Goring, Oxon, the wife of KENNETH J. MALCOLM, of a son.

MARSH.—On March 24, 1930, at Woodfield, Wordsley, Stourbridge, to ETHEL, wife of WALTER MARSH—a daughter.

MATSON.—On March 23, 1930, at Farnborough Park, to EILEEN, wife of R. C. MATSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Woking—a son.

MEE-VILLE.—On March 23, 1930, at Teak-Pench, Stockwood-road, Luton, to RUNA, wife of DR. H. R. MEEVILLE—a son.

OATLEY.—On March 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Clifton, Bristol, to MARGARET, wife of GEORGE L. OATLEY—a daughter.

RENTON.—On March 25, 1930, at 24, Ovington-gardens, S.W.3, to EILEEN and RONALD RENTON—a son.

SCOTT-BROWN.—On March 22, 1930, to MARGL AGNES FLORENCE, wife of E. G. SCOTT-BROWN, of Ash Hough, Esher—a daughter.

STUTTAFORD.—On March 24, 1930, to SIBYL (*née* Nell), wife of C. E. STUTTAFORD, Keenthorne, Egham, Surrey—a son.

WAIGHT.—On Feb. 8, 1930, at Menegrande, Venezuela, to MARY ELSIE (*née* Harvest), wife of A. W. WAIGHT, of Blackheath—a son.

WALKER.—On March 24, 1930, at Gulliver House, Bransford, to NANCY (*née* Gresham), wife of SAMUEL WALKER—a daughter.

WALLIS.—On Lady Day, March 25, 1930, at 7, Lower Brook-street, Ipswich, to BEATRICE GLADWYN, wife of E. J. S. WALLIS, Sudan Political Service—a daughter.

WAY.—On March 24, 1930, at 11, Harley-hill, Catterick Camp, to WYNEFRED, wife of CAPTAIN J. D. WAY, Royal Artillery—a son.

MARRIAGES

BASE : HARRASSER.—On March 22, 1930, at the Church of San Pietro, Trento, Italy, EDWARD HAROLD BASE, late Egyptian Civil Service, to MARIA HARRASSER.

BERRY : LIDDELL.—On March 14, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. G. E. Dodd, M.A., BRYAN, William Berry, Allahabad Bank, Limited, to LOUISE, younger daughter of ANDREW LIDDELL, Road, Christchurch Park, Sutton, Surrey.

CHAMBERS : WHITE.—On March 20, 1930, at the Ealing Congregational Church, by the Rev. Wilton E. Fry, M.A., Gregson Ainsworth, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. W. CHAMBERS, of Ealing, to ROSAMUND MARY, only child of Mr. T. WHITE and the late Mrs. White, of Ealing.

CHARLES : JONES.—On the Feast of the Annunciation, 1930, in London, the Rev. J. R. CHARLES, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, lately Vicar of Oakham, to FANNY MORGAN, widow of the Rev. ROBERT JONES, lately Rector of Marchwiel, Denbigh.

ELY : WHARTON.—On March 15, 1930, at St. Marylebone Church, London, by the Rev. Cecil Pearse and the Rev. J. C. Rawlins, HERBERT WILLIAM ELY of Australia House, to IRENE CATHERINE, only daughter of Mrs. WHARTON, of Hampstead, and the Rev. John Wharton.

GOLDEN WEDDING

CHALK : WEBB.—On March 27, 1880, at St. Mark's Church, Marylebone, ARTHUR JOHN CHALK to ELIZA WEBB, Holmdale, Wembley.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On March 21, 1930, at Pau, France, CAPT. ROBERT HUGH ARCHER, R.N., formerly of St. Catherine's, Hornchurch, Hants, aged 77. Funeral at Reunion to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

BAINES.—On March 26, 1930, at The Old Farm, Headingley, Leeds, CAROLINE AGNES, widow of TALBOT BAINES. Funeral at St. Michael's, Headingley, and Lawnswood, to-morrow (Friday), at 2.15.

BATES.—On March 24, 1930, in a London nursing home, HERBERT BATES, of Bedford Court-mansions, London, beloved husband of Millie Bates, and fifth son of the late E. G. Bates, of Croydon. Interment at Bandon-hill Cemetery, near Croydon, to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30.

BEARCROFT.—On March 26, 1930, at Wimbledon, MARION EMILY BEARCROFT, wife of the late Charles Richard Douglas Bearcroft, late of 2, Courthope-road, Wimbledon, aged 66 years. Funeral at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, at noon on March 29.

BEDFORD.—On March 25, 1930, at Sharrow Hurst, Sheffield, after a short illness, HENRY HALL, the beloved husband of LUCY BEDFORD, in his 83rd year.

BROOKS.—On March 26, 1930, at his home, 102, Ditton-road, Surbiton-hill, suddenly from pneumonia, PHILIP FULLER BROOKS, F.S.I., F.C.I.I., dearly loved husband of Ethel Brooks, eldest son of the late Davey James Brooks (Messrs. Howell and Brooks, Surveyors to the Insurance Companies). Funeral at Surbiton Cemetery Villiers-avenue, Surbiton, on Saturday, March 29, at 3.30. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation?

CAMPBELL.—On March 25, 1930, at 24, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, ROBERT EDMUND CAMPBELL, aged 59 years.

COMINS.—On March 22, 1930, at 24, Southcote-road, Bournemouth, ALICE, widow of ARCHDEACON R. B. COMINS, of Melmerby, aged 81. Funeral to-day (Thursday), 3 p.m., St. Paul's Church, Bournemouth.

DESOUTTER.—On March 26, 1930, at 4, Hanover-street, W.1, LOUIS ALBERT DESOUTTER, aged 72.

DRAPER.—On March 26, 1930, at 41, Park-lane, W.1, CONSTANCE EDITH MARGARET, wife of WALTER DRAPER, and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Henry Woodman, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Kidbrook, Blackheath, Kent. No flowers, by request.

DUNN.—On March 22, 1930, at "Kincraigie," 157, Mayfield-road, Edinburgh, the Rev. PETER DUNN, D.D., Minister-Emeritus of Spermouth and of Dalmeny. Funeral service at 86, Martin-in-the-Fields to-day (Thursday), at 9.30. Interment at Ilford.

FOX.—On March 24, 1930, after a short illness, JAMES WALTER FOX, of 7, Rugby Park-road, Rathgar, and 119, Grafton-street, Dublin, beloved husband of Maud Fox, aged 60.

FOX.—On March 24, 1930, after a motor accident, PHILIP ELIOT, dearly loved son of WILLIAM and GERTRUDE FOX, Ewell. Funeral service at Storrington on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

FROWD.—On March 26, 1930, at 22A, King's-road, Brighton, ENGINEER-CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHEETON FROWD, C.B.E., R.N. (retired).

GRAY.—On March 25, 1930, HUBERT PATRICK GRAY, of Tetcott, Worthing, Sussex.

GUTTERIDGE.—On March 26, 1930, at Westdene, Dunstable, RICHARD WILLIAM GUTTERIDGE, aged 75 years. Funeral Saturday, March 29, at 3 p.m., at Dunstable Cemetery.

HANNAY.—On March 26, 1930, at Heathwood, Camberley, Surrey, ELIZABETH STEELE, widow of DAVID HANNAY, and daughter of the late Rev. Andrew Parker, D.D., Funeral Frinsley Church, Saturday.

HARTNELL.—On March 25, 1930, at Red Lodge, Malcolm-road, Wimbledon, FREDERICK HARTNELL, aged 65. Funeral, Wimbledon Cemetery, at 11.30 on Saturday.

HATCHARD.—On March 24, 1930, in a London nursing home, MARION, beloved wife of LIONEL S. HATCHARD, of Speldhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.

HILL.—On March 25, 1930, Miss ELLEN HILL, of 16, Tetherdown, Muswell Hill, in her 80th year, onetime Matron at Cheltenham, Uppingham, and Tonbridge Schools. Service St. Andrew's, Muswell Hill, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

HODGSON.—On March 24, 1930, at Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. FRANCIS HENRY HODGSON, M.A., eldest son of the late Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., aged 81 years. Funeral 1.45 to-day (Thursday) at Parish Church, Stratford-on-Avon. Train leaves Paddington 11.10.

HUDSON.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1930, at his residence, 71, Lancaster-gate, HENRY BURGESS HUDSON, aged 84. The funeral service will be at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, to-morrow (Friday), at 1 o'clock. The interment at Hampstead Cemetery, at 2 o'clock.

HUGHES.—On March 25, 1930, SAMUEL HUGHES, of Berkeley House, Hay Hill, W., aged 76 years. Interment at Norwood Cemetery 11 a.m. Saturday, March 29. Station, West Norwood. Flowers to Mills and Sons, 31, Cambridge-place, Paddington. 'Phone: Paddington 0268, 6175, 1585.

DEATHS (continued)

IRWIN.—On March 3, 1930, very suddenly at Montreal, Canada, HENRY IRWIN, in his 83rd year.

JOHNSON.—On March 24, 1930, at 28, Comeragh-road, West Kensington, W.14, ARTHUR HANCHETT JOHNSON, R.I.P.

KING.—On March 26, 1930, at 81, Leonard's-on-Sea, CAPTAIN AUSTIN KING, late The Wiltshire Regiment. Requiem Mass and interment at St. Thomas Catholic Church, Fulham, to-morrow (Friday), at 10 a.m. R.I.P. (South African papers, please copy.)

LAURIE.—On March 19, 1930, at Sevenoaks, ANDREW THOMAS LAURIE, second son of the late Andrew Hamilton Laurie and Sarah Laurie, of London, in his 90th year. For many years with Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat, and Co., of Montreal and Lime-street, E.C. Interred in the family grave at Abney Park on March 24, 1930. (Scottish, Canadian, and American papers, please copy.)

LAWSON.—On March 23, 1930, at Wolverhampton, RUTH, beloved wife of RONALD L. LAWSON, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Houseman, of Wembley.

LITT.—On March 20, 1930, CHARLES EDWARD RIVERS, only son of the late EDWARD LITT, of Ford, Salop.

MALDEN.—On March 20, 1930, at Cavalsire, France, suddenly, of heart failure, REV. WILLIAM ERNEST PELHAM MALDEN, of Yetson House, Totnes.

MORGAN.—On March 21, 1930, FANNY ANNE MORGAN, of La Pinata, San Raphael, and formerly resident in Rome, aged 81.

NUNN.—HENRIETTA HENDERSON, widow of JOHN H. NUNN, of Penzance, in her 92nd year. No flowers, by request.

OZANNE.—On March 24, 1930, ALICE, wife of the REV. WILLIAM J. OZANNE and daughter of the late Robert MacCulloch, of 29, Saumarez-street, Guernsey, in her 84th year.

PEARCE.—On March 25, 1930, suddenly, at Haddon Lodge, Abbotswood-road, Streatham, JOHN PEARCE, Director of the J.P. Restaurants, Limited, and Associated Hotels, Limited, founder of Pearce and Plenty and the British Tea Table Company. Interment at Mount Norwood Cemetery, 12, Saturday. Service, Chatsworth-road Chapel, West Norwood, 11.15.

PILKINGTON.—On March 25, 1930, at Parkmore, Co. Antrim, MARGARET WILHELMINA CAIRNS, wife of the late A. J. PILKINGTON, and youngest daughter of the late James McDonnell, of Kilsharvin. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), leaving Parkmore at 11 o'clock, arriving Ballymena 12 noon.

POWYS-LYBBE.—On March 25, 1930, at Rectory Farm, Streatley, Berks, REGINALD CECIL LYBBE POWYS-LYBBE, in his 49th year. No mourning, no flowers, by request.

RAESIDE.—On Monday, March 24, 1930, suddenly, in a nursing home at Leigh-on-Sea, DAVID RAESIDE, partner in the firm of Sir John Burnet and Partners, Architects. Funeral (private) to-morrow (Friday), at Prestwick, Ayrshire. Friends desiring to send flowers please address to 1, Montague-place, Bedford-square, W.C.1. Memorial service in London to-morrow (Friday), details to be announced to-morrow.

RATCLIFFE.—On March 22, 1930, at 42, Drummond-road, Bournemouth, ALICE, daughter of the late CHARLES JAMES RATCLIFFE, of Burton House, Reading.

ROBINSON.—On March 25, 1930, MARGARET ALEXANDRA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. ROBINSON, Trefusis, Weybridge, aged 29. Funeral, Weybridge Cemetery, 2.30, Saturday, March 29.

ROWAN.—On March 25, 1930, at Rizeden, Stanchill, Wimborne, MARY ANNE FRANCES MARGARET, widow of EDWARD ROWAN, M.D., formerly of Rondebosch, Cape Town.

RUTTER.—On March 25, 1930, at 58, Clarence-road, St. Albans (the residence of her nephew), MARY MAGDALENE RUTTER, in her 80th year.

SAWYER.—On March 24, 1930, at her residence, The Stone Cottage, Brome, near Eye, Suffolk, MARY ELIZABETH SAWYER, in her 85th year. R.I.P.

SCOTT.—On March 24, 1930, at 15, Oak-drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, HELEN, the wife of the REV. J. J. SCOTT, Canon Residentiary of Manchester Cathedral. Service at the Cathedral to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m., prior to interment at St. James's Church, Birch-in-Rusholme, at 3.30 p.m.

SCOTT-BROWN.—On March 26, 1930, MABEL AGNES FLORENCE, wife of E. G. SCOTT-BROWN, of Ash Hough, Esher.

SKYMOUR.—On March 26, 1930, at Hayne, Moreton-Hampstead, HENERY SYDNEY SKYMOUR, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Sermour, aged 74. Funeral at Hamsbeden. Arrangements later.

SHIRLEY.—On March 26, 1930, at Cannes, LT.-COL. WILLIAM SHIRLEY, C.M.G., M.A. (Cantab.), 5th Cavalry, late of Pinewood, Farnborough, elder son of Dame Mary Scarlieb, aged 63.

SKINNER.—On March 23, 1930, suddenly, at Nairobi, OSWALD CHARLES SKINNER, youngest son of the late John Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, Wavendon Tower, Bletchley, Bucks.

SMITH.—On March 26, 1930, FREDERICK CHARLES SMITH, 19, Elms-road, Clapham, aged 83, last surviving child of Mary Ann Smith (*née* Aske), of Kennington and for 56 years in the service of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, Hatton-garden. Funeral service at 11.15, Saturday, Clapham Parish Church.

SNAITH.—On March 25, 1930, at Cheltenham, HENRY HAMILTON SNAITH, Colonel, late Royal Welch Fusiliers, younger son of the late Hamilton Smythe, Q.C., of Dolerstown, Co. Meath, in his 71st year. Funeral Christ Church, 2.45 p.m. to-morrow (Friday); 1 p.m. train from Waterloo will be met.

SOPHIE.—On March 24, 1930, at 32, Greenstreet, W.1, after a short illness, BEATRICE MARY IRMGARD, wife of T. O. M. SOPWITH, C.B.E., and only daughter of the eighth Lord Ruthven. Funeral service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, to-day (Thursday), at 10 a.m. Burial at East Horsley. All friends please accept this, the only intimation.

STEWART.—On March 23, 1930, at Kirkchrist, Lake View, Cannons Park, Edgware, ELIZABETH, second daughter of late GEORGE STEWART, of Kirkchrist, Kirkcudbright, in her 77th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Friday), at 11.30 a.m.

STRONACH.—On March 25, 1930, at Strathpeffer, ROBERT SUMMERS STRONACH, Brigadier-General, C.B.E., of Kinloch, Rervie, Sutherland.

TOMPSON.—On March 26, 1930, at Rapallo, Italy, suddenly, FREDERIC WILLIAM TOMPSON, of Limpsfield, Surrey, aged 70.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1930, after a long illness, at 96, Fellows-road, Hampstead, N.W.3, SIDNEY HYDE TURNER, of the firm of Sole, Sawbridge and Co., 68, Aldermanbury, E.C., solicitor, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) at Golders Green Crematorium, at 3 p.m.

URMSON.—On Tuesday, March 25, 1930, suddenly, at 22, Leckford-road, Oxford, EDITH URMSON, widow of Francis Birket Urmson. Service at St. Philip and James' Church, Oxford, at 11.30 to-morrow (Friday), and afterwards at Wolvercote Cemetery.

VANDER BYL.—On March 19, 1930, at Cairo, from pneumonia, PHILIP B. VANDER BYL, of 84, Albany, in his 63rd year.

WARBURG.—On March 26, 1930, at Danehurst, Pinner, the infant son of EVELYN and OSWALD WARBURG.

WILLIAMS.—On March 24, 1930, at Filey, E. Yorks, EDITH MARY WILLIAMS. Funeral to-day (Thursday) at Filey, 3 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BARFORD.—In proud and dearest memory of our much-loved only son, LIEUT. KENNETH PURNELL BARFORD, R.F.C., "Missing" March 27, 1918, aged 19 years. Per ardua ad astra.

BELLOT.—In loving memory of BRYSON BELLOT, Lieut., North Somerset Yeomanry, who died at Abbeville, March 27, 1918.—H. H. B.

BODDY.—In proud and ever-loving memory of my only son, GUY GERALD DALRYMPLE BODDY, 2nd Lieut., 4th Battn. Royal Fusiliers, killed in action leading the charge at the battle of St. Eloi, France, March 27, 1916. R.I.P.

COLLINGS-WELLS.—In loving memory of COLONEL J. S. COLLINGS-WELLS, V.C., D.S.O., 4th Battn. Bedfordshire Regt.; also his brother Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men, who held up for several hours the great German advance at the Bouzincourt Ridge, Albert, March 27, 1918.

HAWKINS.—In loving remembrance of my husband, JOHN DUDLEY HAWKINS, Lieut., 10th Batt. Yorks Regt., wounded at Loos, 1915, died March 27, 1917.

HURLBATT.—In ever-loving memory of LT.-COL. EDGAR SIMM HURLBATT, M.C. (mentioned in dispatches), Manchesters, fell in action, France, March 27, 1918.

IMPEY.—To the dear memory of JOHN EUGENE, Lt., 1st Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment, killed in action near St. Eloi, March 27, 1916, aged 19.

McNAUGHT.—In loving memory of DOUGLAS, Sec. Lieut., 8/10th Gordon Highlanders, accidentally killed, while home from the front conducting operations, March 27, 1918.—Mother.

RAYSON.—In thankful and ever-loving memory of CAPTAIN W. HUMPHREY R. RAYSON, O/47, R.F.A., who died March 27, 1918, of wounds received March 21, near Essigny-le-Grand, aged 22.

"Ubique."

WOOLF.—In loving memory of WALTER FRANCIS WOOLF (FRANK), 2nd Lieut., K.S.L.I., who fell near Arras on March 27, 1918, aged 20.

ALTON, FRANCIS COOKE, Paymaster Rear-Admiral, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.—Died March 27, 1926. In memory.—KIT.

HOLLAND.—In ever-loving memory of LANCELOT ALFRED HOLLAND, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Holland, who died March 27, 1929. Deeply loved and sadly missed.

HOLLAND.—In memory of darling LANCE HOLLAND. "The sweetest soul that ever looked with human eyes."

HOOMAN.—In ever loving, ever living memory of beloved ADDIE, who left behind her a sweet fragrance by which this world is a better, brighter place.

LESLIE.—In ever loving memory of LT.-COLONEL JOHN T. W. LESLIE, C.I.E., I.M.S., who died at Marseilles, on his way home, March 27, 1911, aged 49.

MILNE.—In memory of "PAM," our dearly loved only daughter, who left us March 27, 1921, aged one year 11 months.

RICHARDSON.—To the dear memory of ROSE LOUISE RICHARDSON, died March 27, 1925; also of her eldest son, GEOFFREY GORDON RICHARDSON ("DICK"), Indian Army (retired), died at Rangoon March 5, 1926. R.I.P.

WYATT.—In loving remembrance of my beloved husband, FRANK B. WYATT, who died March 27, 1929.—ELLA.

J. H. KENYON, LTD., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

DUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England or Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Ripon 239.

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PERSONAL

T.—I want you to be happy. You deserve all that is best in life for your sweet unselfishness.—Con.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement, and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£40 REWARD.—LOST 16th inst., in Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, PEARL NECKLACE (114 Pearls, Sapphire and Diamond Clasp).—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£15 REWARD.—LOST on 17th inst., between Brondesbury and West End, MARQUISE RING, set three large Diamonds, with surround.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

BRINDLE CAIRN, 2 years.—Anyone having purchased since 20th inst. ("Bemie") kindly communicate Fox 3940, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

IN connexion with the recent BOXING TOURNAMENT the Committee of the GREATER LONDON FUND for the BLIND desire to THANK the gentlemen who have sent donations, and whose addresses have not been received.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Can anyone tell me whether Gainsborough's picture of Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield and Catherine Bell may be seen in any Public or Private Gallery?—Write W. L., 5, Redington-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3.

TASMANIA.—In order to assist people with moderate incomes or capital of £3,000 or over to settle in a country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living, the Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST of FARES.—Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

CRICKET.—Pupils are now being booked for the Easter holidays at the FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd.; nets, 6a; hot and cold showers; three real clay wickets without matting; pupils studied individually and stubborn faults concentrated upon.—Write for particulars, The FAULKNER SCHOOL of CRICKET, Ltd., Farm-lane, Walham Green, S.W.6. Phone, Fulham 3494.

EVERY Day children find solace under protecting wing of our N.S.P.C.C., whose work extends throughout England, Wales, and Ireland. Please send a gift to William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor Cars for Sale."

SPY CARTOON, 1887, for SALE, autographed Arthur James Balfour.—Ridgedown, Harrietsham, Kent.

"I WAS VERY HAPPY at your Training Farm and I am sure my brother, too, will learn a lot there."—From a grateful young farmer's father, North Africa, to the 1929 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET in MAYFAIR; suit Specialist; rent £175.—Phone Mayfair 1171.

ENGINEER who at 24 left apprenticeship but uncongenial job has since taken bone degree Cambridge. Pupil well-known engineers Midlands now seeks POSITION immediately; country where adaptability, energy, ability appreciated.—Write Box G.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL someone HELP lady who has worked desperately to establish business from losing everything just as season starts? Only £50 needed; highest references.—Write Box G.1026, The Times, E.C.4.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Experienced business woman with initiative sailing in three or four months would REPRESENT reputable British house.—For full particulars write Box N.304, The Times, E.C.4.

MANNEQUINS.—Two vacancies for exclusive and individual mannequin branches.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

A MANSION GUEST HOUSE within 12 miles of London, standing in park of 120 ACRES amid delightful surroundings, offers Gentlemen gentlefolk and combines the luxury of a first-class hotel with the pleasures and comforts of a country house party. Charming food, every bedroom with running water and all rooms beautifully furnished and decorated, excellent hunting with private pack; first-class golf course opposite entrance gates; beautiful gardens.—Write Box G.1001, The Times, E.C.4.

LAYETTE, new, complete, £7 10s.; cost £24; fine hand work; exquisite robes, embroidered flannels, silk cloak; approval.—Write Box P.1444, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, genuine old COTTAGE or small House, very high, healthy situation Dorset.—Write Box P.1442, The Times, E.C.4.

MOTOR BOAT for SALE or Exchange for good motor car; ready for river or sea; Alba Craig engine; teak built; length 15ft.—Write Box P.1441, The Times, E.C.4.

£25 PREMIUM to anyone procuring a suitable situation for a young man (24) of good address and experience; car driver; home or abroad.—Write Box G.996, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON, TEIGNMOUTH.—Attractive detached COTTAGE for sale; large lounge, dining room, three bed rooms, bath room; labour-saving; gas, main water, drains; sunny, sheltered, select part.—Write Owner, Box T.1795, The Times, E.C.4.

OWNER whose family and himself have been necessitated to live abroad for a time OFFERS HOUSE-TELEY of world-wide reputation and which is a FREEHOLD FULLY LICENSED HOUSE of exceptional interest, is now awaiting to SELL freehold; is loath to drop all association and will remain as manager; large turnover; famous grill room; excellent opportunity for a gentleman who seeks an interest in a lucrative business.—Write Box T.1448, The Times, E.C.4.

MENTONE £10 for five weeks. Perfect holiday for two. Perfect flat. Perfect servant available.—Write Box P.1445, The Times, E.C.4.

BECHSTEIN BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, excellent condition.—PRICE £160.—Write Box P.1457, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to BUY, in HEREFORDSHIRE or perhaps SHROPSHIRE a nice COUNTRY HOUSE of medium size (say up to 10 or 12 bed rooms all told), with good garden, a carriage and 2 paddocks.—Write, stating price, to Box P.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY carved IVORY CHINESE WORK-BOX, 100 years old, for SALE.—Write Box P.1451, The Times, E.C.4.

SWEDISH MAN (27) of good family desires spend several months in England as PAYING GUEST. Prefer family of social standing where both Town and Country life is enjoyed with an elegant car.—Answer in detail, including charges. Highest references exchanged.—Write Box G.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

PEER'S DAUGHTER would take little girl 6 years in confidence. In quiet country, near London.—Write Box G.999, The Times, E.C.4.

DO your SHOPPING and TRAVEL through AIDES-DE-CAMP, Limited, 12, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, W.1, the Corps of Retired Officers of all branches of His Majesty's Forces.

THE SPA of CARLSBAD announces a MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE will attend at COOK'S HEAD OFFICE, BERKELEY-ST., W.1, on 31st MARCH to 4th APRIL, to give information regarding the waters and cure at Carlsbad to intending visitors. Inquiries welcomed.

VICOMTESSE de JACQUELOT, Château des Ministres, Pont d'Ouilly, Calvados, OFFERS HOME two refined young ladies, good family; references required.

VACANCY for PUPIL on extensive market garden and fruit farm, Evesham district.—Hiller, Dunnington Heath, Alcester.

FLAT, well FURNISHED; two bed rooms, sitting bath, kitchen. View mornings.—Champion, 40, Chenalton-gardens, Kensington.

MISS GLADYS BURLTON has a VACANCY in the SECRETARIAL BUSINESS INSTITUTE for a girl of about 18 from a cultured family. Expert training will be given and a small starting salary. The successful candidate will be keen, well mannered and cheerful. Call between 9 and 5.—The Burlton Institute, 30, Manchester-street, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Lady wishes to LET her newly decorated beautifully FURNISHED FLAT from middle of April; lounge hall, three reception, four bed rooms, two bath rooms constant hot water and central heating.—Write Box G755, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN, retired through ill-health, offers ADVICE on Organization, Turnover, Financial and other problems; Reconstructions and Dissolutions undertaken; 25 years' unbroken record of successes; preliminary consultation without obligation.—Write in confidence "Arbitrator," 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.

£120 Per Annum and Service; overlooking Gardens; two cheerful rooms; KENSINGTON, best part.—Melvin 8744.

YOUNG MAN, Public School, perfect French, journalistic experience, seeks POST; keen Conservative.—Write Box N.266, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET for 6 to 12 months, Comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, in favourite district, between Reading and Basingstoke; 3 reception rooms, nursery, twelve bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating; telephone; electric light; garage and stabling; good gardens; three tennis courts.—Write Box P.1354, The Times, E.C.4.

CHELSEA, near Cheyne-walk.—22 year LEASE tenantable ROOMED HOUSE for SALE. £1,800. Newly decorated. Suitable for conversion into two maisonnettes.—Write 11, Ormonde-gate, S.W.3. Flaxman 6928. No agents.

ROLLS-ROYCE 40-50 1921 with 1925 Saloon body by Barker, Ward, upholstered in real hide and finished in cellulose. This car has only done a small mileage and is in perfect order, and has only been in one ownership. It is now for sale through the trade.—PRICE £560. —70, Gunnersbury-avenue, Ealing, W.5. Chiswick 0435.

FURNISHED HOUSE, within about 10-20 miles of the Coast, REQUIRED by gentleman for July and August; Surrey or Sussex; two-three reception rooms, five-six bed rooms; garage; garden; phone and modern sanitary arrangements.—Write full particulars, terms, &c., to Johnston, 8, Portinscale-road, East Putney.

33 EDWARDES-SQUARE, KENSINGTON.—To be LET, and Possession early, sunny HOUSE of CHARACTER, charmingly furnished; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating; all conveniences; excellent maid left; 15 guineas weekly for three months or over.—Write McArthur, Downshire House, Roehampton, S.W.15. (Putney 2602.)

ARUNDEL.—Well FURNISHED UPPER FLAT, 4 fine rooms; beautiful views; geyser, telephone; 35s. weekly; Arundel 3.—Agents, Arundel Estate Office.

ALL VISITORS to England are invited to "phone Ealing 3100 to HIRE seven-seater CHRYSLER Saloon; town, tours, or country; moderate. Recommended. Owner-driver.—Silverton, 47, Gunnersbury Park, W.5.

OWNER, abroad, wishes to LET his SERVICE FLAT, 7, Furnished, in Jermyn-street; large bed-sitting room, hall, and bed room; 4½ guineas per week inclusive.—Write Box T.1829, The Times, E.C.4.

THE first Sage Honey from Syria has arrived at Fortnum and Mason's. Most exquisite and distinctive in flavour. 3s. 6d. each, in pretty jars. Three for 10s., carriage free.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENORMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UNREQUIRED EFFECTS enable us to give exceptionally high prices for dresses, furs, suits, overcoats, and all discarded clothing. Also household goods, jewellery. Cash or offers same day as goods received. Buyers attend free anywhere.—PETER DEAN, 151-3, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 4320.

TWO WEIGHT TWEEDS make a delightful LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SUIT. Quite a number from which to choose, 6½ yds. and 7½ yds. May we show you one this morning?—FENWICK of Bond-street, corner of Brook-street.

VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

TAKE YOUR CAR on YOUR CONTINENTAL HOLIDAY; it is cheap and easy.—Ford Bros. Ferries, Ltd., Leadenhall House, London.

BOND-STREET BETTER SERVICE.—On TUESDAY NEXT OPENING of NEW ENLARGED SHOWROOMS. The newest GOWNS, HATS, and SPORTS WEAR at PENWICK, 60-62, New Bond-street, corner of Brook-street. Will you look round at your leisure?

PETROL FIRE REGULATIONS.—Notice to Car Owners.—A private garage is

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.

All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O. visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, &c.), Marseilles (for the Riviera, &c.). Fares from £13 to £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply P. & O. as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malwa ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Hendlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Macedonia ..	11,000	Morten	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Conoria ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
† Malwa ..	11,000	Britton	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Collis	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

Malda ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Malwa ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhoden	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay ..	13,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One Class " Service at Special Fares, Calls Southampton.

Baugalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11
†Novara ..	7,000	French	Apr. 25

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua ..	11,000	Bignell	Mar. 29
Khiva ..	9,600	Dickinson	Apr. 3
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17
*Jerpore (cargo)	5,318	—	Apr. 17
Karagola ..	11,000	Rolfe	May 1
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16

¶ Not calling Southampton. * Carries 3rd Class passengers only.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA ..	7,381	—	—	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	7,259	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*HATIPARA ..	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA ..	8,286	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHA ..	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MANOJA ..	8,288	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA ..	8,195	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA ..	8,070	—	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
MADUKA ..	9,077	Apr. 10	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MANTUA ..	9,087	Apr. 17	Apr. 26	May 6	June 3
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines.

Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 16, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gray, Dawes and Co., Ltd., Stock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gowan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland lines) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MARAMA ..	—	April 19
NIAGARA ..	April 30	—
TAHITI ..	—	May 14
AORANGI ..	May 28	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD ..	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT ..	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 2nd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 15	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passen ongly) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	April 4	April 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	April 26	May 2	May 4
OTRANTO ..	20,000	May 30	June 6	June 8
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Pisa ..	7,440	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
aCity of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	7,904	May 5	Calcutta
City of Cairo ..	7,906	June 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Valencia	7,239	April 12	E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO WEST COAST OF AFRICA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 184-9, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 7, Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 5840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. Cent. 6222

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire ..	12,500	—	Mar. 30
Oxfordshire ..	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 12
Staffordshire ..	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	May 2	May 10

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

GLEN LINE
FORTNIGHTLY TO
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.

NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.	
GLENIFFER ..	from London Mar. 29
GLENOGLE ..	from London Apl. 12

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

GIBRANCO .. May 30 | *ELYSIA .. May 16
*ELYSIA .. May 16 | †*CASTALIA .. July 4

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. * Calls Port Sudan.
‖ Leaves Marseilles April 3.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA Mar. 29 | TUSCANIA .. Apl. 5
CALIFORNIA .. Apl. 4 | CALEDONIA .. Apl. 12

ANCHOR LINE, 46, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and 52 and 57, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg.

Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2	Majestic ..	Wed., Apl. 16
Olympic ..	Wed., Apl. 9	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 23

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

Cedric ..	Sat., Mar. 29	Arabic ..	Sat., Apl. 12
(2)*†Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5	(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Apl. 19

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29

Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Matarora (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland ..	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska,	21,716 tons ..	Mar. 29	Apl. 26
*Minnetonka,	21,998 tons ..	Apl. 12	May 10

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda,	17,281 tons ..	Apl. 19	May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

CARINTHIA - - MAR. 28

†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 MAURETANIA .. Mar. 29
† Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—CORK—NEW YORK.

CARONIA - - - MAR. 29

*SCYTHIA .. April 5 CARMANIA .. April 12
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

†AUSONIA - - MAR. 28

*AURANIA .. April 4 †ASCANIA .. April 19
† To Quebec and Montreal.
* Calls Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By " CARINTHIA " (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 16, 19 days, from 34 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 25-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD

CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c) ..	Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"LA FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 16	Apr. 22
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Apr. 12	Apr. 20
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Apr. 16	Apr. 22

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin class) MONTHLY.

Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL

S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. April 21
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. May 19

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA, INANDA Sailing Mar. 28 LONDON
INGONIA .. Sailing Apl. 25 LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage, £67 inclusive.

Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 11 (Lower), Regent-street, S.W.1; THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD.

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES,

from SOUTHAMPTON, via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "ZEELANDIA"	10 APR.
	S.S. "ORANJA"	1 MAY
	S.S. "GELRIA"	15 MAY
SANTOS	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	29 MAY
MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES	For passage and full information apply to the agents:—	

H. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
WAINWRIGHT BROS. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, or 20, Queen's-terrace, Southampton.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS.
FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY AND ARGENTINA.

25,420 tons displacement. 14,500 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. Apl. 3
M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE .. .. Apl. 17

Full details on request to
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West End Agency: 11 (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Famous Cabinless.	From One class only £20 10s.
£38 Ecturn (Tourist Cabin).	With bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., FREE from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

America .. .. Mar. 27 | Geo. Washington.. Apl. 11
Pres. Harding .. .. Apl. 2 | Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY.

NORTH PACIFIC LINE.

LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO
via
ST. THOMAS and PANAMA CANAL.
The Motor-Ship AMERIKA

will sail from SOUTHAMPTON about 14th May, 1930, carrying FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS, and arrives LOS ANGELES 23 days from Southampton.

MINIMUM FARES.

ST. THOMAS	£33
CRISTOBAL	£40
LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO	£55

For further particulars apply to
ESCOMBE, McGRATH and Co.,
13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3,
or any Passenger Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(Hapag).
ACCELERATED 7 DAYS' PASSAGE.

SOUTHAMPTON to NEW YORK.

HAMBURG	April	12
ALBERT BALLIN	April	19
NEW YORK	April	26
RELIANCE	May	3

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg. April 3, April 10.

TO TRINIDAD & CENTRAL AMERICA.

Orinoco, from Southampton ..	April 24
Magdalena, from Southampton ..	May 21
Grunewald, from Plymouth ..	April 10

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.

Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Mar. 28	—
*DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DAERO ..	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	May 23	—

* Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.

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THE PACIFIC LINE
by
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 9.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

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CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA ..	..	—	Mar. 29
MONTCALM ..	..	..	Apr. 5
MONTROSE ..	..	..	Apr. 10
MONTCLARE ..	..	..	Apr. 17

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	..	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK ..	..	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	..	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) Via Belfast (G.) Via Greenock.	..	Apr. 17

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

D. OF BEDFORD ..	Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL	Apr. 12
MELITA	Apr. 3	MINNEDOSA	Apr. 17

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.	
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA .. .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. .. May 28

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apr. 2
Mooltan Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay ..	14,130 tons from Southampton	May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.

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Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Booking to Australia.

*MATAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons	from Southampton	28 Apl.
*TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May
*CORINTHIC ..	12,500 tons	from Southampton	20 June
†IONIC ..	12,951 tons	from Southampton	18 July

* Oil burner. † 1st and 3rd class only.
‡ Cabin and 3rd class only.

Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,198 tons from Liverpool	April 28th
"Ajax" ..	10,048 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector" ..	11,198 tons from Liverpool	Aug. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, or any recognized Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO

SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th Apl.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
Fee for full particulars apply to —
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 28
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	Apl. 3	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Apl. 4
*EDINBURGH CASTLE ..	—	Apl. 11

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

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	Tons.	London	Marseilles	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,940	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
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KITANO MARU ..	16,938	May 2	May 10	May 12

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B. DE ST. PIERRE April 14 and April 25. GEN. VOYRON
PHILEAS CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI April 8 and April 22 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. April 1 and April 8 .. CHAMPOLLION

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EASTER TOUR by M.S. BALORRAN, 17,000 tons, 18th April, at SPECIAL REDUCED RATES.

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S.S. Insulinde ..	.. ..	10,000 Apl. 4
M.S. Baloeran ..	.. ..	17,000 Apl. 18
S.S. Tjerimai ..	.. ..	7,600 May 2

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, The American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"	London	24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"	and	8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"	Rosario	22 MAY

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DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE. At special rates including best hotels.
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Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
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"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP

Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool. Louis XIV restaurant accommodating all passengers at one sitting.

Well appointed staterooms with bedsteads throughout hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the
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To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL	12th	24 days.
	MAY	7th	22 days.
	MAY	31st	17 days.
	JUNE	18th	14 days.
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, for Moscow, &c.	JULY	5th	13 days.
	JULY	19th	20 days.
	AUG.	9th	13 days.
	AUG.	23rd	23 days.

For full particulars apply BLUE STAR LINE., 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 19 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

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Fares from £38 to £52.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DESIGNING DRAUGHTSMAN in the NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT of the Admiralty. The post is an established one and carries a salary of £300 rising by annual increments of £15 to £350 per annum, plus Civil Service bonus, making a present commencing total of £423 per annum.

Candidates must be natural-born British subjects and preference will be given to ex-Service men. They must not be more than 45 years of age.

Candidates are required to have an intimate knowledge of the designs of large modern power-worked gun mountings; experience in designing draughtsman in the gunmounting section of an armament firm or other similar establishment is desirable.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C. E. Branch), Whitehall, London, S.W.1, not later than 12th April, 1930. No application forms are required.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Writing Assistants (Female) (16-17), 10th April. Assistant Examiner in the Companies (Winding-up) Department of the Board of Trade (20-24, with extension in certain cases), 1st May. Assistant Inspector of Taxes in the Inland Revenue Department (23-27, on 1st September, 1930, with extension in certain cases), 8th May. Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service (Male and Female) (22-24), 6th May. Indian Civil Service (21-24), 8th May. Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service (Hong-kong and Ceylon, 22-24; Malaya, 21-24), 8th May. Probationary Assistant Engineers in the Engineering Department of the Post Office (20-25, with extension in certain cases), 10th July.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1.

FOREIGN AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, CONSULAR SERVICES.—Interviews of candidates for admission to the Competitive Examinations will take place on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 13th May, 1930, respectively. Application for interview must be received at the Civil Service Commission, on the prescribed form, on or before the 1st April, 1930.

NAVY AND AIR FORCE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS:—Naval Cadets (Special Entry) (17½-18½); Paymaster Cadets, R.N. (17-18); First Appointments in the Royal Marines (18-19); Woolwich and Sandhurst (18-19½) and the Royal Air Force College (17½-19½), 24th June. Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1. No form received after the 29th April can be accepted.

INDIAN (IMPERIAL) POLICE (limits of age 19 and 21). Forms of application, returnable not later than the 15th April, to be obtained, with full particulars, from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

POST OFFICE SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Two vacancies exist for Professional Clerks in the Post Office Solicitor's Department. Salary £230-£15-£500 a year, with bonus in addition (at present £230 carries £106 6s.). Applicants must be Barristers or admitted Solicitors with practical experience in common law cases, including High Court litigation and/or Criminal Practice, including advocacy. Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war and among these to such as e have served in a Government Department. Candidates who have not served in His Majesty's Forces during the war and also, in a Government Department must be under 35 years of age on the 12th April, 1930.

The initial salary will be increased by increments of £15 in respect of each completed year, not exceeding five, of professional experience, after reaching the age of 25.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Solicitor, Solicitor's Department, General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1. No application can be considered unless received on the prescribed form not later than the 12th April, 1930.

INSPECTORS of FACTORIES.—The Home Office announces 22 vacancies for Inspectors of Factories. Class I. (Women). Salary £300, rising by £15 a year to £350, with usual Civil Service bonus in addition. The initial salary, plus bonus at present rates, would amount to £298. The appointments carry prospect of promotion to the higher grades.

A Competition for these vacancies is about to be held by the Civil Service Commissioners, in consultation with the Home Office. A few additional vacancies may arise but these will be filled from among the candidates.

Candidates must be over 23 and under 32 years of age on 1st May, 1930, but applications from candidates over 32 with exceptional qualifications will be considered.

The full conditions of the competition and forms of application may be obtained from the Industrial Division, Home Office, London, S.W.1. The last date for submitting applications is 1st May.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT REQUIRED for the Wood Chemistry section of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Candidates should have at honours degree or equivalent qualification in Chemistry, a knowledge of which will be essential to research experience. Scale of salary £175—£15—£235 per annum, plus Civil Service bonus; initial pay approximately £200. Appointment will be pensionable under the Federated Superannuation System for Universities. There are prospects of promotion to higher grades. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, 16, Old Queen-street, S.W.1, to whom they should be returned not later than the 8th April, 1930.

HOSPITAL APPEALS.—Exceptional opportunity for a man with successful experience who is willing to work very hard; total salary value £600; age probably virgin; will be an important and rapidly extending general hospital with the highest social influence and support; remuneration by way of moderate retaining salary and bonus for successful work.—Write Box P.1455, The Times, E.C.4.

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The PRINCIPAL, REV. E. C. OWEN, Canon in the Cathedral Church of the Isle of Man, has intimated that he will retire in July next. The Trustees will proceed shortly to the APPOINTMENT of a SUCCESSOR. Applicants, who must be graduates and members of the Church of England, but not necessarily in Holy Orders, may obtain information from the Secretary to the Trustees.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT REQUIRE the services of a SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Sudan Medical Service; age 25-30, single. Candidates should hold qualifying certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute or that of Edinburgh, and must have had at least two years' experience as Sanitary Inspector in this country if essential. Commencing salary £E.360 per annum (£1 = 20s. 0d.). If, on completion of two years' contract, the Inspector's services are satisfactory and he is retained in the Service, the post will be progressive and pensionable, the salary rising by increments of £E.30 annually to maximum of £E.600 per annum. Free second-class passage. Apply by letter, giving full details of training, qualifications, and experience, with copies of testimonials, to The Chief Inspector, Sudan Government, London Office, Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1, marking the envelope "Sanitary Inspector."

THE BOARD of CONTROL (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency) invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of FOURTH MEDICAL OFFICER (male or female) at Rampton Institution for Mental Defectives, near Retford, Notts. Salary £400, rising by annual increments of £20 to £600. Cost of living bonus is also allowed; present bonus on salary of £400 is £147. Unfurnished or furnished quarters and laundry, Board and service are provided on payment of actual cost.

Candidates must be registered medical practitioners, unmarried or widowed, and must conform to the Civil Service nationality rule. Post is pensionable under Civil Service Superannuation Acts.

Forms of application, with further particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary, Board of Control, Caxton House West, Tothill-street, London, S.W.1, and must be completed and returned to him not later than Thursday, 24th April, 1930.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of BACTERIOLOGY tenable at University College Hospital Medical School. Salary £1,200 a year. Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on May 15, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 115, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.

A few vacancies occur on our staff for first-class Specialty Salesmen to handle our well-known specialty plant. The proposition offers unlimited scope for advancement, and excellent results are assured to hard-working salesmen. Training given; inexperienced men will be considered. Apply to Mr. Hughes, third floor, 18-19, Warwick-street, Regent-street, W.1., or 'phone Gerrard 9208 for appointment. Electrolux, Ltd., Manufacturers of Electric Vacuum Cleaners, Water Softeners, Refrigerators, and Pedestals.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of Manager in a British Marine Engine Works. Applicants should have good theoretical and practical experience, including knowledge of construction of reciprocating and turbine steam engines, Diesel engines, boilers, and foundry work.—Write, giving full particulars age, qualifications, experience, and salary required (all of which will be treated in strictest confidence) to Box P.1409, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Manager required by Gallaher, Ltd., for the Supply Department at Belfast. Must have good experience as buyer of packing and wrapping materials, either with tobacco, chocolate, or biscuit manufacturers.—Write, in first instance, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to 67, Cheriton-hill-road, London, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Private Secretary (male) required by the Managing Director of a large Manufacturing Company near London. Good education and personality, highest references, and previous experience essential. Must also be good at figures and have some knowledge of Stocks and Shares. French and German, Shorthand and typing an advantage. Age 25-35.—Write, giving full particulars, to Box G.1005, The Times, E.C.4.

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LARGE Electric Light and Power Undertaking abroad requires Mechanical Engineer, aged about 28, to act as Assistant to Engineer in charge of a large stand-by steam-generating station. Must have University degree and practical experience in operating large steam boilers and turbine plant. When the stand-by station is not in operation the applicant will have to carry out other engineering work in connexion with the Company's various services. It is essential that the applicant should have good drawing-office experience, and, also, that he should be able to express himself clearly in reports. A knowledge of Spanish would be advantageous.—Write giving salary required and full particulars as to training, experience and personal reference, to "P. M.," care of Reeds, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

LAW.—Competent experienced Conveyancer (admitted) required in London Solicitor's office, preferably one accustomed to building society work.—Write, stating age, previous experience, and salary required, to Box "L.A.," care of 5, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITIES Abroad.—An Advertisement in "The Times Weekly Edition" will put you in touch with prospective employers in the British Dominions and elsewhere. The charge is 1s. per line of seven words, and if desired replies may be addressed to a Box Number at "The Times" Office, London, that address to be counted as six words. For use of a Box Number and postage of replies a fee of 6d. is charged. Announcements should be sent to "The Times Weekly Edition," London, E.C.4.

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SOLICITOR required by large manufacturing organization to act as resident legal adviser at London office. The person appointed will be required to conduct and supervise correspondence bearing on agreements and commercial contracts, and advise the Board on legal questions arising from day to day. Applicants should have had some years' experience of commercial matters of a varied nature.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box P.1456, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMEN of proved ability required for branch control of progressive company; exceptionally good remuneration and prospects.—Write Box P.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN-MANAGER required for large non-combine Petrol Storage depôt South-West county. Experience of trade essential.—Write Box N.283, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED, part-time services of Typist who can translate English dictation to French, German, Spanish.—Write, stating terms, to Box G.1004, The Times, E.C.4.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained student. Specialised home-study courses.—Write for free booklet, "The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others required for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

AWAKE to the possibilities of yourself as a Russell-trained man!—Hundreds of men from the office, mine, factory, and workshop, without previous experience, have made good through the Russell course in scientific salesmanship and are now earning £250, £400, £500, and in some cases £1,000 a year. Train yourself to sell exactly what you want, when you want. The course is postal and can be studied in your spare time. When qualified we undertake to introduce you to salaried positions. Great British firms are regularly filling supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future—How to make it Secure," the Russell-Head Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

CIVIL Service.—How best to prepare for the examinations. Send to-day for a copy of the up-to-date "Civil Service Guide" offered free by the Metropolitan College, Dept. S, 2/1, St. Albans.

EMPLOYERS seeking men selected and trained by the late managing director (40 years' experience) of a well-known firm whose selling organization extends to the farthest outposts of the Empire should apply to the I.S.S. The fact that men are prepared to put their own money on self-education indicates they are of the right type, and this, coupled with the method of selecting men and the scientific training which includes modern demonstrations and practical tests—is proof that employers can be sure of obtaining men of ability, thoroughly trained in the gamut of selling lore. Remember the new man, trained by the I.S.S., may bring to your work the enthusiasm and fresh ideas—and his selling record will quickly evidence that of the all-too-common order-taker. Full particulars of the training supplied free.—Write, "For salesmen who know how to sell apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone, Holborn 5095.

"HOW to Succeed in Civil Service Exams." Copy post free.—Mackintosh Institute (Postal Coaching), Manor-parade, Finchley, N.3.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of 50 total of 1929 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, W.8.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING Manager required for class paper; must be active and resourceful; one used to confining himself; used to handling West End advertising; salary and commission.—Write Box A.507, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT EDITOR (Junior) required at once by old-established firm; previous experience necessary.—Write details of salary required, &c., to Box A.509, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Copywriter required at once by leading London Publishing House.—Write in confidence, giving details of experience and salary required, to Box A.508, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Layoutman and Typographer required by leading London firm.—Write in confidence, giving details of experience and salary, to Box A.510, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Publicist skilled in developing ideas for propaganda on broad lines; must be able to present good editorial copy and be familiar with printing it.—Apply in first instance by letter only, stating age, education, experience, and salary required, to Box N.287, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted now for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Land Agent and Professional Associate of Chartered Surveyor managing several estates in the Eastern Counties will have vacancies for articled pupils at the beginning of October; excellent opportunity for gentlemen's sons wishing to manage own property. Premium.—Write Box T.1689, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Surveyor, London, has vacancy for LARTICLED Pupil; premium partly returnable; monthly visits; personal supervision.—Write Box N.308, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for Personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box N.43, The Times, E.C.4.

QUANTITY surveyor requires pupil; premium 100 guineas; progressive salary.—Write Box T.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

SURVEYOR and Engineer (fully qualified), large West Country town, has immediate vacancy for Pupil; matriculation standard.—Write Box T.1734, The Times, E.C.4.

TO Parents.—London analyst, consulting and research chemist, has vacancy for Pupil. Good opening. Premium.—A. C., 249, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Vacancy occurs for a lady, aged 30-40; an interesting post with West End firm calling for initiative and detail; efficient shorthand and typewriting essential; salary according to qualifications.—Write Box 01123, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL Lady Shorthand-Typist required to act as private secretary to chairman of engineering company; should be used to taking control and organizing routine of office.—Apply by letter, stating salary required, experience and speeds, applicants in S.E. London preferred. Box 967, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

UNIVERSITY Woman, seeking prospective partner (no investment), offers another graduate full secretarial training (shorthand, typewriting, &c., languages), and small salary for 1 year while learning the business; then managership established West End office; good German desirable.—Write fully, stating course, Box N.167, The Times, E.C.4.

A Secretarial Training for Gentlewomen in cultural surroundings; individual tuition. Appointments Bureau and Residential Club at College.—Queen's College, Cromwell Hall, 255, Cromwell-road, S.W.5.

ATTRACTIVE Posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our Private Secretary's Postal Course. The Appointments Bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified Shorthand-Typist, send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free, and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Cosetcen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTANT or Secretary; 20 years' executive experience, works organization, costing, accounting, or secretarial; unblemished record; free; first-class credentials; moderate salary; will justify appointment.—Write Box G.1019, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT (certified) and Chartered Secretary, age 34, seeks post offering scope; 10 years present position; accounts, shipping, finance, costing, office management.—Write Box N.275, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, Public School, urgently requires appointment; 20 years' experience; hard worker; highest references.—Write Box G.990, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen, adaptable Young Business Man (titled) with successful record is available for immediate appointment; world-travelled; fluent French, German, Spanish; long Continental experience; University degree; previously managing director of important firm at £1,500; age 32; of exceptionally good presence; 5ft. 11in.; 13st.; will go anywhere.—Write Box N.301, The Times, E.C.4.

A N M.A. (Cantab.), 30 years of age; wide commercial experience; fluent French and German; extensive experience in buying and selling throughout British Isles and Continent; individual turnover over £100,000 per annum; possessing exceptionally intimate knowledge of foreign markets; used to taking sole control and creating business. Gentleman with these qualifications invites proposition from reputable firm.—Write Box A.393, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent, adaptable, Public School man (22), three years' excellent commercial experience, buying, advertising, export shipping and sales methods, seeks post with prospects.—Write Box A.476, The Times, E.C.4.

AN ambitious young gentleman seeks post, preferably of trust, where ability and common sense fully appreciated; do any work and succeed; part or whole time.—Write Box T.1822, The Times, E.C.4.

CERTIFICATED Typewriting Teacher desires post; successful coach R.S.A. exams; good secretarial experience.—Write Box T.1827, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Civil Engineer, large executive experience, home and abroad, canals, lumber, water supply, irrigation, drainage, dredging, seeks responsible position, engineering contractors; excellent references.—Write Box P.1419, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER (male); 30 years' varied experience, requires change; 10 years present berth; Devon preferred.—Write Box P.1149, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER Manager (34), initiative, energetic, first class technical, academic distinctions, Public School, University; extensive public works and commercial experience home and overseas; world-wide traveller; fluent French, German; would change responsible office appointment for post offering greater scope where commercial or constructional experience is essential.—Write Box P.1414, Continental experience is essential.—Write Box P.1414, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-HOSPITAL Almoner, 26, now school secretary, seeks post, professional, private, or commercial; fully experienced; free April 16th; non-resident, but would travel.—Write Box 07674, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

EX-SERVICEMAN (36), service in West Africa, seeks situation on Plantation or any position abroad.—Write Box P.1381, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, requires employment; good social and business references.—Write Box T.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, long experience in dry raisin wine making, is seeking technical direction factory or association.—Write No. 50,670, Havas, Mosdeller, France.

GENTLEMAN (25), Inters. L.A.A. & C.I.S., desires Secretarial and/or Accountancy position; thorough office experience; confidential post; costing, statistics, &c. —Write Box G.997, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School man, with 14 years' practical experience of all branches of the Furnishing and Decorating trades, both buying and selling, desires position with firm of repute with good prospects as Manager or Advertise.—Write Box T.1820, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Representative; disengaged; seven years selling experience in London plant to contractors, engineers, &c., and in iron and steel trade; general and some constructional engineering; D.O. and steel tubes experiences; first-class references as to ability and character; Public School education.—Write Box G.910, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESWOMAN, 26, seven years' experience, desires Post in England or abroad; millinery, mantles.—Write Box T.1798, The Times, E.C.4.

WIDELY travelled and experienced business man, 39, first-class credentials, extensive trade connexion Europe (Hamburg Istamboul), including Italy, is now disengaged; also U.S.A. and Canada, wishes in most commodities, also U.S.A. and Canada, wishes hear from anyone requiring his services; travelling or residence abroad preferred but not essential; languages French, German.—Write Box A.515, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 21, leaving University, desires post in office of underwriters, manufacturers, &c., in the City.—Write Box 07807, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG man, 18 years, commercial experience in Paris, seeks situation London; fluent commercial French; good references; salary 30s. with prospects.—Write Box 772, Dorland, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1.

YOUNG Man, age 23 years, considerable experience in accountancy and costing, seeks Post with prospects; London or abroad.—Write S. Elms, 15, Shieldhall-street, S.E.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(continued)

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of The Times have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion, Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

EX-OFFICER desires post Estate or Farm Manager; 20 years' experience farming all branches and estate management; good knowledge machinery, electric plant, repairs, carpentry, bookkeeping, and surveying; used to horses, drive car; age 50, married; excellent testimonials. (Dis.319.)

MODELLER requires engagement; eight years' experience in figure, ornament or architectural scale models and lettering in plaster. (11724.)

EX-OFFICER, Public School, 35, married, 10 years' agricultural experience. Africa, tobacco, coffee, cotton, maize, good organizer, adaptable, excellent health and testimonials, seeks post home or abroad. (11551.)

EX-OFFICER desires position of trust. Treasurer, Secretary, Travelling Representative, &c.; 25 years' banking experience Africa; invalided; but now fit for duty in Europe; varied experience, honorary capacities, administration, social and sports clubs. (11732.)

EX-OFFICER, late R.A.F., age 51, exceptionally versatile, single, Engineer Surveyor, Land Agent, Brickworks Manager, Traveller for General Building Materials, Machinery, Seeds, &c., Secretary-Chauffeur, Control of Transport. (11,141.)

WANTED, by ex-retired officer (Major), position of trust as Caretaker; excellent references; age 58. (9860.)

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

BUSINESS lady (well-educated) desires post as Private Secretary or "right-hand" to some gentleman of position; highest certificates shorthand; neat and accurate typewriting; own machine.—Write Box G.1005, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Clerk seeks post; 12 years' experience internal check, statistics; thorough knowledge bookkeeping.—Write Box G.1018, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Lady Secretary, graduate, 26, requires re-engagement London; excellent references.—Write Box P.1440, The Times, 45, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EFFICIENT Shorthand-Typist, capable of full secretarial duties and responsibilities.—Write Box N.290, The Times, E.C.4.

RELIABLE Lady (23) desires congenial evening employment; expert stenographer; salary secondary consideration.—Write Box T.1806, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST seeks responsible post; private secretary, secretary to private residence; bookkeeping, French; very experienced.—M. P., 125, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

YOUNG Lady, refined and competent Typist desires secretarial post, full or part time; West End preferred.—Telephone Prospect 4808.

A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand-Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 22, Portugal-street, W.C.2. Temple Bar 9058. (Students resident everywhere.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

GOOD Visiting Dressmaker; 6s. daily.—Write Box 8807, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady personally recommend experienced Nursery Governess (21-25) who is able to prepare boy for school? C. of E.—Harrison, Wadeford House, Chard.

DAILY Governess for backward child 11 years; French, music, &c., not over 25.—By letter only, Bradburne, 11, High-street, Marylebone.

EXPERIENCED Governess (young); one girl, 8; able drive car essential.—Write, stating age, experience, salary, Broadmeadow, Corfe-road, Sheen.

EXPERIENCED English Governess for service abroad and Colonies; good musician essential and highest references needed.—Write Box 4256, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

FRENCH Governess or mother's Help for two children, at school; needlewoman; personal references essential. —Letters only Mrs. Phillips, 28, Crediton-hill, West Hampstead.

HOLIDAY Nursery Governess wanted about March 7th as companion to boys 14 and 9 and girl 12; aged about 33; must be domesticated and good at games.—Write, stating salary, assist and dates when free, to Box P.1446, The Times, E.C.4.

NOVA Scotia.—Nursery Governess (lady), about 30; three children, two at day school.—Write Byrne, 29, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W.8.

NURSE-COMPANION required end April, hospital trained, lady by birth (state parentage), for elderly couple. Can any lady personally recommend?—Write Box T.1821, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG English Lady, well educated, to help with two girls and boy; must be fond of country, walking, games; no lessons except piano; interview London.—Mrs. Neale, Waxham Hall, Brumstead, Norfolk. Brumstead 337.

DOMESTIC Matron, between 30 and 40 years of age, required for Children's Home in Bedford. Nursing experience with children, knowledge of household management, and ability to control small staff of under-nurses essential. Other essential qualifications. Applicants must be members of a Christian Evangelical Church, and teetotallers. Commencing salary £60 per annum, with board, residence, and laundry, plus allowance of £10 per annum for uniform. Write, enclosing testimonials (copies only) to Box 285, care of J. G. King and Son, 10, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CAN lady recommend really kind, trustworthy Nurse, C 25-35, for sunny home on Plymouth? Two children under 6; must thoroughly understand health and also be good at interesting and amusing children; good needlewoman essential; numerous cleans.—Write Box P.1387, The Times, E.C.4.

DONCASTER Royal Infirmary.—New Hospital of 185 beds and Nurses' Home.—Probationers required. Must be well educated. Salary £24, £28, £32. Uniform provided. Nurses are coached for the State Examinations by the Sister Tutor.—Application should be made to the Matron.

LADY Nurse or Nannie (25-35) wanted at once; permanent; £60; single-handed; plain needlework; boy 12 months; good home; Church of England; interview by appointment.—Simpson, 29, Gresham-gardens, London, N.W.11.—Speedwell 4655.

PRINCESS Christian Nurse, age about 35; entire charge baby 10 months; supervise boy 2 years; small house near London.—Box 500, Harrison's, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

REQUIRED, Two Ex-V.A.D.s; salary £50 per annum, rising by increments of £5 each six months to a maximum of £60; board, residence, and laundry provided. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, or personally any day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, to the Matron, Manor House Hospital, Golders Green, N.W.11.

RESPONSIBLE Nurse-Governess; French or Swiss Nursery-Governess; entire charge children, 6-8; first lessons; usual duties. Others, all parts, £80/24.—Call Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

SECRETARIES required for three boys, Switzerland; age new 7-11, £100-£150, Switzerland; young ditto, girls 9 and 11, £80-£100, Wilts; ditto, boys 6 and 8, £100, Isle of Wight; nursery ditto, girl 4, £60, Sussex; ditto, Sussex-of-Wight; nursery ditto, girl 4, £60, Sussex; ditto, boy 5 and girl 3, £60, Surrey; ditto, girl 6, £60, near Bristol; trained nurse, age about 35, £100, Eastbourne; experienced matron for boys' school, about £90, Sussex; secretary with French and needlework, £80, Switzerland; well-trained governess, Paris.—The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

GOVERNESSES required—Switzerland, £150; Scotland, £130; Norfolk, Ireland, £120; Town, Berks, Kumasi, £100; Town, S.W., France, £35.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Nurses required, Canada, Surrey, £150; Holland, Germany, France, Hants, £100; Scotland, W.C.1, Kent, £90; Egypt, £80; Infants (mothers's boy), £60.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.

LADY Cook for small private hotel; must have had suitable previous experience; 12 miles London.—Write Box N.312, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Cook wanted immediately; state salary required. Allerton Private Hotel, Westcliff-on-Sea.

LADY Cook, capable manager, used to numbers, age 41 not under 36, for Bristol, early April.—Write Box P.1377, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED immediately, Cook and House-Parlourmaid for doctor's house in Jersey, C.I.; quiet, comfortable home; two in family; personal interview April 2. —Write Mrs. J. Evans, South Kensington Hotel, Queen's Gate-terrace, London.

SINGLE HANDED Cook and Housemaid wanted about April 23; two in family; three maids; Protestants.—Write first Mrs. Bourke, 8, Moreton-gardens, South Kensington.

SINGLE-HANDED Cook (experienced) required; age 25-35; used to good service; good references essential; three maids kept; three adults in family; separate bed room.—Apply Mrs. Line, 159, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. Phone, Abercorn 2016.

TWO trustworthy ladies required as Cook and House-Parlourmaid (together or separate) for comfortable modern house near sea, Devonshire; man for rough; not under 30; good salaries; reference and interview.—Write Box P.1416, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Cook and Housemaid for modern house; small family; good references required.—Apply by letter, Dallas, Calderwood, Wilmar Dalkeith-road, Fairmile, Cobham.

COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27A, The Parade, Golders Green, Hendon, Stonefield 1234, and 27, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Next door to Met. Station.) Hamp. 8693. No fees.

COOK-GENERAL wanted; good plain cooking; £60; house-parlourmaid and daily woman kept.—Apply Davis, 103, Priory-road, N.W.6.

COOK-GENERAL wanted, London flat; plain cooking; age 28 to 38; personal reference; family two; help given; apply by letter in first instance, care of Walker's Library, 236, Gt. Portland-street, W.1.

COOK-GENERAL or good Kitchenmaid wishing advancement; small house, no basement; housemaid kept.—Write, or telephone, Mrs. Morrison, 54, Stanford-road, Kensington, W.8. Western 6255.

COOK-GENERAL wanted (Camberley, Surrey), about April 7; daily help given; £54; good references essential; send copies.—Write Box A.484, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL (experienced); Flat; family three adults; house-parlourmaid and morning help.—Mrs. H., 31, Hanover Gate-mansions, Park-road, near Baker-street.

COOK-GENERAL, man or woman; all duties; cooking essential; good references.—Kingsford, Birkett Trees, Kingsgate-road, Winchester.

CAN a lady recommend Cook-General? House-Parlourmaid kept; for Camberley.—Write W., 9, The Vale, Chelsea, S.W.3.

GOOD Cook-General wanted April 7th; wages £52; house-parlourmaid kept.—Mrs. Sargant, Thorncroft Cottage, Leatherhead.

RESPONSIBLE Maid (good cook) required middle April; small house at Hampton-on-Thames; daily help.—Write Box G.923, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. Luke's Vicarage, Kew Gardens, Richmond, S requires two reliable maids for Cooking and for Housework, ages abt. 30; wages by arrangement; good service valued.—Write Mrs. Browne.

SINGLE-handed Maids wanted for work of small modern house; two in family, four in holidays; wages about £45.—Write Mrs. Thornton, 3, Bristol-gardens, Putney Heath.

WANTED, young Cook-General for bright, sunny flat; personal reference; house-parlourmaid kept; family two; good wages and outings.—Write Stephenson, 82, Maida-vale, mansions, W.9.

WANTED, good Cook-General (30-40), small modern flat; family two; wages £4 6s. paid monthly; London personal references essential.—Call, between 2 and 3 p.m., 184, Gloucester-terrace, Paddington. No fares paid.

WANTED immediately, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; modern house; own sitting room; three in family.—'Phone Speedwell 1266 or call Day, 11, Galena, 121, Woodstock-road, Golders Green, N.W.

£50.—Cook-General; help given; small modern house; good outings.—Edwards, Cornerways, Upper Mulgrave-road, Cheam, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c., wanted; excellent places waiting.—Wellington Agency, 14, Circus-road, N.W.8. Tels., Primrose 2464, 2465.

COOK-GENERALS (alone or with housemaid) required at once, temporary or permanent.—Apply Abbey's Agency, 37, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 1373, 6053.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid wanted for Town and Berks; one in family; good wages to maids needing no supervision; no housekeepers.—K., at Castle Agency, 8, Sheet-street, Windsor.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

PARLOURMAID required for Northwood in April; 25 minutes from London; some experience and good reference essential; four maids kept.—Write Box N.314, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAID (upper); Herts (Watford); four in family, eight servants; afternoon uniform, caps and aprons found. All permanent Parlourmaids suited free of charge.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, London, W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted to work with housemaid and parlourmaid; four in family; five maids.—Apply by letter Mrs. Smith, 68, Chester-square, S.W.1.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, 20 to 24, wanted now. Basingstoke district; two ladies, two maids; weekly help; separate bed room; wages according experience.—Write Box P.1370, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; aged 25; wages £45; six in family; housemaid, cook, betweenmaid kept.—Write full particulars Mrs. Ainslie, "The Chase," Church near Farnham, Surr

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare three minutes Earl's Court Tube. District, and buses.—10, BARKSTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.—Airy, quiet, really comfortable, good-class house; lounge, dining room; residential or temporary; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. per day. Good sunny bed and sitting rooms, furnished and unfurnished; meals optional; ordinary and vegetarian cooking; very hot baths; 23rd Piccadilly. Also rooms in or whole of charming seaside cottage to be Let. 1½ hour London; excellent attendance; glorious air. 'Phone Frobisher 6693.

A Bare few mins. Hyde Park.—Most up-to-date Private Residential; large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. Park 5157.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE,

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society. Large doubles from 4½gns., single 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 8859.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A newly appointed Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room. 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; unrivalled arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 22-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 0770.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICED FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room. From 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square. Kens. 2557.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SERVICE FLATLETTE, from 42s., including breakfast; hot and cold running water all rooms; adjoining South Kensington Gloucester-road Stations.—25, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard-court tennis, badminton and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Ouseburn's pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts. Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fine outlook; also other bed rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square (main). Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A BED ROOM and charming SITTING ROOM, facing Park; private bath room, lavatory; service; breakfast, late dinner; suit gentleman or married couple; entrance from mews or evening. 112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1. Primrose-hill 1528.

A Charming large SITTING ROOM, suit two gentlemen sharing one or two bed rooms; service; constant hot water; every comfort. Near Lancaster-gate.—Padd. 3229.

THE 77 CLUB

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

A FEW VACANCIES for Residential Members, beautifully furnished and equipped bed-sitting rooms, from 30s. to 50s. Quiet, central, select.—77, Lladen-gardens, W.2, opposite Kensington Gardens). Park 4045.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE,

136/141, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.

A House replete with quiet comfort and exceptionally well Furnished; reliable attendance; good English cooking; inclusive terms from 3gns.—Frobisher 2770.

A MINUTE.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE flat; lounge, kitchenette, 2 bedrooms, bath; double from 2gns.—8, Inverness-place, Bayswater.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 21gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive but comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 6767.

A SERVICE FLAT, sitting room, double bed room, bath room, beautifully furnished, one floor (partial use of kitchen); suit couple or two gentlemen; 3½ guineas. 2, Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

A [illegible] GROUND-FLOOR SUITE. Furnished, lounge, two double bed rooms; excellent cooking; 5 guineas each for four people, inclusive. Breakfast, lunch, dinner.—84, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. Western 2593.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

ABSOLUTE comfort; excellent food, with every convenience for long or short visits; gas fires. Terms from £2 12s. 6d. to £4 4s.—41, Queensborough-terrace (off Bayswater-road), close Tube. Park 3206.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

ABSOLUTELY up to date, with running hot and cold water and gas fires; warm and comfortable rooms; English cooking; exceptional value; attendance and service. Winter terms from 3gns. Padd. 2257.

ACCESS West End, Tube and Park.—Sunny, airy SUITE for two, £6 with board. Other rooms from 25s.—Mrs. Hay, 40, Norfolk-square, W.2. (Padd. 0121.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ACCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box spring beds; near Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, double—43/45, Shrubbery-gardens, Kens. 4300.

ADJACENT QUEEN'S GATE GDNS., HYDE PARK.—Clean well FURNISHED APARTMENT and Breakfast; moderate.—'Phone before 4 p.m., Padd. 3906.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD-ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria, City; central heating; gas fires; garage; golf, billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world, modern home produce; music; motor; terms families.

A GROUND-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM for a lady's private maisonette, Bakerloo and Metro. Tube; 3gns., including breakfast, bath, and light; other meals if desired.—Write Box 07728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE, run by gentlespeople, assuring the comfort, expected in a private house; constant hot water; double bedrooms, 3gns. Kens. 4044.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.
'Phone, Park 0394.

10, NORFOLK SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W. (Padd. 5661).

JUST OPENED.

ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully decorated; running hot and cold water; divan beds, latest springs, &c.; quiet, yet half-minute Tube and buses; from 30s., meals optional.—Resident Proprietress.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, hot springs; dining room, first floor rooms with private baths; centrally heated. Cuisine a specialty. From 3gns. single, 5gns. double. Park 9173.

ACTON, W.3.—Sunny, DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, bath; convenient all parts; suit business gentleman; breakfast and tea; 4 evening meals optional.—Weller, 12, East Acton-lane.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 0681).

ALL beautifully decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, with running hot and cold water and electric or coal fires as preferred; four bath rooms with constant hot water and radiators; many suites; very best cooking; early and West End 'buses; 25s. to 50s.; excellent meals and service as required.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS 25s. 4gns. weekly; tastefully equipped; every convenience; lounge; hot and cold water; gas fires.—Manageress, 43, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 5623.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering if desired. Moderate prices. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8067).
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
LADIES or GENTLEMEN.

136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; gas fires, central heating; lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 12s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished bed-sitting Rooms, entrance and bathroom floors, from 25s.; also Suites; phone; catering.—1-3, Harrington-gardens, S.W.7.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptionally comfortable; meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms. 2½ 3s. 6d., 2½ 12s. 6d., double 2½ 7, and 3 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3528.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, attendance dinner optional; clean, quiet, select, minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kens 8780.

VICTORIA.

ATTRACTIVE LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, airy, comfortable, and quiet; very convenient for Town; gas fire; bath, breakfast, and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, electric light and fires; hot baths; terms inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single.—12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. Kens. 9058.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed washbasins; everything up to date and first class. Singles 20s., doubles 27½s., including gas fire and electric light; breakfast optional; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 25s., double (drawing room) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires; central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (West 0256) (close Gloucester-road Tube); and 8, Gr[illegible]-place (adjoining).

LEINSTER PALACE.

AT 17-19, LEINSTER-SQUARE, W., close Kensington Gardens. Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally large and liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 3gns. double. Park 4765.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD RESIDENCE; personal supervision; double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

AT 71, GOWER-STREET, W.C.1.—Well-furnished House, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 25s., including breakfast. Museum 0506.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.,

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON-GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2; board-residence from 3gns.; partial board from 25s. 'Phone, Park 1982.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Large front bed-sitting room; gas fire and ring; concealed bed; quiet; central all parts.

LINDIS COURT.

AT 247-249, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.—Under new management (Scotch); constant hot water; English meat only; inclusive from 2½gns. Western 5091.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

WHITE HOUSE CHAMBERS.

AT Randolph-crescent, Maida Vale, W.9.—20 well-furnished SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; on pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge, restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; garage; five minutes' walk Lord's Cricket Ground, Swiss, Warwick-avenue Tube. 10mins. Piccadilly; bus service all parts.—Mrs. Holt. Abercorn 2182.

AT 38, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Well-appointed ROOMS from two guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; gas fires. Near Gloucester-road Tube.

AT ELGIN-COURT, ELGIN-ROAD, EAST CROYDON, you will find luxurious comfort and superb cuisine; home; farm produce; excellent chef. Near four golf links and tennis courts; 15 minutes London, five station. Highly recommended. Moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone, Addiscombe 1581.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 13, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast; gas fires all rooms; from 2s. 6d. nightly; 17s. 6d. weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1462.

AT 10, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, PALACE GATE, W.8.—Quiet, facing Kensington Gardens; first-class BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES with service; excellent cuisine; comfort studied. Tele. Kelvin 9070.

DRAYTON HOUSE.

AT 40, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2, for young business and professional people; constant hot water, service lift, and house telephones; bed and breakfast or partial board only. 'Phone, Park 5809.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM; extra large; well furnished; Hampstead; breakfast; 2min. Finchley-road Met. and bus. Central 4472.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SERVICE ROOMS; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required.—8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4528.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; bath, breakfasts; near Tube; personal supervision; from 35s.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 4874.

EMBASSY,

BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.—Facing Park; minute Tube; 70 rooms; garage; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night 7727.

BEAUTIFUL bright, sunny, unfurnished ROOMS, 17s. 6d. to 25s.; suite of two; kitchen, dining; with own bath, &c., first floor, £3.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead. Maida Vale 5997.

BED and BREAKFAST from 30s. per week; select, comfortable and homely.—The Trevor, 5, Upper Bedford-place, W.C.1. Museum 0276.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 45s. 6d., or all meals 2½ guineas; no extras; quiet house; close S. Kensington Station.—Kens. 9575.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube.—Single 22s. 6d., double 35s.; gas fires.—25, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 3½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated, hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; single from 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, bath, and service.—12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5288.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water; all rooms gas fires; up-to-date furnishings and decorations; ample bath rooms.—41, Manchester street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan and concealed beds and washstands. Single 24s., double 42s. each, including service, electric light, and hot baths day and night; 14 bath rooms, showers; lounge; hall porter; gas fires, central heating.—Bayswater Court, St. Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 9000. And 17, St. Stephen's-square. Sunshine hot water every room.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOM (entrance floor), refined private house; constant hot water, 'phone, electric light.—Call 73, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court (Warwick-road end).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—66, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8768.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.—Superior BACHELOR APARTMENTS; valeting, hot baths, electric light, gas fires, telephone; 10min. Victoria, 5min. Hyde Park-corner.—26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square. S.W.1.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Large or small rooms; catering a speciality; terms very moderate.—6, Nevern-road, Earl's Court. Frobisher 1408.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0051.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s., double 3gns.; other meals as required.

43, WESTBOURNE-GARDENS, W.

CHARMING HOUSE run as residential chambers offers Unfurnished Rooms from 21s.; excellent meals optional.—Secretary, Park 4525.

CHELSEA.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; constant hot water in each, c.h.w., gas fires, rings; 'phone.—19, Oakley-street.

CHELSEA, 44, Halsey-street, Cadogan-square.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM; also bed-sitting room; every convenience for gentlemen.

WOODCLYFFE.

CHISLEHURST.

Affords every comfort of private residence; large airy rooms; seven acres woodland; station two minutes; double rooms only available.—'Phone Chislehurst 414.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

CLEAN, quiet BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; constant hot water; bath; moderate and well recommended; minute S. Kensington Station.—7, Manson-place.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully appointed, high-class residential; every comfort; RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone Padd. 3976.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2gns., 2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door.—'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE BED ROOMS, well appointed house, c.h., breakfast, 15s., 18s., middle floor, 21s.; single light, bath; meals optional; lady.—'Phone, Ken. 6862.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; specially recommended for families; children's large play room; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 2gns. Inclusive.—'Phone, Ealing 1011.

EALING.—City men received in comfortable English HOME; convenient for City; delightful situation; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns.—Mrs. R., 31, The Mall.

EARL'S COURT, near Station.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS; service and meals optional.—Write Box Frobisher 4051.—Write Box P.1200, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH FAMILY, comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; house life, assistance with English.—Write Box T.1450, The Times, E.C.4.

EVERY year finds an increasing number of Women of advanced thought giving up the responsibility of housekeeping and becoming free to go and come as will. These are always glad to know of houses where they can find congenial company and be sure of the essentials of refined living.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS

(60 branches) are just such houses. Western 6427. Offices, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (stamp).

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES, 88s. large, lofty, sunny; two rooms, fire £130. Also two-roomed Suite. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—33, Treborir-road, S.W.5. Frob 3262.

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute stations.—11, Queensberry-place. Western 4566.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATION is OFFERED to a gentlespeople with children; good food; lavatory basins in bed rooms; constant hot water; large garden; near Richmond Park; moderate inclusive terms.—The Firs, 325, Upper Richmond-road, Putney, London, England. Tel. 3153.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Pitt-street, Kensington, facing Palace. Park 4363.

FOUR SUITES, 2 bed-sitting rooms, en-suite bathroom, gas fires, constant hot water, electric light, telephone, 3 minutes Victoria, 5 minutes Hyde Park-corner; 4 guineas.—Apply Caretaker, 26, Motcomb-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, 'phones; all floors; from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—72, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

KENSINGTON.—Lady receives FIVE GUESTS ONLY, and has three charming suites, two double, one single; furnished and unfurnished, each containing sitting room, bed room, bath room, &c.; from four guineas inclusive of full board; Tube four minutes.—Write Box P.1258, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON, 88, Church-street.—Charming Bed-sitting Rooms with breakfast, 2½gns. single, 3½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON, facing Nevern-square.—Well FURNISHED ROOMS, ground floor; excellent service; meals as desired; gas fires; 'phone. Col. morning, evening, appointment, 35, Nevern-square. Frobisher 3486.

LARGE UNFURNISHED DOUBLE BALCONY BED-SITTING, facing South; superior house, newly and beautifully decorated; 'phone, use bath room, service.—'Phone Padd. 1086.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADY would like two or three PAYING GUESTS in private house; large rooms, gas fires; near Park, Restaurant; large grounds, eight TENNIS COURTS; garage, stabling, and Paddi Stations.—'Phone Padd. 7411.

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 9366.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE unfurnished DOUBLE BALCONY ROOM facing Gardens; gentlewoman's house; recommended. 82, Philbrick-gardens, near Earl's Court Station. Frob 3163.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED newly-decorated ROOMS from £2 2s. Also self-Contained Flats. Service optional; constant hot water.—6, Queen's-gate, S.W. (Western 0363.)

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant.—Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele. Abercorn 2960.

MAIDA VALE.—BED and BREAKFAST from 32s. 6d., including bath and attendance. Rooms fitted hot and cold running water. Pleasant surroundings. Comfortable cuisine. Every week-end requisitioned.—158, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. 'Phone Abercorn 1673.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, also single from 2gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR, 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably Furnished, Ground-Floor, Large BED-SITTING ROOM, 3½ guineas; two fine floor rooms, 5½ guineas; gas fires; breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Grosvenor 1092.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Warm, sunny, gas fires all bed rooms, some fitted hot and cold water; good food; very accessible; from 3gns.; personal supervision. Padd. 0697.

BECKENHAM.

"MONTCLAIR."—There are VACANT ROOMS now in this delightful quiet house; board-residence at moderate terms; large garden; tennis, adjoins golf course; 20 minutes City and West End.—'Phone, Beckenham 2138.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tube, Brixton 2800. Buses and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MRS. M. A. ALLEN has taken over 130, Queen's-gate (close to South Kensington Station), to be run on lines of private house; constant hot water; gas fires in bed rooms. Terms from 3gns. Kelvin 8806.

NEVERN CHAMBERS.

Single Unfurnished and Furnished ROOMS in well-run chambers; unlimited hot water; good meals if required; absolute cleanliness; reference required.—Frobisher 3020.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Really good food, restaurant or own rooms. Welbeck 4251.—Write Box 7757, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £3 3s. per week; 12s. 6d. per day (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes station, 15 minutes London, near golf and tennis; modern comforts; moderate.—'Phone, Croydon 0657.

PICCADILLY (5), DOVER-STREET.—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Suites; light, fresh, linen, attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—A charming, unfurnished SERVICE FLAT to be LET; own bath room; parquet floors; large rooms.—'Phone, Western 6696.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own 'phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6696.

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 18th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 2mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis.—Ravensbourne 2040.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 25s.; including breakfast, bath, service (valeting), use lounge; Bayswater.—Park 3417.

RHODESIA COURT.

29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns., singles 2½-3½ gns. Minute Gloucester-road Tube; near Museums. Kens. 8363.

SAHIBS.—BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (hot and cold water basins) in gentlewoman's Kensington house, combining luxuries of club and home; quiet, convenient neighbourhood; public lounge and dining room; cuisine; wines if desired; inclusive terms; references exchanged.—Telephone Western 3238 (before midday), or write Box N.226, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Station. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.

SERVICE and catering optional; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-12 only, 20, Hollandstreet, W.8. Western 3505.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, fryer baths. 'Phone; quiet, genuine comforts.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS. Constant hot water, gas fires; 25s. and 35s., including breakfast, baths, lights.—82, Sussex-place, Kensington 2919.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.
Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0366.

SUITE large airy ROOMS, with bath room, very well furnished, delightful position, Campden Hill; South aspect; excellent cooking and attendance.—Western 6972.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Suit ladies as desired.—Kensington 1422.

SUIT YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Two FURNISHED top-floor BED ROOMS; breakfast and dinner; £1 15s. each; close station; Kensington, W.—Write Box P.1449, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, entrance floor, 23s. double, including service, hot water; electric light and baths; gas fires, grilliers; central heating.—3, Chenilston-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen, all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; hall radiator, constant hot water; service and breakfast optional; terms, including light, from 1gn. to 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

VICTORIA.—Gentlemen only.—Divan Bed-Sitting; exceptional appointments; 27s. 6d. (25s. 6d. away week-ends), inclusive baths, constant hot, full services; breakfast optional.—101, Winchester-street, Eccleston-square. Vic. 7557.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.

A Newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road Station. Partial board. Terms moderate. Frob. 2401.

8, RUSSELL-ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.14.—Good

SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS; good table; constant hot water; full or partial board or bed and breakfast; suit business gentlemen.—Telephone, Western 5629.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.

Near HARLEY-STREET.

Comfortable lounge bed rooms, ground floor, and smaller ones; excellent cooking. Welbeck 7585.

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

An ideal situation opening directly on to large private pleasure gardens. Highly recommended.

135, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.9.—Well FURNISHED SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, gas fires and rings, from 16s. 6d. Abercorn 3751.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

THE RICHMOND.

22, PEMBRIDGE-GARDENS, W.2.—For comfort, cleanliness; best English food; running water, gas fires, central heating; close principal stores, Tube, buses; from 3gns.; bed and breakfast, 7s. 6d.

93, GLOUCESTER-STREET, London.—Comfortable BED ROOMS, breakfast, 2s. 6d., 3s., weekly; gas fires; quiet, not boarding house. Central City, Colleges, shops.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,

MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Rooms and breakfast or partial board; young society music, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

W.C.1.—Large, well FURNISHED, ground-floor, double BED-SITTING Room; use of kitchen, gas or coal fire, gas ring; 45s. per week.—24, Tavistock-square.

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Law Report, Mar. 26

SUMMARY

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—continued the hearing of the appeal from an order of the Divisional Court discharging, by a majority, a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to quash an order of the Minister of Health purporting to be made under section 40 (3) of the Housing Act, 1925. The majority of the Court below were of opinion that section 40 (5), which provided that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," gave statutory effect to any order *bona fide* intended to be made under the Act. (REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE NIGER COMPANY
LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged conspiracy, fraudulent concealment, breach of duty, and breach of contract. They further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid respectively to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling as compensation on the determination of their offices in the Niger Company—when it was last year amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation—on the ground that the money was paid under mistake of fact; and rescission of the agreements under which those sums were paid.

It is alleged that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling, who as chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, received £8,000 and £6,000 a year respectively, had abused their trust by entering on their own account into secret buying and selling transactions with regard to cocoa, which was one of the commodities with which the Niger Company, Limited, dealt. The plaintiffs say that if the defendants' conduct had been discovered before they were awarded compensation for the loss of their offices on the amalgamation they would have been instantly dismissed and no compensation would have been paid.

Generally, the defence is a denial of everything; though there is an admission, not of purchases or sales of cocoa by the defendants, but of speculative dealings in differences in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., Mr. Philip Vos, and Mr. R. Mobbs for the defendants.

At the resumption of the proceedings Mr. BEVAN called on Mr. Frederick G. Fontannaz, a partner in the firm of Messrs. William Porter and Co., brokers, of Liverpool, to produce on *subpœna* the records of all contracts relating to cocoa or other products entered into by Mr. Fontannaz or by Messrs. William Porter and Co. with, or on behalf of, Mr. Bell or Mr. Snelling between 1923 and 1929, where the name of the Niger Company, Limited, was not inserted in the contracts. He also called for the correspondence, or copies of it, either with Mr. Bell or with Mr. Snelling, relating to those contracts, and also for any letters passing between the parties relating to transactions entered into under initials or names other than the Niger Company, Limited. A number of documents were produced.

SALES BY THE NIGER COMPANY

Mr. David Delbanco, salesman in the cocoa department of the United Africa Company, who was employed in the Niger Company from August, 1925, to 1929, said that the sales of cocoa by that company rose from about 30,000 tons in 1925-26 to about 50,000 tons in 1928-29. Until the time the pool was formed [in 1925] the witness said that he consulted Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling about the company's policy relating to the purchases and sales of cocoa.

Mr. Delbanco then described the way in which the pool conducted their business.

What did you know about the Niger Company transactions?—On December 18 or 19, 1927, I received from Mr. Snelling, or from his secretary, a folder containing 10 contracts quoting 2,050 tons in connexion with Messrs. William Porter and Co. [The witness produced the contracts.]

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—Were any of them in the name of the Niger Company, Limited?—None.

Were they in the names of some other?—Yes; in the names of Edgar Sanders and Cole.

Did you see Mr. Snelling about them?—Very shortly afterwards. I expressed surprise that these sales were effected without my knowledge, but having got them I entered the transactions in my books.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—What did Mr. Snelling say?—He said that he thought it was quite a good thing. I told him I did not agree, because I could not judge the market in those circumstances.

Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—What does "secret" transactions mean? Does it mean without consulting the pool committee?—I mean secret from me.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES.—Had anything of that kind occurred before?—No; never in my experience.

Did you ever have any speculations in cocoa or other thing?—No.

Had you any idea that anybody in the business was doing it?—No.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT (cross-examining) asked:—Did you learn at some time during the last two years that the African and Eastern Trade Corporation—I don't know about others—thought that there was some leakage of information through the Niger Company's cocoa department?—There was some incident in 1928.

Did you know during the time you personally were on the pool that, on account of the trouble of suspected leakage of information of pool dealings, both the African and Eastern Trade Corporation and the Niger Company, Limited, carried out secret transactions to try to test the position?—I believe the leakage question was later than December, 1927, when Mr. Snelling gave me the folder with the contracts. "I am quite certain," the witness repeated, "that the question of leakage arose much later than when the secret sales were made. It was in 1928."

Major-General W. H. Grey, a director of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, said that, substantially, the control of the pool was really in the hands of Mr. Bell, Mr. Snelling, and himself.

Contracts made by his company were entered in their books at once. There was no secrecy as between him and his company, or as between him and the Niger Company, Limited.

The pool fixed the buying price in Africa and the selling price in Europe, and the companies followed the policy dictated by the committee. By arrangement in November or December, 1927, Mr. Snelling and himself sold cocoa without immediately advising other members of the pool. Usually they had communicated over the telephone, but after that arrangement they retained the information until they decided to release it.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—The real secrecy comes to no more than this: that you had not notified the two minor members of the pool?—Yes.

In answer to SIR LESLIE SCOTT, cross-examining, the witness said that there was leakage going on the whole time. He admitted sending a letter to Mr. Snelling saying:—"I believe leakage has occurred deliberately and intentionally from our office."

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—Was there any transaction which you intended should not be a reality, but which you intended to put through the books to see whether it would come out?—I think there was, I am not quite sure.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—You can easily find out whether there was any fictitious entry in your books.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—Do you remember Mr. Snelling telling you in December, 1927, that he had made some sales which he was keeping private to himself?—I don't remember. I am quite sure that if he gave me that information I should have demanded to know what the sales were.

I am putting this to you, said counsel, to show that Mr. Snelling told you, as chairman of the pool, that he had had these dealings.

In reply to his LORDSHIP the witness said that he understood that the idea was that leakage was occurring in one of their offices—for instance, sales were made and their opponents immediately knew of them—and the idea was that a fictitious sale should be put through the contract book to find out if news about the sale got out.

Mr. BEVAN, re-examining: Was it ever agreed between your company and the Niger Company, Limited, that either should make purchases in names other than their own?—I do not think that that was ever discussed.

Was it ever discussed or agreed between those two companies that either of them should enter into transactions and not immediately enter them in their books in the ordinary course of business?—It was never discussed.

The witness said that he would search his books to see if there were any fictitious entry, and he would inform the Court.

Mr. BEVAN.—When did you first hear of transactions in names other than the Niger Company, Limited?—I think that it was in July or August of last year when I was in West Africa.

Mr. William Malloy, of the accounting department of the United Africa Company, Limited, and formerly in the accounting department of the Niger Company, Limited, said, in reply to Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES, that in June of last year he was handed a list of cocoa transactions. He compared it with the books of the Niger Company, and found that only some of the items on the list were entered in the books. There were 46 items on the list that he could not trace in the books. Those transactions were in various names and initials, and, together with another four in the initials C. T. C., had made a profit of £1,360.

That concluded the plaintiffs' case.

SUBMISSIONS BY THE DEFENCE

SIR LESLIE SCOTT submitted that it was necessary in an action for rescission to prove two things: (1) actual fraud, and (2) that it was by the representation that the plaintiffs were induced to act. He contended that, as regarded Mr. Snelling, there was no question at all—that there was no evidence that he said a word to justify any of the allegations against him. As regarded Mr. Bell, the evidence was consistent with perfect honesty on his part.

Under the head of alleged fraudulent concealment, counsel submitted that there was no duty of disclosure resting on a servant, even if he had committed a breach of his contract of service, to disclose it. He further submitted that there was no case for recovery of the money on the ground that it was paid under mistake of fact. There was no evidence in law that the plaintiffs acted by reason of a mistake of fact.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 27

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

At 10.30:—Petitions.—Mahant Bhagwanpuri v. the Secretary of State for India in Council and others; Ramji Patel v. Rao Kishoresingh; Kandaswami Chetti and another v. Shanmugan Chetti and others; Sri Raja Chintalapati Surayanarayana Raju Bahadur Garu v. Sri Sri Sri Satyanarayana Raju Garu; Venkatasubbamma v. Subbaiah Nayudu. At 3:—Appeal.—Raja Probhat Chandra Barua v. the King-Emperor (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the Chancery Div. (Final List).—Batchelor, Bowles, and Co., Ltd. v. Victoria Park Motor Car and Garage Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (24).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—The King v. the Minister of Health (pt. hd. (10); Foster v. Harnett (25); Peebles v. South London Greyhound Racecourses, Ltd. (27).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Beckwith v. Beckwith (pt. hd.) (24).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—In his Lordship's Private Room.—Master of Joseph Chitty.—Re a will. At 10.40:—In Court.—Witness List. Part I.—Re Metzler and Co. (1920), Ltd. v. J. Curwen and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (45).

COURT IV. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Millard v. Brenner (5).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Ball's Will Trusts (Jones v. Jones) (pt. hd.) (24); Re Sayer (Sayer v. Sayer) (56). From Mr. Justice Clauson's List.—Witness List. Part I.—Evans v. Cox Falks, Eves, and Co., Ltd. (24).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 2:—Witness List. Part II.—F. W. Woolworth and Co., Ltd. v. Woolworths (Australasia), Ltd. (pt. hd.) (27).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 2:—In Court (as Chambers).—Liverpool District Registry.—Morley v. Morley and Lloyd (undefended). Manchester v. Stark). In Court.—Liverpool and Manchester District Registries.—Motions.—Manchester District Registry.—In the Ripponden Commercial Co., Ltd., and re the Companies Acts, 1908 and Supreme Court Rules.—Thistle-Hawyte's Will Trusts (Egerton v. Thistlehwayte) (66).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (Divisional Court) (The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, AVORY and BRANSON, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Crown Paper.—Smith v. Tindall (14); The King v. Keepers of the Peace and JJ. of the County of London (ex parte Royal Academy of Dramatic Art) (17); The King v. Keepers of the Peace and JJ. of the County of Somerset (ex parte Bridgman) (16); Hocking and Co. v. Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd. (28); Same v. Same (29); Campbell v. Brucewell (31); Rilett Motor Services, Ltd. v. Campbell (30).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Finder v. Rhodesian Ry., Ltd. (27).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—City of London Special Jury.—The National Bank, Ltd. v. Sidney J. Lovell and Co. (1116).

COURT III. (HEWART, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Nixon v. S. Green and Sons, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (797); Meeks v. Drinkwater (843).

COURT III. (ACTON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Order nisi, Haldane v. Wood Dunkley and Co. v. Gerson (pt. hd.) (742); Drew and Sons v. Jonesco and anr. (1302); Batterbee v. Hales (1579).

COURT V. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Thornton v. Bickford, Bland, Ltd. (816). Special Paper.—White Sea Timber Trust, Ltd. v. Christopher Brown, Ltd. (4); Same v. Same (motion).

COURT IX. (FINLAY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Somerset v. Wickfield, Ltd., and anr. (845); Evans v. Murray and Co. (858).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—McCallum and Sons Ltd. v. Briquette, Ltd. (two summs.). Not attended by Counsel.—Wood Hanbury and Co. v. T. Skinner and Son; G. Parasteo v. Union Assce. Soc. Ltd.; Same v. The Legal Insce. Co., Ltd. Not before 2:—Gordon v. Gordon.—The City of London Special Jury.—Lever Bros., Ltd. v. Bell and anr. (pt. hd.) (819).

COURT VI. (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—Not before 2.15:—Non-Jurors.—Klein v. Farnival and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (760); Keller v. Tomlins (777).

Jurors

City of London Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court II. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in King's Bench Court IX. at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Nordland.—1929. Folio 217 (Owners of S.S. Nordland v. Owners of Steelerking Co.), action for trial with witnesses (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Harper v. Harper and Wilson (300).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Noon v. Erskine Macdonald, Ltd.

COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 2.15:—Phelps v. Blakeney. At 2.45:—Fellowes v. Butler (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Hare, A. R.; Clatson, M. H.; Haimovich, I. (orse. Haimovich, I. and Son); Jacobs, K. S.; Harnes, D. A.; Kramberg, M. (orse. The Baltic Fur Co.).

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Seeman, I.; Stern, I. (orse. I. Stern and Son); Woodger, S. R.; Woodger, A. S.; Rose, D.: Petitions (204, 198, 91, 193, 196, and 203 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (127 and 152 of 1930); Petitions (175, 176, and 235 of 1930). At 11.30:—Adjd. Petition (966 of 1929); Adjd. Petition (187 of 1930); Petition (262 of 1930); Adjd. Petition (65 of 1930); Adjd. Petitions (938, 950, 559, 977, and 981 of 1929); Adjd. appln. for stay (180 of 1930); Appln. to rescind (180 of 1930). At 12:—Poulton, J. At 2.15:—Persons, C. F. M. S., and Harris, R. S. (orse. C. S. Pierson and Co., orse. West of All Boot Co.).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Franks, G., first meet. (ass. to Mr. Bloom). At 11.30:—Benjamin, A., ditto. At 12:—Boisom, M., ditto. At 12.30:—Jonnson, C. H. S., ditto. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Rose and Rose, first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte Applications.—At 11.15:—Lyon and Berns, Ltd. At 12:—Valdene, Ltd. At 12:—Alby United Carbide Factories, Ltd.; Russian Lloyd; Same. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Zenith Motors, Ltd. (Colls and ors. v. Zenith Motors, Ltd.); At 12:—Mehor, Ltd. Room 96.—At 11:—Snow and Co., Ltd. Room 67.—At 2.30 to 4:—Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Clough v. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 89.—At 11:—Robey and Co., Ltd. At 12:—Waller Wilson and Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.30:—Donisthorpe and Co., Ltd. Room 88.—At 12.—Walter Jones and Sons, Ltd. Room 68.—At 2.30 to 4:—Golden Square Club, Ltd.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS—COMPANIES (WINDING UP).—Meetings at 33, Carey-street.—At 11.30:—F. Hammett and Wright, Ltd., first meeting of creditors. At 12:—Ditto, first meeting of contributories. At 2.30:—Yorkshire Artificial Silk Co., Ltd., appointment to settle list of contributories.

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Simmer, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance.—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); More (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.); Blaker (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (HAWKE, J.).—At 2:—(1) G. G. H. Witchell; (2) S. G. Aldenton; (3) R. East; (4) C. F. O'Shea; (5) H. A. Dixon, J. C. Saxton.

COURT II. (The RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 10.30:—(1) F. B. Davis; (2) F. C. Offord, G. S. Roberts; (3) F. G. Bannock; (4) L. N. Stewart; (5) E. W. Hughes.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—(1) H. B. Johnson; (2) H. Williams; (3) P. G. Brockett.

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—(1) A. Townsend, J. Lancaster (pt. hd.); (2) F. T. Morgan; (3) C. F. Johnson; (4) J. J. Phillips, A. Phillips, J. Daly, W. Rance.

COURT OF APPEAL
HOUSING SCHEMES: EFFECT OF MINISTER'S ORDER
REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The Court continued the hearing of the appeal from an order of the Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting—discharging a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* which had been granted on March 26, 1929, at the instance of Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an estate agent, of Liverpool, calling on the Minister of Health and the Liverpool Corporation to show cause why an order of the Minister, dated November 23, 1928, confirming an improvement scheme known as the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928, should not be quashed.

It was alleged that the Minister had no jurisdiction to make the order for the following reasons:—The scheme as submitted to the Minister was not an improvement scheme within Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, because it contained no concrete proposals for the development of the land within the Queen Anne-street area after acquisition by the Liverpool Corporation. It did not provide for the rearrangement or reconstruction of any of the streets and houses in the area. It provided that land within the area might be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit, and the estimates which accompanied the scheme were insufficient. The local inquiry which the Minister caused to be held on May 1, 2, and 3, 1928, was void, because there was then no improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act to be inquired into. The modified scheme purported to have been confirmed by the Minister was not an improvement scheme within the Act, since it did not indicate the manner in which the lands were to be developed, and was not accompanied by any lay-out plan. A clause purporting to incorporate in the scheme plans to be made subsequently by the council and approved by the Minister was *ultra vires*.

The question of public importance raised in the case was whether the confirmation of a scheme—good or bad—by the Minister gave it statutory effect and prevented the Court from inquiring into it.

A Divisional Court held (Mr. Justice Swift dissenting) that where the Minister had made an order *bona fide* intended and purporting to be made under section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925, confirming an improvement or reconstruction scheme, no question of *ultra vires* could be raised in a Court of law. The case was reported in *The Times* of November 6, 1929, and January 15, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 178.

The applicant, Mr. Abraham Yaffé, appealed.

Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. A. W. Nicholls appeared for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead for the Minister; Mr. H. P. Glover for the Liverpool Corporation.

Mr. HILL, continuing his argument on behalf of the appellant, referred to the evidence relating to the proposed scheme. He submitted that the scheme was of such a nature that a writ of prohibition could clearly have been obtained before the scheme was confirmed by the Minister. Counsel proceeded to read the judgments of the Divisional Court.

THE CASE FOR THE MINISTER

The Court then called on the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. He dealt in detail with the facts leading up to the approval of the proposed scheme by the council, and said that, although on its face the scheme seemed to give power to do anything, it was in the mind of the council to do some particular thing—namely, to carry out an improvement scheme. It would be impossible to prepare a detailed lay-out plan of the proposed improvements until the approval of the Ministry was obtained. On November 23, 1928, the Minister approved the scheme, which was to be conditional on the whole area being used for the rehousing of the working classes. The details of the lay-out were then to be submitted in a subsequent plan.

With regard to section 40 (5) [which states that the order of the Minister when made shall have effect as if enacted in the Act], clauses in very similar words might be traced back as far as the 14th century. It was of the utmost importance that the law should be certain, and it was not unreasonable to give to the Minister those extensive powers, because the Minister knew that he was responsible to Parliament.

The Housing Act, 1925, was a consolidating Act, so that section 40 (5) was simply the result of the corresponding provisions in the earlier Acts of 1890, 1903, and 1909.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few and Co., for Mr. W. J. Shield; the Solicitor to the Ministry of Health; Messrs. F. Venn and Co., for the Town Clerk, Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
THE "OTHELLO SUITE": COPYRIGHT DISPUTE
METZLER AND CO. (1920), LIMITED v. J. CURWEN AND SONS, LIMITED.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON)

His LORDSHIP began the hearing of this action in which the plaintiffs, Metzler and Co. (1920), Limited, claim against the defendants, J. Curwen and Sons, Limited, music publishers, of 24, Berners-street, W., an injunction to restrain them from infringing their alleged copyright in a musical work known as the "Othello Suite," by the late Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor, by printing and publishing a two-part song entitled "Fall on me like a Silent Dew," set to music by the same composer; and for damages.

The plaintiffs allege that they are the owners of the copyright in the work and that all the copies and plates for the production of the music of "Fall on me like a Silent Dew" are, therefore, their property.

The defendants, by their defence, do not admit that the plaintiffs are the owners of the copyright in the musical work known as the "Othello Suite." They admit that they published and sold copies of the song "Fall on me like a Silent Dew," but deny that in so doing they infringed the plaintiffs' copyright, if any, in the "Othello Suite."

The Hon. S. O. Henn Collins appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. F. K. Archer, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Macgillivray for the defendants.

Mr. HENN COLLINS said that on August 12, 1912, Mr. Coleridge-Taylor assigned to the plaintiffs' predecessors in title the copyright "of and in the following work which I am the composer 'Othello Suite' for pianoforte solo and full orchestra." Subsequently, the copyright in the song, the words of which were by Herrick, was assigned to the defendants.

The plaintiffs allege that the melody of the song "Fall on me like a Silent Dew" was part of the melody of the "Othello Suite."

Mr. ARCHER said that it would be found that the song was actually in existence first. The suite was written after Mr. Coleridge-Taylor had supplied the music for Sir Herbert Tree's production of *Othello* in April, 1912, and he had in the suite given the best of the incidental music, which took an hour and a quarter to play. The suite occupied only 14 minutes. The question was whether the song was not a separate and distinct work altogether from the suite. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor evidently thought that it was. Whether what he did was right or wrong in law, he thought that he was assigning different works to different people, and there could be no question of bad faith in the matter.

Mr. HENN COLLINS said that there could be no doubt that Mr. Coleridge-Taylor acted perfectly innocently.

Mr. Henry Gibson, composer and professor of music, said that there was practically no difference between the suite and the song. Nobody who was not tone-deaf could fail to identify them.

Mr. ARCHER (cross-examining).—Both the suite and the song have been published and well known ever since 1912?

The witness said that he had not heard much about the song.

Mr. ARCHER suggested that there must be some value in the song because there was this litigation about it.

Mr. ARCHER, opening the defence, said that his proposition was that the assignment of the suite was not on its true construction an assignment of the copyright in the melody of the song. It was not immaterial to consider that all this was done in 1912 and that there had never been any trouble until now. The merit of the second assignment was the application of the music to the words of the song.

Counsel said that a melody was the composer's raw material, and having assigned the rights of one treatment of the melody he could not be held to have parted with his raw material. It was possible to write reams out of one poor wretched little overworked melody.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rutland and Crauford; Messrs. Field, Roscoe and Co.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A VIENNESE OPERETTA

Listeners to the National and other B.B.C. stations will hear this evening the seventh concert at the People's Palace, which is to be conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, with Miss Eda Kersey (violin) as the soloist. The programme will include Weber's Overture "Der Freischütz"; Two Pieces for small Orchestra, "Dream Children," by Elgar; Saint-Saëns's Concerto in B minor for Violin and Orchestra; Glazounov's "Concert Waltz," and Liszt's First Hungarian Rhapsody. Later in the evening there will be given a performance of a new revue entitled *Harking Back*, by Mr. Cyril Nash and Mr. Robert Chignell.

At 8.15 p.m. the London Regional transmitter will broadcast a special Viennese programme which will include a Viennese operetta, *Zara*, of which the book is by Mr. Denis Freeman and Miss Leonora Wodehouse, with lyrics and music by Messrs. P. G. Wodehouse and T. Lowry. Other contributors to the programme will be Miss Greta Keller, the Russian Balalaika players and singers, Mr. Rex Evans, and Mr. Maurice Toubas.

NEW B.B.C. DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

The symphony concert of the City of Birmingham Orchestra, which is to be broadcast this evening, will be Mr. Adrian Boult's last appearance as conductor of the orchestra before he takes up his new appointment as Director of Music to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Boult has directed the City of Birmingham Orchestra for the past six years. Although only 40 years of age, his musical experience has been exceptionally wide. He has conducted the London Symphony, Queen's Hall, Royal Albert Hall, and British Symphony orchestras, Russian Ballet in London, and concerts in Vienna, Munich, Prague, and Barcelona. He has also conducted for the Royal Philharmonic Society and the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, besides having filled other musical appointments.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, March 27, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (1,148kc.) (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—Listeners' Recipes for Easter Loaves. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Frances Hatfield (soprano); Anton Tschaikov (violin); Alwyn Goodman (pianoforte). **1-2**:—Organ Recital. **2**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—Speech and Language, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**:—Interlude. **3**:—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **3.45**:—Winifred Ransom (soprano); Tom Pickering (tenor); the Carlton Mason Sextet. **5**:—Lenten Address: A Plain Man Looks at Life, by Canon W. H. Elliott.

5.15:—Children: Taku—An Adventure of the South Seas, written and told by Derek McCulloch; The Story of the Glow-Worm (James Henry); Music will be supplied by Genial Jemima. **6**:—Great Expectations, Chapter 49, a Reading from Charles Dickens, by Mr. V. C. Clinton Baddeley. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Bach's English Suites, played by Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25**:—The Youth of Industrialism, 4—The Years of Trade Depression—Should Self-Sufficiency be the Nation's First Aim? A discussion between Mr. R. S. Lambert and Mr. H. L. Beales.

7.45:—Guelda Waller and Vera Maconochie, assisted by Hilda Pitcairn (Zumpe Square pianoforte, 1770); William Alwyn (flute). **8**:—People's Palace Concert, 7—the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (principal violin, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; Eda Kersey (violin), relayed from People's Palace. **9**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.20**:—The Way of the World, by Mr. Vernon Bartlett. **9.40**:—Harking Back—Some Experiments with a Retrophone, written by Cyril Nash; music composed by Robert Chignell: produced by Gordon McConnel, with Cyril Nash, Olive Groves, Leonard Gowings, Lilian Harrison, Harold Scott, Wynne Ajello, Philip Wade, Frank Denton, Bernard Ansell, Andrew Churchman, Harman Griswood, Vincent Sternroyd, Lionel Millard, the Wireless Male Chorus and Special Orchestra, conducted by Robert Chignell. **10.30-12**:—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

12:—See Midland Regional programme. **1.30**:—Orchestra, from the Kit Cat Restaurant. **2.30-3**:—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15-6.15**:—See Midland Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Romance of Oil, 4—The Geographical Distribution of Deposits of Natural Petroleum, by Sir John Cadman. **7**:—See Midland Regional programme. **8.15**:—A Café in Vienna, compered by Rex Evans; Greta Keller (Viennese songs); the Caucasians (Russian Balalaika players and singers); Rex Evans in French and English songs; Maurice Toubas (violin and saw solos); Zara—a Viennese operetta, book by Leonora Wodehouse and C. Denis Freeman, lyrics by P. G. Wodehouse, music by Tony Lowry, with Denis Freeman, Victor Lewisohn, Eric Lugg, Joan Coxon, Juliet Mansel, Michael Hogan, Ernest Sefton, and Leslie Perrins. **9.30**:—Regional News. **9.35**:—Organ Recital by Gunther Ramin, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.)

12:—Orchestra. **1**:—Dennis Goodyear (tenor); Alice Couchman (pianoforte); Eva Tollworthy (contralto). **1.30**:—See London Regional programme. **2.30-3**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children: The Toy Town Times—a short feature arranged by Charles Brewer and Sara Sarony; Sidney Hull (banjo). **6**:—Dance music. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—See London Regional programme. **7**:—Organ Recital, by Gilbert Mills, relayed from the Church of The Messiah, Birmingham. **7.30**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Adrian Boult; V. Ernst Wolff (pianoforte), relayed from the Town Hall, Birmingham. **8.15**:—Midland News. **8.20**:—Nigel Dallaway (pianoforte). **8.35**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, (continued), followed by farewell speeches to Dr. Adrian Boult on leaving the City of Birmingham Orchestra to take up his appointment as Director of Music to the B.B.C. **9.40**:—Dance Music. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3**:—Glasgow programme. **5**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **8**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.30-3.45**:—National programme. **3.50**:—The Orchestra; Kathleen Daunt (soprano). **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music Interlude by—Old Cowkery Boys. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Frederick C. Hughes (tenor); Isabel Gray (pianoforte). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2**:—National programme. **6**:—For Gardeners:—Mr. George Dance, Chadwell and Co. Ltd. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for South of England Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (965kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.30**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—See Swansea. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—George Manchester. **8.10**:—Speeches at the Coming-of-age Banquet of the Aberdare Chamber of Trade, relayed from the Memorial Hall, Aberdare. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—News. **7.25**:—French Language Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk on History. **8**:—Concert—Dr. Annie Patterson in Musical Offerings from her own Compositions; R. A. Polinky (violin); Operatic Music. **9.10**:—Ambrain Gaedhlige. **9.20**:—Dance Music. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.45**:—See Glasgow. **3**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—National programme. **5.15-6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Glasgow. **6.40**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.45**:—Mr. C. E. Hughes Hallett: The Home Laundry—1, Removal of Stains and the Household Washing, from Edinburgh. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3**:—Orchestra. **3.20**:—Miss Elliot Mason: Not Merely Players—3. **5.15**:—Music. **5.40**:—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. J. G. Drummond. **6**:—The Octet: Mozart Allan (violoncello). **6.15**:—Children. **6.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6.59**:—Mr. Thomas Munro: Wanted, a Pied Piper, from Edinburgh. **8.15**:—National programme. **8.35**:—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **8.40**:—National programme. **8**:—The Glasgow Orpheus Choir, conducted by Hugh S. Roberton; John Edmiston (tenor); Margaret Ferguson (contralto) relayed from St. Andrew's Hall. **9**:—National programme

Sporting News

RACING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

VICTORY OF LEONIDAS II.

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

M. M. Boussac's five-year-old French-bred horse Leonidas II., ridden by H. Southey, and trained at Newmarket by S. Darling, won the Lincolnshire Handicap easily at Lincoln yesterday by three lengths from Culzean, who was two lengths in front of Knight Error. Arctic Light was fourth, Elton fifth, and Porthole sixth. The winner started at 66 to 1. Only a few days ago it was announced that he might not run here. The second started at 40 to 1, and the third at 28 to 1. Southey, who rode the winner, is a son of the Southey who rode Cantilever when he won the Cambridgeshire.

The conditions for the race were ideal, except that a slight mist made it difficult to distinguish the colours at the start of the great race. The betting on the event calls for little comment. At the start of the race Slipper was a pronounced favourite, with Porthole and Pachalik the best backed of the others. There was no evidence that the winner was backed at all. He was never raced in this country all last year, although he was well backed to win the Jubilee, from which he was withdrawn at the last moment. His owner also owned Asterus, who won the Royal Hunt Cup in 1927. The parade in the Paddock and on the course passed off without incident. It was not unnatural that on such a warm afternoon several of the runners should have sweated, and the worst in this respect was San Marino, who had lost the race before he began to canter down to the start. There was no delay at the gate, and so far as could be seen all the 31 runners were away together.

The most prominent as soon as I could distinguish the colours were Culzean, Porthole, Grandisson, and Knight Error. Slipper had every chance, but it was clear at half-way that he would not win, for he was losing his place even then. Two furlongs out from home Culzean was still in front, with Porthole and Knight Error the most prominent of the others. A furlong from the winning-post Porthole was either beaten or refused to struggle on. In either case he lost his place. At that moment I thought Culzean would win after having made all the running, but the race quickly underwent a change, Leonidas II. coming with a magnificent and invincible run, which carried him through to win by a very easy three lengths. There is nothing more to be written about the race, except that the winner is a very nice-looking son of Teddy, and that he was patiently and ably ridden by little Southey. The totalisator price about the winner was worse than the bookmakers' price.

The afternoon's racing was begun with a selling race, for which Joliment and Darnley were the best backed. On some of last year's form Joliment had the better chance, but on other form Darnley had the beating of Joliment. One of the two certainly seemed to be the probable winner. They ran first and second, Darnley winning by a length from Joliment, with Friar Gray three-quarters of a length away, third. There is without any doubt an advantage in having the rails in the last furlong of this race, and jockeys continually come across to them at that point. Richards did so on Darnley, and it appeared possible that he had interfered with the second and third, and also with Exclamation, in doing so. The objection which followed, therefore, did not cause surprise. The objection, which was for crossing and boring, was overruled after a fairly long inquiry.

There is little to be written about the Doddington Selling Plate, which was won with ease by Old Dromore from Good Mint and Berkeley. The winner was out clear a mile from the finish, and never looked likely to be caught. The second may have been unlucky, as he did not have a clear run until Old Dromore was a long way in front and nearly home. The Lincolnshire Handicap followed, and then came the Lincoln Plate, for which there were no fewer than 36 starters. In spite of this enormous company of young and inexperienced horses Pergamena was made favourite at 5 to 2. It was probably a plucky act to take such odds, but it seemed to me that the pluck had been rewarded when the race was over, as I had no doubt at all that Pergamena had won. After Backward Glance and Canossa colt had made the running, Pergamena joined them a furlong from the finish. Canossa colt was then beaten, but the other two fought out a terrific and exciting finish which both may remember for a long time. The judge decided that Backward Glance had just won, and his verdict alone matters. The Elsham Plate, a welter handicap, run over seven furlongs, followed. Here there was a more reasonable field, only 22 coming out to run. The winner was Plucky Bill—yet another number 13 on the programme—who got up in the last few strides to win by a short head from Hindustan, with the well-backed Despencer third. This was another exciting finish.

The meeting, which was more enjoyable and more successful than most recent Lincoln Meetings, was concluded with the Kesteven Plate. Attention must be called to the fact that the Stewards at the meeting never used that Rule of Racing to which the Jockey Club called repeated attention last year—namely, that jockeys must keep throughout a race the places which they draw at the start. If that rule had been adhered to strictly several winners at this meeting would have had to be disqualified. The important Liverpool Meeting will be begun this afternoon, and I give below an analysis of to-day's programme:—

LIVERPOOL PROSPECTS

LANCASHIRE HURDLE.—Dark Ages has a chance on Cheltenham form, but has failed since. Arctic Star should not beat Brown Tony on Cheltenham form. Indeed, on Cheltenham form BROWN TONY is a probable winner.

MOLYNEUX STAKES.—I understand that PHARIAN, who missed a race at Lincoln, will run here, and will probably win if he runs up to his home gallop.

STANLEY STEEPLECHASE.—In spite of his big weight, MISTER MOON seems to me the probable winner. He won easily at Cheltenham, and will, I believe, be ridden here by P. B. Rees.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—Kings Oven was a good horse last year and also consistent. Even with 9st. he is not at all heavily handicapped. Still, I do not make him so well in as Empire Builder, who was not far removed from the best of his age last summer. He must, if fit and well, have a great chance with 8st. 5lb. Yosemite with 7st. 11lb. should not in my opinion beat Empire Builder. Break of Day and The Mohawk, although the latter will be running over his best course, do not seem to me good enough. Great Scot may run well, but is certainly too near En Garde to win this race on his best form. En Garde is well handicapped. I remember many people, myself included, who thought he had a good chance in the St. Leger. En Garde and Empire Builder are in my opinion the best handicapped horses in the race. Of the two I like best the chance of EMPIRE BUILDER.

UNION JACK STAKES.—If this were a handicap STINGO would have been set a much more difficult task. He is, therefore, my selection. I know nothing about the several newcomers such as Caerleon. The betting on the race will indicate whether or not they are fancied.

LYDIATH HANDICAP.—This race seems best left alone. Perhaps POTOCKI will win.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.45.—The LANCASHIRE HURDLE RACE of 500 sovs; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Two miles and one furlong.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ... W. Nightingall	6	12	1
aDARK AGES (Mr. M. Field) ... J. Anthony	6	12	1
STRANATHRO (Mrs. B. M. Webster) ... O. Anthony	6	11	12
BARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ... Stubbs	5	11	11
aGLENHAZEL (Mrs. J. C. Lewis) ... R. J. Collins	5	11	11
aFIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ... R. Gordon	5	11	8
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ... C. Chapman	5	11	5
ANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. F. A. Clark) ... J. Anthony	5	11	2
ALAN MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ... Woodland	6	11	2
BACHELOR'S DALE (Mr. A. Lowry) In Ireland	5	11	2
MISTLEY (Mrs. F. J. Peel) ... Hurt	5	11	1
a BROWN TONY (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	4	11	1
XERXOPHONE (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Blair	4	11	1
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingstone) ... C. Chapman	4	11	1
CORK BOY (Mr. S. Wootton) ... De Mestre	4	11	1
YELLOW ORIEL (Sir David Llewellyn) ... Elsey	6	7	10
ESTER BRIDGE (Major A. Bonsor) F. Hartigan	4	11	1
FERRYSIDE (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ... J. Anthony	4	10	12
FLYING ARAB (Mr. A. E. Berry) ... M. Hartigan	5	10	12
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) R. J. Collins	5	10	12
HILLBROOK (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ... H. Dennis	5	10	12
HEREWARD (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ... Hurt	5	10	12
SPOONTOY (Mr. V. H. Jones) ... W. Payne	5	10	12
CHELSEA (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	5	10	12
LEXBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	4	10	12
CLINTON LASS (Mrs. C. B. Robinson) Peacock	5	10	12
a FIRST FLIGHT (Lady Scarbrough) ... Leader	5	10	12
TYCHANSTOWN (Mr. W. T. Sears) Leach, jun.	5	10	12
PHYSICIAN (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Wilkinson	5	10	12
PARTING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Walt) ... Renton	5	10	12
CRAFTY CAPTAIN (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) ... Gilbert	4	10	2
LASGOLD (Mr. J. Johnstone) ... E. Davey	4	10	2
SOU' WEST (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ... In Ireland	4	10	2
COTTONGRASS (Mr. ...) ... Pendarves	4	10	2
KINPURLIE (Mrs. E. M. Rayner) ... East	4	10	2
P. D. Q. (Mrs. R. Levy) ... Powell	4	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DARK AGES, F. Rees; STRANATHRO, G. Pellerin; BARON JOHN, —; GLENHAZEL, W. Stott; FIREBALL, R. Trotter; BROWN TONY, T. Cullinan; O, C. Tasdale; XERXOPHONE, E. Foster; FIRST FLIGHT, C. Donnelly; SOU' WEST, —; P.D.Q., W. Parvin.

2.15.—The MOLYNEUX STAKES of 10 sovs. each 5 sovs. forfeit, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. from the stakes. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
aPHARIAN (Lord Allendale) ... B. Jarvis	8	10
aEAGLERAY (Mr. S. W. Bear) ... Leach, jun.	8	10
MAYNE CRAIG (Mrs. P. W. Clark) ... J. Beary	8	10
GAY PAREE (Sir W. Cooke) ... Read	8	10
a PRESIDENT WILFRED (Mr. T. Davidson) ... E. Day	8	10
aPRINCE (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	8	10
LEGACY O' LOVE (Mr. E. Esmond) ... J. Jarvis	8	10
SORDO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	8	10
MY TUTOR (Mr. G. Gilbey) ... Thrale	8	10
a CAST WARDEN (Lord Chaplin) ... Weston	8	10
DIPLOMAT (Sir H. Hirst) ... Templeman	8	10
EL GORSO (Captain H. F. Hall) ... Barling	8	10
aGOLDEN APPLE (Mr. F. W. Holbrook) Walter Griggs	8	10
DOLLA C, by Obliterate (Sir J. B. Jardine) ... Leach, sen.	8	10
aSANS DOUTE (Captain S. R. Lord) ... Beatty	8	10
a MATCHLESS (Lady Ludlow) ... Watts	8	10
QUEEN'S DOUBLE C, by Tetratema (Major D. McAlmont) ... Perse	8	10
a JEROME FANDOR (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ... Read	8	10
PUNKAWALLA (Mr. L. Neumann) ... Gilpin	8	10
ARINARIA C, by Orb (Mrs. J. A. Paul) ... H. Leader	8	10
HOSTERHOUSE (Mr. H. Steel) ... Walls	8	10
a CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	8	10
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitbourn) ... Cottrill	8	10
STUPIDITY C, by Ogden (Mr. R. Peel) ... C. Peck	8	10
a PRINCE EGA FILLY, by Gay Crusader (Mr. G. Wellesley) ... Leach, jun.	8	10
a PRINCESS EGA F, by Santorb (Captain F. F. Angier) ... D. Taylor	8	6
MELLOWNESS F, by Buchan (Sir A. Baller) ... D. Day	8	6
SHAHADA (Mr. W. M. Chaplet) ... Lawson	8	6
POT-POURRI (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	8	6
GOLDEN BEES (Mr. W. H. Duckworth) Leach, jun.	8	6
LOVE'S ECHO (Lord Glanely) ... Hon. Dorothy Paget	8	6
SONIA F, by Tetrameter (Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Green) ... Boyd-Rochfort	8	6
a FLARE (Mr. J. ...) ... Hartigan	8	6
HALLELUJAH (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ... Leach, jun.	8	6
a WATCH LIGHT (Mr. H. J. Joel) ... C. Chapman	8	6
a SPRINGBIRD F, by Pommern (Mr. J. B. Joel) C. Peck	8	6
FIRST PARADE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	8	6
a SEASCAPE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	8	6
PODDER (Mr. S. B. Joel) ... Earl	8	6
WITHIN THE MAZE F, by Tofrana (Mr. A. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	8	6
a KITCHEN MAID (Major D. McAlmont) ... Perse	8	6
a CHIVALRY MAID (Mr. R. C. Nolan) ... R. J. Collins	8	6
OVERFLOW (Mr. W. ... Peck) ... Bailey	8	6
a POLESDEN (Lord Rosebery) ... J. Jarvis	8	6
VICA (Mr. A. Savile) ... M. Beary	8	6
IXIA F, by Gay Crusader (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Lawson	8	6
MISS MERRILEES (Commander F. W. Talbot-Ponsonby) ... Perse	8	6
BONNIE BAIRN (Mrs. K. Weld) ... J. Beary	8	6
JOY TO SEE (Mr. G. Wellesley) ... Leach, jun.	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PHARIAN, C. Elliott; EAGLERAY, J. Leach; GAY PAREE, —; PRESIDENT WILFRED, R. Perryman; PRINCE, T. Weston; CAST WARDEN, G. Richards; GOLDEN APPLE, H. Jellis; SANS DOUTE, S. Wragg; MATCHLESS, C. Ray; JEROME FANDOR, —; LESTERBRIDGE, M. Wing; CHALKLANDS, M. Beary; CLOVE HITCH, —; PRINCESS EGA FILLY, J. Taylor; PRINCESS EGA F., H. Leach; FLYING FLARE, H. Leach; MELLOWNESS F., Bullock; POLESDEN, F. Winter; SHAHADA, —; POT-POURRI, —; GOLDEN BEES, —; LOVE'S ECHO, —; SONIA F., —; FAIR WEATHER, —; JACK, —; SEASCAPE, F. Winter; PODDER, —; KITCHEN MAID, H. Beasley; POLESDEN, H. Wragg; IXIA FILLY, G. Babies.

2.45.—The STANLEY STEEPLECHASE of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. About two miles and 550 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
MISTER MOON (Mr. R. H. A. Grayson) T. Rimell	9	12	5
aSWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. C. Beatty) T. E. Leader	9	12	2
aSIR LANDSAY (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	9	12	2
ST. TIGGYWINKLE (Sir G. Goodhall) ... Woodland	9	12	2
COUNT DRACULA (Mr. R. Richards) T. Rimell	9	11	12
THE MOOR (Mrs. J. Vinsun-Thomas) Powell	9	11	12
ANERON (Lieutenant-Colonel L. W. Tweedie) ... Wright	9	11	12
KILLIA (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... H. Harrison	6	11	12
PARPERESE (Mr. H. Cramilow) ... Powell	9	11	12
aBLACK SHIRT (Mr. H. Beasley) ... Alan Lowe	9	11	7
NAVY BLUE (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ... James	9	11	7
DRAYTON (Mr. M. Evans) ... I. Anthony	9	11	7
MONEY LINE (Mr. H. Fowler) ... H. Leach	9	11	7
aSCORPION (Miss E. B. C. Laidlaw) Coulthwaite	9	11	7
a HAREWOOD (Mr. M. L. Meyer) ... I. Anthony	9	11	7
PHILAICE (Mr. D. Merrett) ... In Ireland	6	11	7
SICILIAN OF WICKEN (Dowager Lady Penrhyn) ... Withington	9	11	7
aCYCLOPS (Mr. R. Renton) ... Renton	9	11	7
ROSSCORE'S PRIDE (Captain G. Shaw) Blair	6	11	7
WORKER (Mrs. Whitehead) ... Hobbs	6	11	7
a ROYAL SCOT (Mrs. Hollins) ... W. Payne	5	10	12
FLYWHEEL (Mr. R. Forwood) ... R. Forwood	5	10	12
IRIS (Mrs. M. Laidlaw) ... In Ireland	5	10	12
DALMOT (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ... P. Dennis	5	10	7
PONDELLED (Mr. D. Faber) ... Rayson	5	10	7
SIR DERMOT (Mr. J. R. Thornton) ... Goodall	5	10	7
PERETOT (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	5	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISTER MOON, F. Rees; SWIFT ROWLAND, T. Leader; SIR LINDSAY, —; ST. GEERMAISE, —; THE MOOR, —; ASHCROFT, J. Weymes; KILLIA, J. Walsh; PACE WALKER, J. Brown; SCORPION, —; Piggott; HAREWOOD, —; SULTAN OF WICKEN, J. Mooney; CYCLOPS, Mr. G. Elliott; ROYAL SCOT, W. Payne; FLYWHEEL, J. Regan; PONDELLED, G. Hardy.

3.20.—The 83rd LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs. (50 sovs. in plate or specie, at option of winner); second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Cup Course (one mile, two furlongs, and 170 yards).

	Yrs	st	lb
KINGS OVEN (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	a	9	0
aEMPIRE BUILDER (Lady H. McClintock) Perse	4	8	5
aYOSEMITE (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ... Rimell	5	7	11
aVOSKRIETT (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	6	7	11
OSIRIS (Major J. S. Courtauld) ... B. Jarvis	4	7	11
aTHE MOHAWK (Captain J. R. H. Hunloke) ... Elsey	6	7	10
aBREAK OF DAY (Lord Dewar) ... Pickering	5	7	10
LANDIN (Mr. Michael Stephens) ... Archer	4	7	7
aLANSON (Mr. D. Gould) ... J. Colling	4	7	7
aEN GARDE (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ... Watts	4	7	7
aLARKING (Mr. L. Esmond) ... J. Jarvis	4	7	6
aSTRIKE (Mr. ... Hackinbosh) ... Hartigan	4	7	5
aGREAT SCOT (Miss Chester Beatty) T. E. Leader	4	7	3
CARDINAL'S RING (Mr. W. T. Sears) ... Leach, jun.	5	7	2
aGRATUITY (Mr. J. Dowling) M. Vasey	5	7	0
aANTICIPANT (Major J. S. Courtauld) ... B. Jarvis	4	6	13
aALIGHT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... J. Watson	4	6	12
BRAY BEAU (Mr. John J. Murphy) In Ireland	4	6	10
KING'S MESSENGER (Mr. John J. Murphy) ... In Ireland	5	6	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

KINGS OVEN, H. Wragg; EMPIRE BUILDER, H. Beasley; PROMPTITUDE, G. Baines; YOSEMITE, T. Weston; THE MOHAWK, F. Fox; BREAK OF DAY, G. Wyer; LANSON, R. James; EN GARDE, G. Richards; LARKING, T. Lowrey; REGAL, Dines; GREAT SCOT, R. Fawdon; GRANDSLIGHT, C. Adley; ANTIQUARY, W. Alford; ALIGHT, J. Simpson; BRAY BEAU, —; KING'S MESSENGER, —.

3.50.—The 53rd UNION JACK STAKES of 20 sovs. each, 10 sovs. forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running, or 5 sovs. if declared by July 2, 1929, with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. from the stakes; for three-year-olds. One mile.

	st	lb
aPEGASUS (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ... T. E. Leader	9	0
STINGO (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... W. P. Lowe	9	0
aPIPERNO (Mr. H. B. Joel) ... Earl	8	10
PARAMOUNT (Mr. W. H. Cawkell) ... Lawson	8	7
BLUE HAZE (Sir J. Buchanan Jardine) Leach, sen.	8	7
aPORMARCE (Mr. Joseph Benson) ... Elsey	7	12
a ALLEGIANCE (Lord Beaverbrook) ... Watts	7	12
aSILVER FLARE (Major J. S. Courtauld) B. Jarvis	7	12
aCARELEON (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	7	12
aJOAN (Mr. B. Joel) ... C. Peck	7	12
aPENNANT (Mr. A. de Rothschild) ... J. Watson	7	12
ROBIN A' BOBBIN (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ... Cottrill	7	12
a FAIR GAME (Mr. William Woodward) ... Boyd-Rochfort	7	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MISTER MOON, F. Rees; SWIFT ROWLAND, T. Leader; SIR LINDSAY, —; ST. GERMAISE, —; THE MOOR, —; ASHCROFT, J. Weymes; KILLIA, J. Walsh; PACE WALKER, J. Brown; SCORPION, —; Piggott; HAREWOOD, —; SULTAN OF WICKEN, J. Mooney; CYCLOPS, Mr. G. Elliott; ROYAL SCOT, W. Payne; FLYWHEEL, J. Regan; PONDELLED, G. Hardy.

4.30.—The LYDIATE WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
LEONARD (Mr. H. F. Chilton) ... Elsey	4	9	0
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	a	8	12
aPOTOCKI (Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Dunlop) ... Easterby	5	8	10
aPOMEROL (Mr. E. Wood) ... (C. Chapman)	6	8	8
LEMBURY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	4	8	8
aHOT SPRINGS (Mr. A. M. Woodford) ... Saxby	5	8	6
aTWO ROYALS (Mr. O. Martin Smith) ... C. Langlands	a	8	6
aANOTHER CRAFT (Mr. W. G. Woods) In Ireland	6	8	4
aGLOUCESTER HUSSAR (Lord Londsdale) ... Armstrong	5	8	4
aMICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ... Poole	5	8	4
aSTRONG ONE (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) L. Anthony	5	8	3
aCARMAN (Major H. Musker) ... H. Leader	5	8	2
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ... Killaise	5	7	12
PARSON (Mr. T. F. Rimell) ... Rimell	4	7	12
FAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ... M. Hartigan	6	7	12
aPENTLAND (Lord Derby) ... Frank Butters	a	7	11
DESERT SHELL (Mr. J. Hanson) ... Carr	4	7	4
ARCHIMAGE (Mr. Joseph Benson) ... Elsey	4	7	4
aDUNLAVIN LASS (Mrs. H. R. Davis) ... Clancy	6	7	2
VYING (Mr. H. C. Blagrave) ... Blagrave	5	7	1
THE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ... F. Hartigan	4	7	1
MARTIAN (Mr. R. A. Brown) ... H. A. Brown	5	7	1
ZERO HOUR (Mr. F. W. Merrell) ... T. Merrell	5	7	1
PHILAMON (Mr. W. T. Sears) ... Leach, jun.	4	7	1
aCOMPOUND FRACTURE (Mr. H. Stobart) ... W. Colling	4	7	1
aBLOOD MAY TELL (Mr. R. H. Morel) ... Roberts	4	7	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DUKE OF FLORENCE, —; POMEROL, J. Taylor; POMEROL, BEATY; HOT SPRINGS, H. Wragg; GLOUCESTER HUSSAR, C. Brown; MICHAELMAS DAY, G. Richards; STRONG ONE, S. Donoghue; CARMAN, J. Caldwell; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Grayes; ORIEL, Baines; PENTLAND, Weston; ARCHIMAGE, J. Dines; DUNLAVIN LASS, C. Richards; THE TORCH, —; MARTIAN, —; COMPOUND FRACTURE, T. Lowrey; BLOOD MAY TELL, A. Deitz.

LINCOLN RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The GAUTBY SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

DARNLEY, b g. by Marten—Dogma (Mr. F. Burke), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 1
JOLIMENT, b h. by Black Jester—Peppermint (Mr. E. Warner), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... J. Taylor 2
FRIAR GRAY, b h. by Friar Marcus—Pharsalia (Mr. H. Collins), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... F. Winter 3

Exclamation (Mr. F. G. de Mestre), aged, 10st. C. Ray 0
Happy Ben (Mr. J. E. Porter), 6 yrs, 10st. J. Collins 0
Another Duchess (Major W. V. Beatty), 6 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Easter Gift (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 5 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... J. Streit 0
Mallow Bridge (Captain J. R. Renwick), aged, 9st. 11lb. ..... H. Leach 0
First Favourite (Mr. G. F. Waller), 6 yrs, 9st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Sweet Helen (Mr. C. Leader), 4 yrs, 9st. 5lb. T. Clay 0
Pinesdulair (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 4 yrs, 9st. 10lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Deslador (Mr. H. C. Barder), 3 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Duke of Monmouth (Mr. B. Jarvis), 3 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... F. Elliott 0
Fast Stick (Mr. W. Webster), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Simpson 0
Tootoo (Mr. J. P. Arkwright), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Fifth Dipe (Mr. J. T. Downing), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Braithwaite 0
Black Diamond (Captain C. F. Elsey), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Privilege (Mr. E. O. Holter), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. J. Leach 0
Starmount (Mr. R. J. Hughes), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... Beasley 0
Necshora (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. H. Jellis 0
Sweet Fragment (Mr. M. E. Kayton), 3 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Barbotan (Mr. V. Smyth), 2 yrs, 6st. 2lb. C. Mitchell 0

(Winner trained by F. Hartigan, at Weyhill)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Joliment, 7 to 2 Darnley, 7 to 1 Friar Gray, 100 to 8 each Exclamation and Easter Gift, 100 to 6 each Privilege and Another Duchess, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,718 units; total place pool, 6,008 units.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Exclamation was fourth, and Black Diamond fifth. An objection to Darnley was overruled.

The winner was sold to Mr. F. Armstrong for 270 guineas.

2.0 (2.2).—The DODDINGTON SELLING PLATE (high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

OLD DROMORE, b g. by Derizes—Hebenora (Mrs. J. C. Lewis), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... G. Skelton 1
GOOD MINT, b f, by Chivalrous—Wild Mint (Mr. F. B. Barton), 4 yrs, 8st. 6lb. R. Perryman 2
BERKELEY, b m, by Sir Berkeley—Duck Point (Mr. R. G. de Mestre), aged, 8st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 3

Adel (Mr. H. G. Hagraves), aged, 8st. 11lb. J. Collins 0
Silvata (Mr. W. Hawkes), 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb. R. James 0
Tarsus (Mr. J. A. Smith), 6 yrs, 8st. 6lb. (car. 8st. 7lb.) ..... H. Jellis 0
Bantling (Mr. H. A. Brown), 6 yrs, 8st. J. Dines 0
Sonny Boy (Mr. W. J. Rimell), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Morris 0
Corrival (Mr. F. L. Plummer), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Happy Dust (Mr. E. T. Smith), 5 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Rillson (Miss R. Taylor), 6 yrs, 7st. 8lb. F. Lindley 0
Walloon (Lady Scarbrough), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Marthill's Beam (Mrs. V. A. Ketley), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... Richards 0
V.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Blue Don (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Gilltown (Mr. J. Aitken), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. S. Simpson 0
High Spray (Mrs. F. Gilbert), aged, 7st. 9lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Self Help (Mr. G. T. Eastman), 6 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... H. Gunn 0
Phantom Jim (Mr. G. Crabtree), 5 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Dunin (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 7st. 2lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Wilfred (Mr. G. Flintham), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. F. Sharpe 0
Pun (Mr. H. Smyth), 4 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... W. Smyth 0
Warder (Mr. W. Waddington), 5 yrs, 6st. 13lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) ..... J. Foy 0
Elizabeth Ann (Mr. J. G. Lyall), 5 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... F. Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by Walter Griggs, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 1 agst Slipper, 9 to 1 Porthole, 10 to 1 Pachalik, 100 to 7 each Portraitist and Caballero, 22 to 1 Grandisson, 25 to 1 each Irish Romance, Stalactite, and Garnock, 28 to 1 each Elton and Knight Error, 33 to 1 each Arctic Light, Saint Nicholas II., and O'Curry, 40 to 1 each Orbindos and Culzean, 50 to 1 each Song of Essex, Umsolopasas, Prohite, Kellah, Musical Prince, and Lucky Sea, 66 to 1 each Leonidas II., The Parson, Darian, Cloud Nymph, and Pergamus, 200 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 113s. 6d.; places, 72s. 9d., 63s. 0d. Total win pool, 24,902 units; total place pool, 16,100 units.

Won by three lengths; two lengths separated second and third. Arctic Light was fourth and King's Writ last.

3.25 (3.26).—The LINCOLN PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

BACKWARD GLANCE, b c by Orpheus—Eastern Lady (Mr. F. B. Bailing), 8st. 12lb. J. Streit 1
PERGAMENA, ch f, by Papyrus—Idumea (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 2
CANOSSA COLT, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis), 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Wing 3

Fuse Cap c. by Black Jester (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 12lb. ..... Perryman 0
Galahardis (Mr. A. R. Faulkner), 8st. 12lb. H. Jellis 0
Cloudsham (Lord Glanely), 8st. 12lb. G. Richards 0
Hunt Ball (Mr. R. H. A. Grayson), 8st. 9lb. G. Morris 0
Trojan Prince (Mr. F. Leach, jun.), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0
St. Fagans (Sir D. Llewellyn), 8st. 12lb. C. Ray 0
Green Lover (Mr. E. Martin), 8st. 12lb. ..... I. Martin 0
La Fernadiere (a by Gray an Eau (Sir L. Parkinson), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Brown 0
Wedding Gift (Mr. J. H. Ulrath), 8st. 9lb. J. Taylor 0
Tinkerville (Mr. E. P. Barthropp), 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Dalla f. by The Vizier (Lord Beatty), 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Vlodel (Mr. H. Carter), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Flo Desmond f. by Spion Kop (Mr. J. C. Cox), 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Marquisate (Lady Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 9lb. H. Grayer 0
Deerpark (Lord Ellesmere), 8st. 9lb. H. Beasley 0
Cardinal (Mrs. B. C. Fairtax), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Evans 0
Levanson (Mr. P. F. Gilpin), 8st. 9lb. P. Beasley 0
Grand Rock (Mr. E. J. Dixon), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Gethin 0
Wilhelmina (Sir J. B. Jardine), 8st. 9lb. J. Leach 0
Adelaine (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Lady Haine (Mr. H. Kent), 8st. 9lb. G. Skelton 0
Ulla Flying (Mr. H. Lawson), 8st. 9lb. R. Broady 0
Farrow (Mr. V. P. Mea), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Brayfield (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

OXFORD'S VICTORY

AN EASY SUCCESS IN THE SINGLES

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford won the University match at Hoylake yesterday by 12 matches to three, and they won because they were beyond all question the better side. Whether they were better quite to the extent of the score I am not sure: Cambridge seemed to me to have too many good golfers who were not playing well. At any rate the match was a well-deserved triumph for a good, solid team, and a personal triumph for their captain, R. H. Baugh, who not only proved himself to be the best golfer on either side, but had done much to inspire his men and weld them into the confident, courageous, cheerful side that they were.

Oxford had gained a lead of three games in the Foursomes on Tuesday, and nothing but a landslide in the Singles could save Cambridge. There was no reason to expect anything of the sort, and Oxford never gave their friends a moment's serious uneasiness. By the time that the turn had been reached in the morning round all was virtually over; by luncheon time Oxford were leading in eight out of the 10 matches; and two Cambridge men had a lead of one hole apiece. Consequently the excitement petered out in so far as the whole match was concerned, but there was plenty of interest left in individual matches. The day was delightfully sunny, with a mild westerly wind, and the general standard of the golf was distinctly higher than on the first day. Particularly good was the play to the short holes. It is rare to see so often one good shot follow another to the Dowie, and to that much-bunkered short 13th, which, I suppose, one must still call the Rushes.

The fact that Oxford had inevitably won made the duties of watching less impossible than usual, for the watcher could please himself and stick to one match as long as he desired. Most people stuck to the first match between the two captains, Baugh and Prain, and they were thoroughly well repaid. Baugh won by four and three—a margin which fairly represented his superiority on the day's play. He was round in 76 or 77 in the morning, and had 15 holes in one over an average of 4's in the afternoon. That is very fine golf indeed on Hoylake as it now is, and his score in no way exaggerated the merits of his golf. Prain, far from having any cause to reproach himself, has every reason to be pleased. He played well, and, what is more, he played with great courage in difficult circumstances. He had been thoroughly off his game, and a prey to theories and well-meaning advisers. It was clear that he had to verify his grip and his stance, and think overmuch about things that ought to be mechanical, whereas Baugh was playing with mind at ease as to his methods, and had only to worry himself over the incidental problems provided by individual strokes. Thus the scales were heavily weighted against Prain, and it was most creditable to him that he made so fine a golfer go so hard as he did.

Prain got a good start in the morning by laying a fine pitch nearly dead at the second after hitting a ball into a watery bunker and treating it as out of bounds under the singular rules governing this contest. He holed a very long putt at the third, but then lapsed into three putts on the fourth and fifth greens, and made amends by a 3 at the Briars as the result of a perfect iron shot. At one moment he seemed to be going away, when he took both the Far and the Punchbowl to be two up at the turn. Yet somehow there was something so solid and consistent about Baugh that one could not imagine his being beaten, and in fact Prain began to hook his tee shots just when it was essential to go straight, and the match was soon squared. It was still square at the end of the 17th, chiefly because Baugh knocked his enemy's ball in while trying to get round a stymie. He won the last hole, however, and lunched one up.

This lead he increased to two at the first hole afterwards, where Prain cut numberless balls into the field. Prain holed a chip to win the second, and Baugh retorted by laying a grand mashie shot stone dead at the third. There was one rather critical moment. Prain again did the Briars in 3, and was only two down. He hit a good tee shot on to the Dowie, and there was a moment when Baugh's shot looked like going out of bounds. If it had there might have been a real fight, but the ball struck the top of the bank and bounced back on to the green, and its owner relentlessly rubbed in his good fortune by holing his putt for 2, to become three up. Hard as Prain struggled he could not possibly do it. There was one dramatic moment when each player holed a long putt for a 2 at the 13th, otherwise things moved steadily to their inevitable end.

The other matches must be dealt with briefly. Marples, who is capable of both heights and depths, played brilliantly to begin with against Longhurst, was five up at the seventh, and then was pulled back to three at luncheon. Longhurst, who is a dour fighter, had him down to one at the fifth in the afternoon, and looked like winning, but Marples played two great holes just when they were needed, made himself three up again, and never looked back. His holing out was consistently good all day, and if he made some wild shots he made a number of uncommonly good ones. Bermingham and Marston had a tremendous tussle which seemed as if it were foredoomed to come to the last hole. Marston, however, just managed to draw away at the end to win by three and two. Bermingham is perhaps the best wooden club player on either side, but he is apt to waste shots where Marston saves them. Marston again showed what a hard man he is to beat, and I know hardly anyone I would prefer to hole a 5-foot putt for me if I had my choice.

After this came a bright spot for Cambridge in Martin-Smith's victory over Jackson by four and three. He has certainly played the best golf on his side during these two days. One up at luncheon, he won the next three in a row. Afterwards Jackson came back at him with 2's and 4's in the most gallant manner, but his spurt gained him only a single hole. Martin-Smith was as steady as a rock, and utterly declined to be shaken. Bond nearly joined him as a victor, for, after being five down with eight to play against Keen, he won five holes running to square the match at the Lake. Then, however, his spurt died away, and Keen just got home at the last hole. Sweeny was much too steady for Carr, but Keith made Fogg go hard to win. Fogg, who is a Hoylake golfer, always looked rather the stronger and firmer player of the two. Bray repelled a spurt by McRosty, who has the swing of a good golfer, and won by four and three. Scheftel just kept his nose in front of Kerr, and at one moment it seemed that Adams also would win, and so leave Martin-Smith the painful honour of saving Cambridge from a score as blank as their faces. Being two down with three to play against Beare, he won the Dun and the Royal, and so squared the match. Beare, however, is a player not easily shaken. His style, with his hands held noticeably high in the address, is not prepossessing, but there is something eminently solid about him which some of his colleagues lack. Even as Keen had done against the insurgent Bond, he took himself by the scruff of the neck, played the last hole like a man, and won the match.

Oxford's win was quite emphatic enough as it was, and no side has ever won by more points since the old system of holes, which is now deemed too cruel, was given up. They have waited some time for it, but they have made no mistake at last.

RESULTS

SINGLES

OXFORD		CAMBRIDGE	
R. H. Baugh (Birmingham University, U.S.A. and Wadham) (captain) (1 up) (4 and 3)	1	E. M. Prain (Charterhouse and Clare) (captain)	0
A. C. Marples (Winchester and New College) (3 up) (5 and 4)	1	H. C. Longhurst (Charterhouse and Clare)	0
J. P. Marston (Charterhouse and Trinity) (1 up) (3 and 2)	1	W. H. Bermingham (Oundle and Sidney Sussex)	0
G. P. Jackson (Charterhouse and Lincoln)	0	E. Martin-Smith (Eton and Pembroke (1 up) (5 and 3)	1
J. R. Keen (University College School and Wadham) (2 up) (1 hole)	1	W. E. S. Bond (Winchester and King's)	0
C. Sweeny (Canterbury, U.S.A. and Wadham) (4 up) (6 and 5)	1	W. C. Carr (Clifton and Trinity)	0
H. N. M. Fogg (Repton and Exeter) (2 up) (3 and 1)	1	N. A. Keith (Tonbridge and Sidney Sussex)	0
H. M. Bray (Eton and Trinity (2 up) (5 and 4)	1	I. K. McRosty (Glenalmond and Clare)	0
J. W. L. Adams (Uppingham and Balliol)	0	R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus) (1 up) (1 hole)	1
H. Scheftel (St. Paul's, U.S.A. and Balliol) (2 up) (1 hole)	1	J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall)	0
Total	8	Total	2

The figures in parentheses after the players' names indicate their position at the end of the morning round.

FOURSOMES

OXFORD		CAMBRIDGE	
Baugh and Sweeny (10 and 8)	1	Prain and Longhurst	0
Marston and Adams (2 and 1)	1	Bermingham and Keith	0
Jackson and Bray	0	Martin-Smith and Bond (9 and 8)	1
Keen and Fogg (7 and 6)	1	Carr and Kerr	0
Marples and Scheftel (3 and 1)	1	McRosty and Beare	0
Total	4	Total	1

MIXED FOURSOMES AT CAMBERLEY

As the result of yesterday's play in the Inter-Club Mixed Foursomes Tournament at Camberley Heath Royal Mid-Surrey and St. George's Hill qualified to meet in the final round to-day, and a very good match it should be. The semi-final round provided no very close struggle, but in the third round two matches finished on the home green and one on the 17th.

Royal Mid-Surrey had an easy passage in each round, for in the morning they went off with a rush against Royal Wimbledon, and, reaching the turn in 36, very good going indeed, were seven up. The end came at the 11th hole, and at that point they had not lost a single hole. St. George's Hill got a flying start from Burhill, but going to the short 14th the match was all even. Then Shankland put his tee shot into a bunker and Burhill were one up. Mrs. Johnson missed her drive to the 15th, and that made Burhill two up with three to play. It looked like being dormy at the next, but Shankland holed a good putt to win the hole. At the 17th Burhill drove out of bounds and the match was all square once more. At the home hole it looked like an affair of the 19th hole, but Shankland made a grand shot from a bunker for his side to win the hole and the match.

Major and Mrs. Barry, representing the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, always had the better of Commander M. Jackson and Mrs. King, of Island, Malahide, but the Irish pair, having been three down at the 12th, won the 13th, took three putts to lose the 15th, and after getting back another hole at the 16th were beaten at the 17th, where Mrs. Barry laid a long approach putt dead.

Royal Mid-Surrey started rather shakily against the Royal and Ancient after luncheon, starting with a six and being two down at the fifth hole. From that point, however, they recovered their putting touch, and won the seventh, eight, and ninth holes to turn one up. They won the 11th, thanks to a fine approach shot by Miss Rabbidge, became three up at the 13th, and dormy at the 14th, where Miss Rabbidge holed a putt of six yards for a two. Miss Rabbidge topped her drive to the 15th, and Major Hezlet missed a short putt for a half, but Major Barry hit a very poor drive to the 16th, and his side lost that hole and the match.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND

ROYAL AND ANCIENT (Major A. G. Barry and Mrs. Barry) beat ISLAND, MALAHIDE (Commander M. Jackson and Mrs. King) by 3 and 1.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (Major C. O. Hezlet and Miss R. Rabbidge) beat ROYAL WIMBLEDON (F. L. Hird and Miss Leslie Brown) by 8 and 7.

HANGER HILL (G. S. Peerless and Miss B. Dix Perkin) beat MANNINGS HEATH (Major T. B. C. Piggott and Miss D. F. Sneoh) by 1 hole.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL (C. Shankland and Mrs. A. C. Johnston) beat BURHILL (R. Rutherford and Mrs. R. F. Potter) by 1 hole.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

ROYAL MID-SURREY beat ROYAL AND ANCIENT by 4 and 2.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL beat HANGER HILL by 4 and 3.

ICE HOCKEY

DRAWN GAME AT BRIGHTON

The United Services and Prince's Club played a drawn game at the Brighton and Hove Ice Rink last night in a Southern League ice hockey match, each side scoring four goals. Although they were without P. Fair, the United Services had the assistance of N. Melland, and it was generally anticipated that they would win. Prince's, however, put up a splendid game, and were a little unlucky not to win. J. Dunne played well for Prince's, and caused the Services' defence much trouble. For the Services, Melland, Home, and Finch-Noyes were in form, and Kerr made some good saves in goal.

The first period was even and four goals were scored in less than three minutes. After each side had attacked in turn for nearly 10 minutes and Prince's had got the puck into the goal only to find that there had been an infringement just before, Davis took a good pass from Erhardt and gave Prince's the lead. Within less than a minute Dunne had put Prince's further ahead after good individual play, but Home broke away and Finch-Noyes scored easily. Melland at once made the score two all after skating nearly the whole length of the rink; and that completed the scoring for the period, although Grace put the puck into the net as the gong rang and found that he had been given offside.

The second period had occasional thrills, but for the most part the defence had distinctly the better of the argument. Prince's did rather more of the pressing and Grace again shot the puck past Kerr, but he was again offside. Otherwise, there was very little shooting, and what there was was wide of the mark. The third period was begun with the score still two all, and play was again even. Grace put Prince's ahead almost at once, and Finch-Noyes scored for the Services after Patton had saved well from Home. After Prince's had had yet another goal disallowed, Patton fell over in saving from Melland and Finch-Noyes gave the Services the lead for the first time. Erhardt, however, scored a fourth for Prince's when there were only a few minutes left for play and gave his side a well-earned draw.

The teams were:—

UNITED SERVICES.—L. W. H. Kerr, goal; G. H. Strubbe, and N. Melland, defence; R. Barrett, V. Merton, W. J. Home, E. W. Finch-Noyes, and C. P. Magwood, forwards.

PRINCE'S.—R. M. Patton, goal; C. A. Erhardt and G. C. Smith, defence; M. S. Grace, P. Gagnon, J. Dunne, F. M. Davis, and G. H. Fishenden, forwards.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. NEWMAN

Lindrum had the better of the play in his match with Newman in Belfast yesterday, and at the close of the afternoon session he had scored 1,081 points for an average of 218, against Newman's total of 969, and an average of 242. Lindrum carried his unfinished break of 464 to 737 and had other runs of 210 and 584. Newman's best break was 456, and he had others of 229 and 284. The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 6,493; Newman (to play), 4,342.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum (in play), 8,330; Newman, 4,788. Lindrum made a break of 1,364 in the evening.

SMITH v. McCONACHY

McConachy lost and then regained the lead in his match with Smith at Manchester yesterday. Smith took the lead when he carried his overnight unfinished break of 127 to 410. McConachy followed with 214, and then 316 McConachy followed with 214, and then 316 and 283 (unfinished). McConachy scored 887 for an average of 111, and Smith made 734 for an average of 82. The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (in play), 3,946; Smith, 3,746.

The closing scores were:—Smith (in play), 4,634; McConachy, 4,591.

THE F.A. CUP

THE ARSENAL REACH THE FINAL

The Arsenal beat Hull City in their replayed tie in the semi-final round of the Football Association Cup competition on the ground of the Aston Villa club yesterday by one goal to none, and so qualified to meet Huddersfield Town in the final at Wembley on April 26.

The game produced little or no football worthy of the name, and was perhaps one of the poorest semi-finals ever played. The tactics adopted by Hull City were entirely responsible for this, and to crown a thoroughly unpleasant afternoon Childs, the Hull City centre half-back, was ordered off the field by the referee five minutes after the start of the second half. He had been warned during the first half for employing unfair, not to say foul, methods, and the climax came when he took a flying kick at James, The Arsenal inside left, after James had beaten him in a tussle for the ball. Jack was badly fouled early in the game, and thereafter limped along as best he could at outside right, while only about three of The Arsenal team got through the match without being hurt at some period.

The Arsenal played good football for the first quarter of an hour, at the end of which Jack scored the all-important goal. From then onwards Hull City used any means to prevent a further goal against them, and although their forwards played hard for an equalizing goal they seldom looked like getting it. Cartwright, who took Alexander's place on the right wing, was ineffective, and Howieson had, for him, an off-day. Duncan, at outside left, made one or two dangerous runs and centres, but generally the Hull forwards finished weakly. Seddon played an excellent game at centre half-back for The Arsenal and completely dominated Mills, while Goldsmith and Bell held The Arsenal forwards in check fairly well after the first 10 minutes, when the line became partially disorganized through the injury to Jack. Bell, in particular, played a good game.

Hull City won the toss and played with the advantage of what wind there was and the sun behind them. The first attack was made by the Hull left wing, Duncan making a run before putting across a centre which James, who had fallen back even farther than usual, cleared. The Hull backs adopted offside tactics from the start and two Arsenal raids were pulled up when first Williams and then Lambert fell into the trap. Play continued in The Arsenal's favour and Bastin shot just over the bar after cleverly manœuvring himself into a position to shoot. Lambert shot wide from a pass by Jack, and Hull City got down to the other end, where Lewis saved easily from Duncan. Then came The Arsenal's goal. James swung out a long pass to the right wing and it seemed that the ball was sure to go over the goal-line out of play. Williams, however, raced after it and reached it less than a foot from the line. He swung across a centre which Jack took in his stride and drove the ball well out of Gibson's reach into the corner of the net. It was a splendid goal and a great deal of the credit for it was due to Williams. The pace of the game slowed down after that. The Arsenal, having obtained the lead, seemed content to ease up. Hull City took advantage of this error in tactics quickly and Duncan drove in a great shot which Lewis turned round the goal-post for a corner. Shortly after Jack was fouled and had to receive attention on the touch-line, afterwards limping badly and changing places with Williams. Childs was cautioned by the referee for fouling James immediately afterwards and the character of the play on Hull City's side went from bad to worse. Half-time arrived just after Gibson had saved a hard drive by Williams.

Hull City attacked at the start of the second half, and Lewis saved well from Duncan and Starling. Then came the unfortunate and disgraceful incident which resulted in Childs being sent off the field, after which Hull City played four forwards. They strove hard for a goal but Parker and Hapgood were sound and The Arsenal's goal was seldom in danger. Jack rushed to clear a centre from Duncan and collided with Howieson, who was knocked out and had to be carried off. Lewis receiving a gash over his left eye. Howieson came back after about five minutes, but The Arsenal had all the better of the play in the concluding stages, and might well have scored another goal or two if it had not been for the resolute tackling of the Hull City backs. And so ended a game which reflected little credit, although in fairness to The Arsenal it must be repeated that it was no fault of theirs.

The teams were:—

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Seddon and Jones, half-backs; Williams, Jack, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

HULL CITY.—Gibson, goal; Goldsmith and Bell, backs; Bleakley, Childs and Gowdy, half-backs; Cartwright, Starling, Mills, Howieson, and Duncan, forwards.

THE SCOTTISH TEAM

SIDE TO PLAY ENGLAND AT WEMBLEY

The following team has been selected to represent Scotland against England at Wembley on April 5:—

Harkness (Heart of Midlothian), goal; Gray (Rangers) and Law (Chelsea), backs; Gibson (Aston Villa), Meiklejohn (Rangers), and Craig (Rangers), half-backs; Jackson (Huddersfield), James (The Arsenal), Gallacher (Newcastle United), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Morton (Rangers), forwards.

There are no new international players in the Scottish side, and only three who have not played against England before—Gray, Craig, and Stevenson. Harkness, formerly of Queen's Park, has kept goal against England in the last three matches. It was doubtful if he could retain his place this year as he has been out of form somewhat lately. Gray has played for Scotland this year and Law played against England in the match which Scotland won so easily at Wembley two years ago. Gibson and Meiklejohn have both played against England before several times, but Craig takes the place of McMullan, of Manchester City, who has captained Scotland in many international matches, but must now be regarded as a veteran of the game.

The forward line contains four of those who have played in the match against England in the last two seasons. At outside left is Morton, as youthful and full of life and cunning as ever, formerly of Queen's Park, but now with the Rangers. He has played in this match every year since the War. Gallacher and Jackson have played for Scotland since 1925, and their selection for places in the team was confidently expected everywhere. The one surprise is the choice of James, of The Arsenal, another whose place in the side seemed certain, to play with Jackson on the right wing. That allows Stevenson, of Motherwell, a skilful and clever inside player, to come in as partner to Morton on the left. As James now plays, he is just as liable to feed the other wing as the one of which he himself is placed, and it is possible that his long passes to Morton on the left may be the means of testing the English defence most severely. The team is undoubtedly strong and, as the result of the English trial match has rather increased the selectors' difficulties, it may be a difficult matter to find the side to beat such a strong and experienced team as Scotland have chosen.

HERTFORDSHIRE WIN

Hertfordshire beat Middlesex in the semi-final round of the Southern Counties Amateur Championship at Wealdstone yesterday by three goals to nothing.

Middlesex seemed to have the stronger and more experienced side, and until 25 minutes before the end their greater quickness on the ball had given them slightly the better of the game. In the last 25 minutes, however, R. Vale, who played an exceptionally good game for Hertfordshire at outside-right, scored two goals himself and, by a brilliant piece of dribbling, presented W. Buckingham with a third.

The play in the first half was even without being particularly interesting or exciting. Both sides did their share of attacking, and if Middlesex, thanks not a little to the work of J. C. Burns at inside-right, were a little more persistent, the unselfish leadership of W. Minter made the Hertfordshire attacks rather more dangerous. Middlesex had a penalty given against them for hands, but C. R. Cannon, trotting up the whole length of the field, shot hard at S. R. Smith, who, with the sun behind him, was able to save. Cannon, however, immediately made amends for failing to score a goal by saving a drive of Burns's he would have had every excuse for letting through.

The second half, perhaps because the sun was losing its power, was fought out at a slightly faster pace than the first, but it was not until after 25 minutes that the first goal was scored. Snaith headed the ball to Vale, who, finding no one between himself and the goal, ran on and placed the ball well wide of Cannon. Middlesex for a few moments looked likely to draw level, but the Hertfordshire defence, which had survived some awkward moments, held out, and a little later Minter, with a splendid individual run, left Vale with nothing to do but kick the ball into the net. The final goal came after Vale had beaten three men and put the ball back to Buckingham, whose final task was as easy as Vale's own had been a few moments before.

The teams were:—

HERTFORDSHIRE.—C. R. Cannon (Cambridge Town), goal; R. J. Sayers (Hitchin Town) and P. Bennett (Leavesden M.H.), backs; D. Mourne (Leavesden M.H.), A. Snaith (Barnet), and D. J. Short (Wealdstone), half-backs; R. Vale (Leavesden M.H.), J. Richardson (Barnet), W. Minter (St. Albans City), S. R. Castin (Hertford Town), and W. Buckingham (St. Albans City), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—S. R. Smith (Hampstead), goal; J. Dyson (Enfield) and T. Robinson (Finchley), backs; J. Rhodes (Metropolitan Police), D. Woodbridge (Old Lyonians), and G. C. Bucci (Hampstead), half-backs; F. H. Sherman (Hampstead), J. C. Burns (London Caledonians), A. Morris (Barnet), H. R. Kirk (Uxbridge Town), and W. R. Evans (Hayward Sports), forwards.

Huddersfield Town beat Middlesbrough in a League Championship match at Middlesbrough yesterday, by one goal to none.

Wrexham beat Barrow in a League Third Division match at Wrexham, by three goals to none.

Plymouth Argyle beat Swindon Town in a Third Division (Southern) League match yesterday by five goals to none.

In a Third Division match yesterday Brentford beat Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic by two goals to one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULTS

RANGERS (Marshall, Brown)	3	*AYR UNITED	0
*CLYDE (Simpson 2, Borland)	3	HAMILTON ACADEMICALS (D. Wilson)	1
*MORTON (McRorie 2, McCartney)	3	HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN (Murray 2)	2

* Home team.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AN EVEN GAME AT BLACKHEATH

Blackheath Wednesday Fifteen brought their season to a close yesterday at the Rectory Field by beating the Military College of Science by two goals and one try (13 points) to one goal and two tries (11 points). There was little between the sides from start to finish, and it was only in the last few minutes of the game that the home side obtained the winning points.

W. E. W. Kendall, J. E. Hankins, J. C. P. Thompson, and H. G. W. Kendall were the most prominent of the Blackheath outsides, with G. Laing, G. R. Madigan, J. E. Guest, and C. B. Bailey the best of the forwards. For the losers Lance-Sergeant Proud, Lance-Bombardier Cathie, and Lance-Sergeant Kennard did well among the backs, while Lance-Bombardier Fahie, Lance-Sergeant Orchard, and Probationer-Artificer Rose played well among the forwards.

The College were the first to score, Lance-Bombardier Maynard going over for a try which was not converted. Blackheath went ahead soon afterwards when W. E. W. Kendall scored a try and himself kicked a goal. Before the interval J. E. Guest obtained a try for Blackheath, who thus led at half-time by eight points to three. Early in the second half Lance-Sergeant Orchard kicked a penalty goal for the visitors, whose score was increased by a try scored by Lance-Sergeant Pryor, and converted by Lance-Sergeant Orchard. Lance-Sergeant Proud had to leave the field with a damaged hand, but before "no side" J. E. Hankins made a good run and G. Laing scored a try, which was converted by J. C. P. Thompson.

The teams were:—

BLACKHEATH WEDNESDAY.—H. E. G. Parker, back; J. E. Hankins, W. E. W. Kendall, F. K. L. Sandbach, and R. A. Pearce, three-quarter backs; J. C. P. Thompson and H. G. W. Kendall, half-backs; R. H. Walton, G. Laing, G. R. Madigan, W. I. Clarke, J. E. Guest, A. M. P. Spaull, C. B. Bailey (captain), and R. H. B. Longlands, forwards.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.—Probationer Artificer Casey, back; Lance-Sergeant Proud, Lance-Sergeant Howlett, Lance-Sergeant Perry, and Lance-Bombardier Cathie, three-quarter backs; Lance-Sergeant Kennard and Probationer-Artificer Davis, half-backs; Lance-Sergeant Boddy, Probationer-Artificer Rose, Lance-Bombardier Maynard, Lance-Sergeant Claridge, Lance-Sergeant Pryor, Lance-Bombardier Fahie, Lance-Sergeant Orchard (captain), and Probationer-Artificer Baxter, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. T. A. Pimm (L.S.R.F.C.R.).

CIVIL SERVICE CUP

In the final round for the Civil Service Rugby Cup, played at Chiswick last evening, the Admiralty beat the Customs and Excise by a penalty goal (3 points) to nothing. The Customs, who were the holders, through their weight at forward, had most of the game, particularly in the first half, when the Admiralty were a man short, as W. H. Evans, one of their centre three-quarter backs, had been hurt. W. J. A. Davies, who was playing for them, made many characteristic runs, but he was too closely marked to accomplish much on his own. The tackling on both sides was keen, but neither side could press home its attacks. Just on the point of time Lieutenant C. P. Gallimore kicked a penalty goal, to win the match for the Admiralty.

The teams were:—

ADMIRALTY.—R. Kenned, back; C. V. Paige, P. C. Taylor, W. H. Evans, and A. D. McGlashan, three-quarter backs; W. J. A. Davies and W. O'Connell, half-backs; E. M. McNamara, F. D. Rosser, J. E. Melville, C. S. Hooker, A. N. Harrison, C. P. Gallimore, F. E. Chenston, and A. J. Merrinarton, forwards.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—R. A. Roberts, back; P. A. Gummer, E. M. Greer, D. A. Crighton, and R. Scallan, three-quarter backs; W. St. F. O'Connell and A. N. McLennan, half-backs; H. A. Mosher, F. G. Quick, A. F. Craiger, F. V. Ames, A. W. Preece, A. Beard, T. J. Hardwick, and H. D. Davies, forwards.

FENCING

THE DESPREZ CUP

The competition for the Desprez Cup was advanced a further stage last night at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, when four second-round pools were fought, three ladies from each pool qualifying for two semi-final pools, which will be fought to-night.

In Pool I. Miss M. Smith gained chief honours, and won all her bouts with six hits only scored on her. In the decisive fight of the pool she met Miss Davis, and a bout in which there was some admirable foil play on both sides ended in her favour by four hits to three. Miss Davis and Miss Braine, who lost by four hits to one to the leader, had each suffered one defeat only when they should have met one another in the final fight of the pool, but as this assault could not affect the result, both being already certain of promotion, it was abandoned. Miss Watson with three defeats and Mrs. Crispe with four failed to qualify for the semi-finals.

Miss Arbuthnot and Miss Neigan each won three assaults in succession in Pool II., the former with one hit only on her, the latter with three, and they were not called upon to meet one another. The critical assault in this pool was between Mrs O. Pearce and Miss K. Godden, which ran level to three hits all before the former scored the deciding hit with a clean parry and *riposte*. This gave her the last place for promotion by the narrowest of margins, and Miss Godden, with three defeats, and Miss Welsford (four) failed to go up.

The best performance of the evening was that of the left-handed fencer Miss Vennbles, in Pool III., who won her four bouts and was touched twice only. Both these hits were gained by Miss Solly, who, however, did not secure second place, being beaten rather unexpectedly by Miss Noel Paton by four hits to two. These three ladies gained promotion, and Miss Etheridge, a young and much improved fencer, who was not in her best form last night, and Mrs. Humphreys failed to do so.

The outstanding event in Pool IV. was a truly splendid fight between Miss Roberts and Miss Guinness. After 12 minutes of strenuous fencing a halt was called by the president of the jury, the hits then being level at three all. On the resumption the final hit took fully three more minutes to achieve. Then Miss Roberts, on her opponent's preparation, disengaged and landed a good hit high on the target. After this she deservedly headed the pool undefeated, with Miss Guinness second, each having six hits against her in four assaults. Miss Desprez, who lost to the two leaders, only gained promotion and Miss James and Miss Copping failed.

WOOLWICH BEAT SANDHURST

The annual fencing match between the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place at Sandhurst yesterday, and was won by Woolwich by 16 bouts to 11. Fighting was with three weapons, Foil, Sabre, and Bayonet, and began with the foil event, in which Woolwich showed such a marked supremacy that they won eight of the nine bouts. Gentleman Cadets Stirling-Wilkinson and J. Sheffield each beat all three of the Sandhurst representatives. E. R. King obtained the College's solitary win.

In the sabre event Sandhurst did much

(Continued at foot of next column)

better. Junior Under-Officer C. R. Scott, the former Eton fencing captain, who now captains Sandhurst, fought remarkably well, winning all three of his bouts. Sandhurst won seven bouts out of the nine.

The results were:—

FOIL

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—L. S. Stirling-Wilkinson (Marlborough), no defeat; M. A. Lloyd (Stowe), one defeat; J. Sheffield (Winchester), no defeat. Total, one.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—E. C. Grey (Harrow), three defeats; W. A. Salmon (Haileybury), three defeats; E. R. King (Nautical College, Pangbourne), two defeats. Total, eight.

SABRE

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—A. V. Brooke-Webb (Nautical College, Pangbourne), one defeat; A. H. Dupre S. Sadler (Harrow), three defeats; P. G. N. Tindale-Carill-Worsley (Eton), three defeats. Total, seven.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—C. R. Scott (Eton), no defeat; S. R. M. Hamblin (Nautical College, Pangbourne), one defeat; J. L. D. Home (Nautical College, Pangbourne), one defeat. Total, two.

BAYONET

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—H. R. L. Hodges (Sedbergh), one defeat; J. E. Upton (Harrow), one defeat; J. S. Moss-Blundell (Haileybury), one defeat. Total, three.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Lord Ardee (Eton), two defeats; G. A. Chater (Haileybury), two defeats; A. F. Harper (Blundells), two defeats. Total, six.

RACKETS

THE AMATEUR DOUBLES

The semi-final round of the amateur doubles championship of rackets (holders, J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams) was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday.

In the first match of the day Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham played the holders and beat them, after a great match, by four games to two (15—8, 17—14, 15—9, 13—18, 15—16, 15—10). Although Lord Aberdare and Leatham have already won the Canadian and American doubles championships this year, it was rather expected that Simpson and Williams would beat them yesterday. Simpson and Williams have played a lot of rackets recently, both have been playing exceptionally well, and in a long-drawn-out match, as this was almost bound to be, they ought to have lasted better than their opponents. Just one thing upset all calculations and altered the course of the match, and that one thing was the failure of Williams to take service with any certainty. For many years Williams has been held to be one of the best takers of service in the right hand court of all the amateur players ever seen in this championship. Yesterday, for the first time, it was found that he had one blind spot, and Lord Aberdare and Leatham—Lord Aberdare particularly—kept on that blind spot with a wonderful accuracy.

In the first game 7 points out of 15 were scored by services which Williams failed to return, and this inability to take service, and also to do something with it, with certainty, undoubtedly affected the whole of Williams's game. It is only fair to state that he began the match suffering from a feverish cold, but one has come to look upon him as such a master of defensive rackets and the return of service that one expected him to find his form and do all of his share of winning the match even if he came to the sixth game. Simpson played very well indeed, was alternately very steady and extremely brilliant and did everything possible to coax back the confidence in himself, which was the one thing lacking to put Williams back on his game. Leatham always scored well, made some extraordinary returns on his back-hand of the left wall, and played many clever side-wall strokes, but he missed more easy shots than usual, especially when playing his own particular fore-hand half-drop stroke, in playing which he generally stands with well-bent knees.

Lord Aberdare played, taking the match all through, quite as well as, and probably a little better than, he had ever played in this championship. He hit consistently harder than any other player in the court, and his fore-hand boast into the right wall, if not pretty, was hit tremendously hard and with a lot of cut to reach the left-hand wall far back and always near the nick. And if it reached the back wall it was practically always untakeable. He served the underhand cut fore-hand service into the left court, the service which C. C. Pell used with such effect when he won the Singles Championship here in 1925. The service needs a tremendously strong wrist, and the racket must be brought through at the finish at a great pace. Properly struck, and gripped on the racket, the ball is served very near the service line on the front wall, and it comes down only a few feet over the service line on the floor, almost nicking with the side wall. Such a service almost runs along the floor, like a rat, and can only be taken on the volley or half-volley: even Simpson, who has the greatest command of the *coup-de-lemps* in the back-hand corner of any amateur of the last 40 years, could not hope to flick this service up off the back wall. Simpson sometimes serves the same service—but into the right court, of course—himself, and he served Lord Aberdare some of his own medicine yesterday.

The blind spot to Williams yesterday was on the side wall on a level just above his hip and square to where he was standing. This service had to be given so fast and so heavily cut that he could not turn round and take it back-handed, a method of returning service at which Williams is exceptionally clever. Many of the rallies were extraordinary, and by the end of the match the spectators were almost forced to the conclusion that there was no such thing as an absolute kill except by a stroke off the wood of the racket.

In the second match K. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas beat E. M. Baerlein and L. Lees by four games to two (15—9, 15—10, 3—15, 15—9, 6—15, 15—10). Wagg was first string for his side yesterday, getting most of the work to do and making the most spectacular strokes. Akers-Douglas was always there when he was wanted, but generally speaking he was content to let Wagg have most of the fun with the easy balls in the middle of the court—very good tactics. Wagg is now good enough to be a first string with almost any other partner. Lees played fine rackets all through—though this was largely due to his opponents—he never found the service which usually wins him many points outright. E. M. Baerlein has not played enough rackets, after leaving it off for a long time, to get his inimitable power of timing and cut combined back again. The ball did not leave the racket at nearly the pace it did, and the cut, which used almost to rule out the back wall as an ally in the rallies, was missing.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

The Oxford and Cambridge doubles rackets match will be played at Queen's Club at 2.30 to-day. I. Akers-Douglas (Eton and Magdalen) and K. A. Wagg (Eton and Magdalen) will represent Oxford, and R. H. A. G. Calthorpe (Harrow and Magdalene) and C. M. N. Baker (Cheltenham and Sidney Sussex) will play for Cambridge.

CRICKET

BIG STAND BY SANDHAM AND GUNN

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), March 26.—After the West Indian record stand of 322 made by Sandham and Gunn yesterday, M.C.C. went out to score runs quickly, and at luncheon time Calthorpe was able to declare the innings closed at 441 for six wickets. Gunn, always a charming batsman to watch, was at his best after he had made his 100. He batted altogether for just over five hours. Sandham played a typical innings before he was the first to leave, and he hit 15 4's. After the partnership had been broken Hendren, having hit two 6's, was out at 389, Ames left at 387, and Stevens at 391. Calthorpe, however, again did a captain's work by scoring 40 not out. Scott was the most successful of Jamaica's bowlers, taking four wickets for 130 runs. Unfortunately, Hylton was unable to bowl to-day. At the luncheon interval Jamaica had scored 98 runs for the loss of two wickets.

Score:—

M.C.C. First Innings			Second Innings	
Sandham, l-b-w., b. Da Costa	1	c. Bechford, b. Martin	155	
Gunn, b. Scott	25	c. Rae, b. Holt	178	
Hendren, c. Rae, b. Holt	10	c. Da Costa, b. Scott	25	
R. E. S. Wyatt, l-b-w., b. Martin	23	not out	14	
Ames, c. Marley, b. Scott	42	c. Headley, b. Scott	11	
Townsend, c. Headley, b. Scott	5	c. Marley, b. Scott	6	
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Headley, b. Scott	26	c. Da Costa, b. Scott	1	
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	43	not out	40	
Rhodes, c. Holt, b. Scott	14			
Price, c. Martin, b. Scott	2			
Voce, c. Rae, b. Hylton	26			
Byes, &c.	8	Byes, &c.	11	
Total	220	Total (

Parliament

BEAM WIRELESS TELEPHONY

CRITICISM OF G.P.O. POLICY

LORDS AND TERRITORIAL TRAINING

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 4 o'clock.

The Selsey Water Bill and the Faversham Oyster Fishery Company Bill were read the third time and passed.

The Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, which has passed the Commons and proposes to give powers to the Government to undertake large schemes of arterial drainage for the improvement of land, was read a second time on the motion of the EARL DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, War Office.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY
QUESTION OF TRAINING

LORD TEMPLEMORE called attention to the recent War Office decision to curtail the number of permanent staff instructors with Territorial Army units; asked his Majesty's Government whether full consideration was given to the effect which this decision would have on the training and interior economy of units; and moved for papers.

He said that the decision was likely to have a bad effect on the training of the Territorial Army. It would result in less efficiency, loss of interest, and a gradual extinction of small stations which were kept together by constant supervision on the part of sergeant-instructors. The curtailment would not affect the concentrated battalions but would fall on the scattered battalions, which had, admittedly, a difficult enough task as it was. He regarded it as both a bad move and a bad economy, and as likely to have ill-effects on the training and efficiency of the Territorial Army. He hoped the scheme would be reconsidered and that fresh orders would be issued which would have regard to local conditions and that the views of commanding officers would receive rather more consideration than they had up to now.

The EARL of BREADALBANE, who mentioned that he was addressing their lordships for the first time, supported the plea of Lord Templemore from the point of view of battalions of the Territorial Army in the Western Islands of Scotland. He urged that, so far from reducing the number of men who could best help the training and efficiency of Territorial units, the War Office should give those men all the encouragement it possibly could. (Hear, hear.)

The EARL of MIDLETON hoped that if the carrying out of the new scheme the War Office would keep an open mind in regard to regiments which had special local conditions to contend with.

The EARL of ONSLOW thought that the proposed reduction of staff would prove to be a false economy.

EARL DE LA WARR, replying for the War Office, said the reorganization of the permanent staff instructors would not in any way affect the efficiency of the Territorial Army. There were periodical revisions of the establishment, and the new scale of instructors was arrived at at the last revision with every regard for the needs of training and administration, and with the agreement of all the military authorities concerned. It was not economy that inspired the change but well-established principle, and it was only after the change had been arranged that anyone had the slightest idea that it would bring about a number of reductions. In 53 battalions there would be 57 reductions, and in eight battalions there would be an increase of one instructor. In every case local conditions were considered, and the Commands were fully consulted. In order to avoid cases of hardship the changes would not come into operation until October 1. This delay would give units time to settle down and adjust themselves to the new scale of instructors before the winter. If any real or exceptional difficulties were found to operate in some particular districts, the Army Council would endeavour to make suitable arrangements. But that was not to be regarded as an invitation to units to ask for reconsideration. It was intended to adhere to the new scale, but the Army Council would like to be reasonable. Before complaining of the shortage of instructors under the new scheme all units should be sure that it did not arise through employing them on duties which ought to be carried out by Territorial Army warrant officers and non-coms. He could not offer any hope to Lord Templemore that they could go back on the decisions come to. They were only taken after very long consideration by all the authorities concerned, not only in the War Office but also in the districts, and of all training requirements, and with full regard to the interests of the Territorial Army. They were, however, prepared to consider local circumstances so far as possible. He desired to state, though it had nothing to do with the subject before their lordships, that there was no truth whatever in the statement that had appeared in the Press to the effect that the War Office were considering a reduction of the camping period from 15 days to eight days. (Hear, hear.)

EARL PEEL described the speech of the Under-Secretary as one long apology for the scheme—he hoped it would not work out quite so badly as had been suggested. The noble earl had not told the House what the financial economy was expected to be from these reductions, and they had the right to know that. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that, in spite of what the noble earl had said, the authorities would take into account the objections to the scheme which had been pressed on them both there and in the other House. The responsibilities of the Territorial Army had been immensely increased since the War, and nothing should be done to impair its efficiency in any way.

LORD TEMPLEMORE said he was not in the slightest degree satisfied with the answer of the Under-Secretary. The War Office could not know the local circumstances in the same way as the commanding officers and battalion staff knew them. He hoped that even yet the matter would be reconsidered with some regard to the advice of commanding officers and local conditions.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

REDECORATION OF THE ROYAL GALLERY

LORD NEWTON had the following notice on the Paper:—To ask if it is intended to take any action with reference to the redecoration of the Royal Gallery in view of the report of the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices of March 6, 1930.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that before Lord Newton asked his question he desired to point out that the Earl of Donoughmore, Chairman of Committees, intended on Thursday of next week to move the adoption of the report of the Select Committee, which raised all the points which Lord Newton very properly desired to raise in relation to the redecoration of the Royal Gallery. In the circumstances, he hoped Lord Newton would find it convenient to postpone his speech.

LORD NEWTON said he had to complain that there was a great deal too much uncertainty as to the way the business of the House was carried on. Many noble lords had been brought down on what he could only describe as the false pretence that the motion would be moved. Of course he could not resist the appeal that had been made to him, and if it were the wish of the House he would withdraw his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships rose at 25 minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT PETROGRAD
THE LOST PLATE

The MARQUESS of HARTINGTON (Derbyshire, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would request the Russian Government to assist him in recovering the lost plate from the British Embassy at Petrograd.

Mr. HENDERSON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Burnley).—In reply to inquiries on this subject made by his Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in 1926, the Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs said that a search instituted by them had proved unavailing, and that inquiries at Leningrad had not thrown any light on the circumstances in which the plate was lost. I do not consider that any further representations to the Soviet Government on this subject would serve any useful purpose.

The MARQUESS of HARTINGTON.—Is the right hon. gentleman in order in suggesting that this friendly Government is either unable or unwilling to assist in the recovery of stolen goods? Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not think I suggested that. I suggested that the Government with which the hon. member was closely associated failed and that I do not hope I can succeed. The MARQUESS of TITCHFIELD (Newark, U.). Will the Russian Government pay a sum of money in lieu? Mr. HENDERSON.—I am not sure the previous Government ever made the attempt to get a sum of money. The MARQUESS of TITCHFIELD.—Will the right hon. gentleman try? Mr. HENDERSON.—I have nothing more to say on that subject.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA

Mr. HENDERSON, replying to questions by CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) and Sir K. WOOD (Woolwich W., U.), said:—His Majesty's Minister at Peking reported on the 20th instant that the outlook in China had changed for the worse, and that an outbreak of civil war was again regarded as imminent. The Northern authorities had taken over control of the telegraph and other public offices in Peking hitherto staffed by Nanking appointees, and the Chinese Government's troops appeared to be withdrawing from Shantung. I have subsequently seen reports in the Press that agents of Yen Hsi-shan, the leader of the Northern movement against the Central Government, took over the Peking-Hankow Railway administration and the wireless station at Peking on the 23rd instant, and that necessaries for the anti-Government *bloc* were being commandeered in the Peking and Tientsin districts. I have, however, received no official confirmation of these reports.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman satisfied in these disturbed conditions that the Legations are safe and adequately guarded? Mr. HENDERSON.—I have no reason to doubt their safety at the moment. We are splendidly represented there, and Sir Miles Lampson has kept us very fully informed of everything that is going on. Sir K. WOOD.—Does the right hon. gentleman think it wise for us at present to relax any of our extra-territorial privileges? Mr. HENDERSON.—I do not see that the two points are entirely associated. The movement with regard to extra-territoriality was made under the Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a member. CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.).—Are the negotiations suspended during the present disturbed conditions? Mr. HENDERSON.—No, I cannot say they are exactly suspended. We have to leave that matter for the time being in the hands of our representatives.

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH

Mr. HORE-BELISHA (Plymouth, Devonport, L.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he could make any statement as to the Admiralty's intention regarding the Naval College at Dartmouth.

Mr. ALEXANDER (Sheffield, Hillsborough) said that he assumed that the question was prompted by recent reports in the Press that the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth was likely to be closed. Such reports were without foundation.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR CRISIS

DR. SHIELS, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Colonial Office (Edinburgh, E.), replying to Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.), said that requests for assistance in the present sugar crisis had been received during the last month from Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, and British Guiana.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS asked whether they were not unanimous that the abolition of the present preference would ruin the trade. DR. SHIELS said that the House was familiar with the nature of the representation. As he understood that there would be a debate on the whole subject to-morrow, he did not know that it would be wise to develop it now. CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked why the Government had rejected the recommendations of the Olivier report. No reply was given to this question.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD FILMS

Mr. LUNN, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell), informed Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) that the Empire Marketing Board had completed some 17 films of varying lengths, many of them edited from existing material placed at their disposal, and that further films were now in course of preparation.

In reply to a supplementary question, he added that suitable films of industry in this country would be prepared.

CHANNEL TUNNEL INQUIRY

Mr. RUNCIMAN (St. Ives, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether it was the intention of the Government to print for the convenience of members of Parliament the evidence given before the Channel Tunnel Committee in somewhat the same way as was done in the case of Lord Lansdowne's Committee on the Channel Tunnel scheme in 1883.

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham) said the two inquiries referred to were quite different in character. The one of which Lord Lansdowne was Chairman was a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, but that which had just reported was a committee of the Economic Advisory Council. The proceedings of the latter were confidential, and the evidence received by it was submitted on the express understanding that it would not be made public. It would therefore not be published.

SALE OF ADVOWSONS

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would consider the introduction of legislation to prevent the sale of advowsons.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. BRACKEN.—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the advowson of the parish church at Hampstead has just been sold to a partisan Church society without the knowledge of the vicar of Hampstead or the parish council? Does he not think that this is a very great public scandal?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I understand that the proper authority to deal with it first of all has it at the present moment under review, and that is the Church Assembly.

TITHE REMISSION

Mr. KEDWARD (Ashford, L.) asked leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the remission of tithe rent-charge and for purposes connected therewith. He said that much land which had gone down to grass was still called on to bear very heavy tithe rent-charge. In many cases the charge was so heavy that it was impossible for it to issue out of the land, and many people who had been unable to pay had been distrained upon and land had gone out of cultivation. This Bill would give to the tithepayer the right to appeal against his tithe where it exceeded 3s. in the pound of the actual value of the land.

Leave was given and the Bill was brought in.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY
CRITICISMS OF G.P.O. POLICY

On the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill,

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) raised the question of the policy of the Post Office in regard to overseas wireless telephony. He said this matter was of public interest from the strategic, political and economic points of view, not only to this country but to the Empire. There was no doubt that, in the future, wireless telephonic communication would be the most important means of communication between all the scattered parts of the Empire. Two years ago, as a result of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, a great public utility corporation was formed in this country known as the Communications Company to co-ordinate and rationalize the cables and wireless means of communication. That company possessed a system of wireless beam stations which were tested and thoroughly efficient and practical. By long experiment and the brilliant inventive genius of its experts, Senator Marconi in particular, the company had developed a system of overseas wireless telephonic communications with the Dominions and other parts of the world. It was beyond contradiction that at the time of its institution it was contemplated that the company should carry on on behalf of the Post Office telephonic communications as well as telegraphic communications. The position now was that the Post Office would not even give the Communications Company an opportunity to make good its offer to give an immediate practical commercial service of direct communication with the Dominions. No question of public or private trading arose in this case. Both the Post Office and the company were in equal degree public bodies. The Post Office had refused to enter into negotiations with the company because they desired to establish their own system of overseas telephonic communications centred at Rugby and Baldock. There was a very strong *prima-facie* case that this service could be conducted most economically and efficiently by the Post Office taking the Communications Company into co-operation and using it as their agent. All that was claimed on behalf of the Communications Company was not an immediate decision by that House or by the Postmaster-General, but that the issue should receive what it had never yet received—impartial consideration by some tribunal which was capable of giving an impartial decision. The company said they could give a service of wireless telephony to all the great Dominions, the next great step in binding the Empire together in links of communication; while the Post Office had nothing to offer at the moment. An efficient system was wanted, but, hardly even second, a cheap system. The company had the beam wireless system already in existence and could conduct an efficient telephonic service, with no fresh capital outlay, while the Post Office would require some capital outlay. Did it not stand to reason that the new method of communication by wireless telephony could be organized in a more businesslike way by those who were already organizing the other system? The Postmaster-General had no facilities, and there was strong *prima facie* reason to suppose that the company could give a better service and one which would be more commercially practicable and cheaper than the Post Office could give. It was impossible to establish a case one way or the other that day, and he could only give reasons for supposing that a wrong decision had been made. The Cabinet Committee, of which the Postmaster-General was a member, could hardly be looked upon as an impartial tribunal. The case upon which the experts were asked to decide was a case which was stated by the Post Office without any reference to the Communications Company at all. What was the value of an opinion that was given under such conditions? (Unionist cheers.) Even an outsider like himself could not read the questions which had been submitted by the Postmaster-General to the experts without seeing that the questions were heavily weighted in favour of the Post Office. The most noticeable thing in the answers was that, on the whole, the experts thought that the one system was as good as the other, and in the last sentence of the report the experts said, in effect, that the issues submitted to them were really meaningless. Reading between the lines, the whole effect of the experts' report was a strong recommendation to the Post Office to be sensible and to co-operate with the Communications Company.

THE BIGGER ISSUE

There was a bigger issue involved in this question. If the Post Office did not cooperate with the Communications Company, they would have to rely on somebody else, and they were doing so already; they were not relying upon a British interest, but upon the great American cable companies. To secure a service with Canada, the Post Office had to rely upon American interests. Was that satisfactory? Was it not somewhat humiliating both to Great Britain and to our fellow-subjects in Canada? (Unionist cheers.) The Communications Company said they could give at once a direct service to the Argentine; the Post Office seemed to be resolved to rely upon anybody rather than upon British interests, and they were providing a service with the Argentine through Berlin.

These operations were very important with regard to the future. What was of vital importance with regard to the future was that the overseas telephone system made use of by ourselves, our Dominions and Colonies should be developed as a British affair, by British brains, British research, and British methods, and that we should not in these matters have to rely on American enterprise. The machinery of Rugby and Baldock was to a large extent supplied by the British subsidiary of the American corporation. He believed there were some American engineers and servants of that company employed at Baldock. As a consequence of the refusal of assistance to the British corporation, we were, as regarded our national communications with the British Empire overseas, in the hands of the Americans. At present the world was developing a system of overseas wireless telephony. The nations and Dominions were mapping out the wireless telegraphy future. There was competition for that future between the British and American nations. The Postmaster-General at this critical point for the future of the world's communications was doing his utmost to make their future an American future and not a British future. Egypt desired to establish a system of overseas wireless telephony. One would have expected it to be developed by British brains and capital and to become harmonious with our own system, but effort to make it so was held up because the leader of the American interests could boast that he held the British Government and the British communications system in the hollow of his hand.

After referring to views expressed in the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, the right hon. gentleman said it was a tragic, some thought a humiliating, thing that after the aspirations expressed on behalf of all the members of the Empire, the first defection and bad example should come from the Imperial Government. They were seeking to erect a new part of the Imperial communications system out of harmony with the system which it was the object of the Conference to further. He appealed to the Postmaster-General not to close his ears to what had been and would be said on this subject. He would ask that, in order to enable them to judge just where they stood and to allay the confused suspicion that a British Government Department was preferring foreign to national interests, the Postmaster-General would now publish all the documents which were before the Cabinet Committee and enable them to see exactly on what basis the Government decision was come to. He hoped he would also set these matters at rest in the only way in which they could be set at rest—namely, by reference to such an impartial tribunal as a Select Committee of the House.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPLY
THE ALTERNATIVES BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. LEES-SMITH. Postmaster-General (Keighley), said he hoped to be able to show that the decision of the Government had not been reached on account of any political doctrine. It had been reached on the consideration of national interests. If he could show that he hoped the decision come to might become one of general acceptance, and that the Post Office could proceed with its work with certainty and security. The late Government resolved the future of wireless telephony. He believed he would be able to show that the late Government and the Imperial Conference deliberately refused to give any undertaking that it would use the beam stations for future telephonic development. That was the position which he found when he took office, and after he had been in office only a few weeks he received a letter from the chairman of the Communications Company, followed by other communications, he thought from Mr. Kellaway and Sir John Pleader, suggesting that the Government should decide to use the beam stations on the payment of a rent for the development of telephonic services to Canada, Australia, India, and South Africa, in the first instance, to be followed later by general development throughout the world.

He would state what were the considerations which were before his mind at the time as a layman. There were two alternatives. The first was to use the beam stations. They had the equipment, the receivers, the transmitters, and the aerials, and it seemed obvious that by combining telegraphy and telephony in one set of apparatus the most economical results would be achieved. But there was another side of the picture. He visited the great wireless station at Rugby, and there he found there was a great wireless telephonic service already in existence.

RATIONALIZATION AT RUGBY

At Rugby there was already plotted out the whole system, and in the course of a short afternoon's walk one could cut across the lines of conversation from Rugby to every part of the world. The question, therefore, was whether, with the reductions in overhead charges and so on, what might be called the rationalization at Rugby, did not give greater advantages than combination in a single instrument at the beam stations. In deciding this issue one had to decide which was the more efficient and economical of the two alternatives offered to the Government. On the question of efficiency, an issue arose to which the right hon. gentleman had referred. The stations of the Marconi Communications Company had developed a system of aerials with very high masts running to about 280ft. in height. The Rugby engineers, so far from duplicating the beam stations, had repudiated this, which was the main feature of the beam station. The Rugby engineers had preferred the comparatively low masts, and had developed their telephonic aerials on masts of between 120ft. and 150ft. The Marchese Marconi and the representatives of the Communications Company argued that this really settled the matter, and that there was such an overwhelming superiority in the system of aerials with high masts that no other system could stand by its side. On the other hand, the Post Office engineers advised the Government that they had deliberately rejected the high-mast system on the grounds of expense; that the high-mast system cost for the aerial array roughly about £34,000, but that the low-mast aerial cost about £3,500. Although there was a certain loss of power with the low aerial, they had made up for that by developing a very powerful transmitter, so that, taking transmitter and aerial together the Rugby system gave as much and, he thought, more power than the Marconi aerial array.

These were highly technical considerations, and the Government did the natural and proper thing. They were now asked to have yet another inquiry, but no Government had ever inquired into a subject like this more carefully than had the present one. There was, first, the Post Office inquiry by their own engineers, and then the matter was referred, at his request, to a Cabinet Committee. The Government were greatly indebted to Lord Thomson, to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and to the Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, who, with him, sat on that Cabinet Committee. He was bound to say, when Sir E. Hilton Young complained that he had sat as one member of a Cabinet Committee which was to advise the Government on this matter, and that that was wrong, that the right hon. gentleman's doctrine was not only highly improper, but highly unconstitutional. If the Postmaster-General, who was the adviser of the Government on telephone matters, was to be forbidden, because the Post Office was attacked by an outside corporation—(Ministerial cheers)—and in the Press, to be even one member of a Cabinet Committee whose decisions were ultimately to be ratified by the Government as a whole, that would be to reduce the Postmaster-General to a position which no Minister ought to be called on to occupy. (Ministerial cheers.) The Cabinet Committee decided to refer the matter to two experts, whose authority on this subject had not been challenged since their names were known and would not be challenged in the House to-day. The matter was referred separately to the two experts. The Government told each of them that they were referring it to the other, and when they had given their independent reports they found that they were in such complete agreement that they finally sent in a joint report to the Cabinet Committee. That gave their views even more weight than they otherwise would have had.

VIEW OF THE EXPERTS

In order to explain what the meaning of the questions put actually was, he would tell the House the nature of the evidence and counter-evidence which was put before them. The Post Office engineers, first of all, argued that their system was cheaper. They then argued that, because their system was cheaper—because the aerial-low-mast system was about £30,000 cheaper than the other—it contained possibilities of development and inventiveness which the Marconi system did not possess. They pointed out that wireless telegraphy changed every month, and that one must be ready to take advantage of new adaptations. If one had a cheap aerial system one could scrap it as new developments occurred. If one had an expensive aerial system one had liabilities which tied one to the old methods. They further pointed out—and it was of very great importance in connexion with the question of hours and guaranteed service to the different Dominions—that to guarantee hours of service and to get a reliable service all over the world, they must have more than one wave-length, because, owing to climatic and electrical disturbances, a wave-length which faded at one period of the day could have its place taken by another. Therefore, they argued that three wave-lengths were necessary for a reliable service. A new wave-length meant a new aerial. With a cheap aerial one got a cheap wave-length, and for that reason the Post Office system would give three wave-lengths to each of the Dominions, whereas the Marconi system, with its expensive aerials and expensive wave-length would only give two to most of the Dominions, and to Australia only one.

These were the questions put to the experts. He would read three or four sentences which were the most important from their report. They said that "A brief answer to the first question is therefore that apart from future development both systems are probably equally capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours per day. . . . As regards future developments, we think that the adoption of the more elastic aerial system—namely, that with the lower mast"—that is the Rugby system—"would be advantageous since equally satisfactory results could be attained with a smaller expenditure of money." They also said that: "There appears to be no reason for supposing that an effective aerial array would need masts over 180ft. in height, and there is no doubt that the cost of masts increases very rapidly when they are over 200ft. in height. The Marconi Company were pioneers in beam development, and the Marconi beam stations already erected are handicapped somewhat by this fact. The Post Office system of aerial arrays, being carried on lower masts, could therefore probably be made more effective than the Marconi array at a lower capital cost."

With regard to the question of the number of wave-lengths, they said that "A difficulty frequently arises from the varying attenuation of different wave-lengths, and to meet this it is often found desirable to change the wave-length in use according to the time of day. Provision for such choice of wave-length is likely to be more cheaply made with a relatively low mast system."

On that report the Government felt justified, and were justified, in concluding that there was no such overwhelming superiority on the part of the Marconi system as had been claimed, and, to use very moderate language, that the Rugby system was at least as efficient and that therefore they were entitled to proceed to base their conclusions on other financial and general considerations.

THE QUESTION OF ECONOMY

He came to the question of what was the more economical system. He had explained the advantages of the Marconi system and the economy arising from combination in one instrument. On the other hand, the Rugby system gave great economies. There was economy in the overhead charges in sharing the new services with the service to America, and others that might be created. Where all the services were concentrated in one spot they were able to economize in transmitters and to use one transmitter for more than one service. Transmitters were very expensive things apart from the equipment. Finally, the most striking economy came from the system of land lines. By concentrating all the services on one site they saved a great many land lines, and, in addition, Rugby and Baldock were a great deal nearer London than Grimsby, Skegness, Bodmin, and Bridgwater, where the beam stations were situated. The beam stations required 4,192 miles of service and Rugby and Baldock only 780 miles.

THE COST AND THE SAVING

The Rugby system cost, all told, both for the station and for the land lines, £43,000 a year. The company made an offer containing three alternative proposals of which the Post Office thought the second was the best from their point of view. That proposal was that they would ask a minimum rental of £40,000 plus 10 per cent. on the gross receipts in excess of a certain figure. Sir E. Hilton Young forgot that in addition to the rental paid to the Communications Company they had to provide their own land lines and the annual cost of that would be £20,800 a year, making a total of £61,000. Compared with the £43,000 which the Post Office system would need there was a saving of £17,000 or £18,000. There were greater savings in addition, because if the receipts amounted to more than a certain figure the company asked for 10 per cent. of the gross receipts.

If they took into account the fact that the Post Office could share their site, plant, much of their service and labour with the service to America, then the cost of £43,000 was reduced to £39,000. If they took into account the further fact that when they had the other services to run and develop—to Canada, Australia, and the Argentine—then, owing to the economy in transmitters the cost was further reduced to £36,000. Adding all these advantages together, the financial advantage of the Rugby system was somewhere between £20,000 and £30,000. It was because they got those results that they came to the preliminary conclusion that they would be justified in declining the offer of the Communications Company and developing their system by concentrating at Rugby with its receiving station at Baldock. What other conclusion could they reach? (Ministerial cheers.)

It had been claimed by Sir E. Hilton Young that there was some sort of moral obligation on the part of the Post Office to give the beam stations a trial. The right hon. gentleman had quoted recommendation A giving the right, but imposing no obligation, on the Government to use the beam stations. That was put in on the recommendation of the Post Office in order that, if they did wish to use the beam stations, they should be saved from the danger of having to pay some monopolistic charge. The report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference showed that this matter was brought before them and it was reported to them that the Communications Company was asking for a guarantee that the beam stations should be used, that they were disappointed that the guarantee was refused, but that they understood the position.

As to the statement that they refused to provide direct communication to Canada, their position had been perfectly frank. They had said that they thought that if Canada wanted a good commercial service and nothing else they would get the best commercial service through New York, which was the best in the world and had four alternative wave lengths. They added that if, in spite of that, Canada would like a direct service for Imperial or other reasons they could provide it. They had lately received a reply indicating that Canada would ask for that direct service, and it would be provided by the Post Office as it would be by the Marconi Company. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the Argentine, they were willing to open a service and would do so within a few weeks as soon as they had got the authority of the House. In Egypt the position was that there were three companies wishing to obtain concessions and the Egyptian Marconi was one. They had a letter from them saying that they were hoping to come to terms with the Egyptian Government. Their managing director called on the Post Office last week and he was then told that, subject to the approval of the Egyptian Government, they would be very happy for the Post Office to open a service with them.

The suggestion that American engineers were employed at Baldock and Rugby was entirely incorrect; there was not a single one at either.

In regard to American machinery, he would ask what the House wanted them to do. Every Government Department gave a preference to British goods, and British goods were held to be goods produced in this country, in factories built in this country and manned by British labour. In these contracts for apparatus at Rugby and Baldock there were only two companies tendering—the Marconi Company and the Standard Company. The Standard Company was a company with American capital, but its works were at New Southgate, Hendon, and Woolwich, and it employed over 1,000 British workers; and the practice of every Government Department and of every Government hitherto had been, provided a company was situated in this country with a British factory employing British workers, not to exclude it from their tenders solely because part of its capital came from abroad. Was it the policy of the Opposition to exclude from tenders companies which had American capital? Must nobody give any orders to the Home Counties Electric Trust? Why should not this Government follow the same practice as its predecessors, and why was there no comment when the Standard Company got an order of £1,000,000 which might have gone to the General Electric Company or Siemens, but when the Standard Company got an order for £20,000 which might have gone to the Marconi Company it became the subject of questions in the House? (Ministerial cheers.) Three orders had been given within the last two years, and two of them were for transmitters to the Standard Company, and that was what the main complaint was about. Those orders were given when Lord Wolmer was at the Post Office.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said that that was before the Imperial and International Communications Company offered to provide the same service.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—Not at all. Those orders were given in circumstances in which the Marconi Company and the Standard Company both tendered together, and the noble lord or his superior officer at the Post Office deliberately—and rightly, in my opinion—preferred to give the orders to the Standard Company because their prices were lower and the quality higher. (Ministerial cheers.)

VISCOUNT WOLMER said that the right hon. gentleman had not contradicted him. He (Lord Wolmer) said that these orders were placed by Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson before the Imperial and International Communications Company were in a position to offer the services they were now offering.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said the orders were placed at a time when the Marconi Company thought they were in a position to offer these services, and in fact they did offer them and had attacked the present Government ever since because they were not accepted at that time. Since he had been in office he had only had one small order to give, and he gave it to the Marconi Company. He had made arrangements by which, in future, before these orders were given the specifications for them should be discussed with the Marconi Company and with any other company that tendered, in order that the difficulties that might have occurred in the past should not appear in the future. That being so, he hoped they would cease to have this pressure put upon them to give orders, not on grounds of relative economy and efficiency, but as a result of articles in the newspapers. (Ministerial cheers.) There were only two tenders for these articles, and if, as a result of this Press campaign, they were to cut the Standard Company out, they would leave the Marconi Company with a monopoly and the overseas telephone service of this country with no alternative source of supply.

Ever since he became Postmaster-General there had been a pretty steady stream of attack and criticism of the Post Office—attack and criticism in which the Marconi Company had taken a very considerable share. Now this great issue came before the House and he found that the newspapers which had been attacking the Post Office for the last nine months were the same that now wished the Post Office to hand over this great national service to the company that had led the way in these attacks. Only three or four days ago there was put under his private door a letter written by Sir Ambrose Fleming, long associated with the Marconi Company, supported by a leading article in *The Times*, containing abuse of the Post Office engineers, and saying that they suffered from ineptitude, sterility, and stagnation. Stagnation! when the very reason the House was holding that debate was that the Post Office engineers had developed at Rugby the greatest commercial telephone service in the world, which carried 100 messages a day, which carried more commercial messages than all other oversea telephone services together, which made for the country thousands of pounds a year, and which, by linking America with Europe, enabled the telephone subscribers of this country to get into communication with 90 per cent. of the telephone subscribers of the world. (Ministerial cheers.) The Post Office engineers had built up at Rugby this service which independent experts pronounced to be the equal of its competitors to-day, and likely in the future to drive its rivals off. He wanted to express his thanks and appreciation to the staff of the Post Office for the inventiveness and initiative that they had shown, and he asked the House to show its appreciation by giving them the power to go forth to the ordered and full development of this great new national service which their patriotism and enterprise had provided for the State. (Cheers.)

MR. AMERY ON THE ISSUE

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.) said that he did not think that the eloquent peroration to which they had just listened, or the technical and financial exposition which they had heard earlier, had in the least traversed the main arguments of Sir E. Hilton Young as to the methods by which the Post Office and the Government had arrived at their decision. The question was whether the inquiry was impartial and sufficiently full. The issue was not between the State and a private corporation. The Postmaster-General had shown indignation at the idea that a company could be compared in status with the Post Office. The status might not be the same, in the eyes of a bureaucrat, as that of a Department, but from another point of view this whole organization was representative not of one Government, but of all the Governments of the Empire. From that point of view of status this organization as a whole, of which the company was only a part, stood at least as high as that of the Post Office itself. The whole attitude had been to prevent the company from carrying on not only commercial services but even experiments in this country. The inquiry raised both technical and financial questions. He agreed that the right method was to consult the Government's technical experts, but they ought to have consulted them properly and under conditions where they could be cross-questioned and mistakes rectified. Instead of that the experts were consulted by means of a very extraordinary *questionnaire* containing a number of leading—and even misleading—questions.

He had read very carefully the replies of the experts, and on technical grounds they stated that the best that could be said for the Post Office system was that it might prove equally satisfactory with the other. Their whole answer was based on the assumption of great achievements, which again depended on the misleading statement of the actual cost involved in working high aerials. In their view the choice between the two methods was purely economic. When the Postmaster-General stated in an answer to a question on February 26 that the experts had decided on the grounds of efficiency in favour of the Post Office system, he considered that to be

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

a very considerable perversion of what the experts actually said. The company's aerials were already in existence, and to carry out a system of Empire telephony through the Post Office would involve a capital charge of £300,000, £400,000, or £500,000. The course adopted by the Government was not the way to carry out the recommendations of the Imperial Conference. An Imperial system of communications was of vital interest to the whole Empire, and by directly cutting out the telephone system they would undoubtedly reduce the capacity of the corporation to render services to the Empire. The Governments of the Empire had set up an advisory committee to watch over the company, and that body ought to have been taken into consultation before the Government decided. The Postmaster-General, instead of trying to strengthen the position of the British Empire in other countries, was committing himself to the alternative of American cooperation. This deliberate separation of wireless telephony from wireless telegraphy must cripple and hamper the progress of British research.

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.) said the situation which had arisen was that somebody wanted to sell something to the Postmaster-General and he replied, "I thank you, but I think I can do it better myself." Questions of Empire should not be allowed to intrude themselves into what was nothing more than a straight business proposition. The Postmaster-General had acted in this matter with unusual care. He appointed two experts, and their report was as clear to the ordinary man in the street as any report of so highly technical a nature could be. That report was approved by the Cabinet, and he could not imagine how their decision could be questioned unless the integrity of the Government itself was to be questioned. Why should the Post Office not develop its system? The Post Office engineers had a great record of service and invention and enterprise, and he should be sorry if there was any feeling that the Post Office was not entitled to have a research staff equal to the work that they had to undertake. The fact that masts had been erected by the Marconi Company did not matter, because probably in 10 years' time there would not be one mast of that kind in existence. If the Government intended to develop wireless telephonic communication side by side with the Marconi interest, for the welfare of the country, he asked that reasonable and fair rewards should be given to the best brains in the Government service. (Labour cheers.)

MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, Central, Lab.) deplored the way in which the Communications Company had advanced their claim to submit the rights in wireless transoceanic communications to an impartial inquiry. He could imagine no committee of inquiry without experts who would not be either in the employment of the Communications Company or directly or indirectly in the employment of the State.

VISCOUNT WOLMER said that the Opposition were disquieted because they remembered that the Imperial and International Communications Company was brought into being in face of violent opposition from the Labour members. (Ministerial cheers.) Last August the Government were offered an inter-Imperial wireless telephone service, but they made no response to the offer. Since then they had been searching in the dark to find an alternative system. They had a packed Cabinet Committee, and evidence was given in secret.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), asked the noble lord to withdraw the charge that the Cabinet Committee was packed.

VISCOUNT WOLMER said that it was highly improper, in a dispute between the Post Office and the Communications Company, that the Postmaster-General should be one of the judges. That was what he meant by his remark, and it was perfectly legitimate criticism. The Opposition felt that political prejudice had been allowed undue place in the consideration of this matter. The Communications Company had not been given fair play. It was absurd to regard the company as a greedy private monopoly that was trying to filch something valuable from the taxpayers. The Government were in partnership with the company, and there was no conflict of interest. The matter had been judged from a small and partisan point of view, and hon. members opposite had not appreciated the very great issues involved. The Postmaster-General had said that the whole of the plant was going to be made by the American company in the works of their subsidiary company in England, and asked how that could injure British trade and employment. But it was not only a question of what was happening in this country. If the people of South America or Rumania or China decided to use the Marconi system, then the whole of the work would come to this country because the works of the company were in this country, but if they decided to use the American system the work would most certainly be done in America. The Communications Company was being degraded in the eyes of their competitors by being denied the right to demonstrate the efficiency of their system to foreign countries. The whole evidence and estimates should be made public and an investigation held by an impartial committee on which the Postmaster-General did not sit.

Mr. BOWEN (Crewe, Lab.) supported the action of the Government.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said the charge that the *questionnaire* submitted to the experts was "cooked" was entirely without foundation. Nor were the experts asked to give an opinion on the economic aspect of the question, but only on the technical aspect. The Government had taken into account the capital charge in coming to their decision. The Dominions would not be put to the expense which had been suggested, because their existing machinery was quite capable of getting into touch with Rugby. The speakers on the Opposition side of the House had spoken as if the Communications Company and the company which would receive orders were one and the same, whereas they were entirely different. The company which would receive orders was the Marconi Company. He thought it was rather disgraceful that right hon. gentlemen, who must know the facts, should attempt to confuse the issue in this way. He was not going to say a word against the Marconi Company or against the Communications Company, but one of the officials of the latter company had been attacking the Post Office in many of the newspapers, and Viscount Wolmer and his friends saw no objection to that. The Marconi Company must be separated from the Communications Company, and the Marconi Company would be able to tender for the apparatus that was required. The Government had been perfectly justified in all the steps that they had taken.

Mr. AMERY asked whether it was proposed to publish the whole of the evidence and the documents which were submitted to the Cabinet Committee.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—Certainly not. It would be quite without precedent for a Cabinet Committee to publish the whole of its proceedings.

Mr. BENSON (Chesterfield, Lab.) said the question before the House was one of high moral policy. The political purity of the country's life was at stake. The reason for the attack which had been made on the Post Office was that the Marconi Company wished to establish a world monopoly.

The debate was then interrupted for the discussion of private business.

The Glasgow Corporation Bill was, after debate, read a second time.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

MR. LOCKER-LAMPSON'S SPEECH

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.), resuming the debate on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, raised the question of hostile propaganda against this country, not only by the official organization and official Press under the control of the Soviet Government, but also by the Soviet Government itself. He said that the present Prime Minister had stated in 1924, when he was Foreign Secretary, that the Labour Government would not tolerate any form of propaganda that interfered in the internal affairs either of this country, the Dominions, or any part of the British Empire. That statement had since been repeated. Mr. Henderson, when asked what answer he got from the representative of the Soviet Government as to hostile propaganda in breach of the Protocol by the Third International—which was admittedly organically connected with the Soviet Government—took refuge in saying that it was not in the public interest to give the terms of the reply. Surely it was not in the public interest to withhold information affecting the reputation and credit of the country. (Hear, hear.) When questioned about speeches of the Protocol the Foreign Secretary said that they were not sufficiently bad to warrant protest. Apparently these things did not go far enough. He would like to know how much farther the Foreign Secretary wanted the Soviet to go. How long was he going to stand this humiliation and make this Government eat dirt at the hands of the Soviet? The whole difficulty in which we found ourselves was due to the omission of the Foreign Secretary to get a clear understanding with the Soviet when he was conducting his negotiations. The Foreign Secretary neglected to get a definite statement from the Soviet, that they recognized the Third International as being under the control of the Soviet Government. First of all he insisted, then he climbed down, and he had remained down ever since. Until the Foreign Secretary received that guarantee the pledge in the Protocol was waste paper. What was the Foreign Secretary going to do? Was he going to keep up the pretence of friendly relations with the Soviet and swallow humiliation after humiliation, week after week? There were no friendly relations between the Soviet Government and the Government of the Foreign Secretary. The only honourable course was immediately to try to arrive at a definite understanding. The Soviet might refuse to give the guarantee that they were asked for. If they refused, the only proper course, if the Third International, the Soviet official Press, or the Soviet Government itself continued their hostile propaganda, was to revert to the situation of a year ago and withdraw our Ambassador from Moscow.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford W., Lab.) said that ever since the November revolution in Russia rumour and propaganda had been spread abroad about Russia; facts had never been given. Whenever this country wanted to advance a certain policy the lie factories were set to work. In order to prove that the Russians were incapable of civilization, Sir Basil Thomson, then an official of Scotland Yard, forged complete issues of *Pravda*, in which appeared stories intended to show that the Russians had no interest in family life, that they did not believe in family life and believed in murdering priests. Those forged copies were sent to Riga. Just as lies had been told about the Boers and the Germans, lies were now told about Soviet Russia. In judging Soviet Russia it was necessary to remember that the Soviet régime had displaced a cesspool of persecution and corruption.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked why no Cabinet Minister or representative of the Foreign Office was present.

Mr. GILLETT, Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department (Finsbury), said that the Foreign Secretary and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary were detained on account of the arrival in this country of the Egyptian Delegation.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that the real evidence of actual violence in Russia was small but the evidence of the slow suffocation of all religious organizations was overwhelming. Services could be held but any other kind of religious activity was barred. The Baptists were steadily losing their places of worship. Persecution was widespread. It was carefully organized and was more effective to-day than ever before. Atrocities were rare but there were definite cases of imprisonment and exile and of arrests by administrative order without trial. The whole missionary work of the Baptist denomination in Russia had been stifled. He had no desire to hamper the Government, to make this a political question, or to cut off diplomatic relations with Russia, but they were entitled to ask the Minister, as inquiries were being made, to represent to the Soviet Ambassador that, quite apart from all propaganda, there was a deep and sincere religious feeling among Baptists and other denominations in this country and a desire to help their brethren who were in such positive spiritual need in that sorely tried country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) said that instead of giving long-term credit facilities for Russian trade, it had been found necessary to limit credits to one year. Some explanation of this ought to be given, or they would be forced to the conclusion that the Government had to-day a less hopeful view of trade conditions in Russia than they had in November, when they asked the House to sanction the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Mr. MUGGERIDGE (Romford, Lab.) said that the spirit of hatred which underlay the questions and speeches of the Conservative Opposition in relation to Russia made him doubt, if that was the way religion manifested itself, whether religion had really the elevating influence which he had been brought up to believe it had. So badly had those members been bitten by the "mad dog" of Russian hatred that they forgot their international manners and described the Soviet Government as "bounders, cads, and crooks." (Ministerial cheers.) He frankly confessed that Soviet doctrines would not suit him, but he doubted very much whether the Soviet Government would now be so strongly entrenched in power if it had not been for the attacks made upon them by members of former Governments in this country.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. GILLETT said that the position of the Government on this question remained exactly as had been stated by the Foreign Secretary. They were not satisfied that anything sufficiently serious had taken place since they had entered into diplomatic relations with Russia that would induce them to break off those relations at the present time. The appeal which Mr. Ernest Brown had made on behalf of the Baptists in Russia had been enormously strengthened by the statement that he was not desirous to use the situation for political purposes. (Ministerial cheers.) There were many on the Government side of the House who sympathized with the appeal which the hon. member had made. (Ministerial cheers.) When propaganda was going on in the newspapers of this country, which was supported by members of the Opposition in that House, it made it impossible for the Government to make representations to Russia. (Ministerial cheers.) But he assured Mr. Brown that he would draw the attention of the Foreign Secretary to his speech, and he was sure that the right hon. gentleman would look on his appeal with sympathy. He was informed that no formal complaints had been received from the Dominions. There had been some small suggestions which had not been put in the formal manner necessary before action could be taken. He thought that it was absolutely essential that we should resume friendly relations with Russia, especially in view of our trade position and the amount of unemployment in this country.

The Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at a quarter before midnight.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill, report.
Lord Carson, question on legality of bookmakers' circulars.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Consolidated Fund Bill, further stages.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Birkenhead Corporation, Malvern Hills, Bootle Corporation, Boston Corporation, Room 2, at 11. Unopposed, Epsom Rural District Council, South Staffordshire Mond Gas, Guildford Rural District Council, Chairman's Room, at 2.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee A, Mental Treatment Bill, Room 13, at 11. Standing Committee C, Road Traffic Bill, Room 10, at 11. Standing Committee on Scottish Bills, Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts (1886-1919) Amendment Bill, Room 14, at 11. Musical Copyright, Room 11, at 4. Public Accounts, Room 16, at 2.30. Group E, London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bill, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester, Extension, Room 6, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Room 8, at 11. Section B, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), Room 9, at 11.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1830. Price 7d.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Public attention has been drawn, at various intervals during the last 12 months, to the degraded state of the working clergy: let me address to the public a few facts, and, by your kindness, obtain for them circulation.

I, Sir, am in my 77th year; I have been upwards of half a century in the Church of England, and my income is 65*l.* per annum. I have, during my long and laborious career, solicited preferment but three times. In the first instance my Bishop told me I was "too young for advancement." I had then been in the church ten years! The objection, it seems, was not insuperable, for his Lordship soon afterwards gave the living to a nephew, who had been a curate exactly 11 months!

The next time, his successor told me the living I sought for was not "worth my acceptance." It was "unworthy of me" . . . It was given the next week to a man who was already a pluralist.

The last time I was, or ever will be, a suitor to any Bishop upon earth, was a few months since, when my vicar dying (I had been curate in the living for two-and-twenty years), and the patronage being vested in my diocesan, supported by the whole body of my parishioners, I asked for it in person. His Lordship declared himself "astonished at my presumption." He wondered "how I could venture to trouble him on such a subject." He had "promised the living some months since." I must have been aware of it . . .

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SOCIALIST BUDGET

MR. CHURCHILL ON BIGGER BURDENS

Mr. Churchill, in a speech at Harlow last night, said the Conservative Party had adopted as its main constructive policy the development of the economic unity and interdependence of the British Empire. The immediate practical steps had been very clearly explained by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

At the General Election, whenever it might come, the Conservative Party would not be committed to the protective taxation of food. The statements which the Socialists and Liberals were, he was sorry to hear, spreading about the division that the General Election would be fought by the Conservative Party on food taxation were quite untrue. We should, however, claim a free hand to negotiate with the Dominions in an Imperial Conference from which no subject would be arbitrarily excluded, and if a good working arrangement emerged from the conference, which gave British manufactures effective and substantial entry into the Canadian and Australian home markets, and if as a part of that arrangement duties on foreign food were required, the Conservative Government of that day would not hesitate to submit the whole scheme in its entirety, on a special referendum, to the direct vote of the electorate. The electors would, therefore, remain complete masters of the situation.

It was no use prejudging a scheme before it had been framed. The first step was to win a General Election, and for that purpose the united energies of the whole Conservative Party would be required. It would not only be necessary to win Conservative seats in the South and Midlands but to carry the war into the industrial and working-class areas of the North. He hoped that Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere would put their shoulders to the wheel and use the powers of propaganda and publicity which they possessed to educate and convert the hostile areas of the country and to study the problems and encourage the efforts of Conservative candidates in purely working-class constituencies. If so they would render great service to the cause they had espoused.

Meanwhile, however, events seemed to be taking a new turn. The prominence assigned to the fiscal question, and particularly to food taxes, had had its natural and almost inevitable result of throwing the Liberals and Socialists more closely together. As a first consequence the Liberals were now proposing to help the Socialists to pass the "Dear Coal Bill." Mr. Lloyd George, who had declared it to be an incredibly bad Bill, was now to stultify himself in the most cynical manner by becoming responsible for its passage. The general feeling now was that the election would not take place until next year. Although they must continue vigilant and ready, it might well be that they would enjoy the pleasures of Socialist rule at any rate until 1931.

MR. SNOWDEN'S BUDGET

Naturally the Socialists, who had made such a ghastly failure in handling unemployment, would be anxious to wait in the hopes of an improvement in trade, and Mr. Lloyd George now showed every disposition to give them a further chance. This would mean that the country would be exposed to the ravages of a Socialist Budget, in which Mr. Snowden would have the opportunity of working off his spite upon those sections and classes in the community against whom he was politically prejudiced. The burden of taxation would be heavily increased and the recovery of business and industry proportionately checked. It would also mean that Mr. MacDonald would have the last word upon the surrender of our interests in Egypt and the evacuation of Cairo. Secondly, he would have control of the Indian settlement, with its enormous and historic consequences; and, lastly, he would preside over the Imperial Conference, with its economic sub-conference, which was due to assemble this autumn. The conclusions of this Conference would naturally have a powerful influence upon the immediate future of Empire trade. The prospect was one to cause anxiety and distress among all those who wished to see the prosperity of Britain restored, her strength and fortunes re-established in the world.

The agricultural policy of the Conservative Party had not yet been announced. This was not because it was being neglected, but because it was so important. It was obvious that the farmers could not grow wheat in competition even with Canada. The difficulty of the English farmer was that he could not grow wheat at such prices. It was evident that some other means of helping him must be sought. A guaranteed minimum price was the most practical and helpful step which could be taken. That was the policy of the Conservative Party. But further, they also proposed to exclude foodstuffs which were either subsidized or dumped in this country at prices which had no relation to the cost of production in the country of origin. In this matter they had the support of the Liberal Party and therefore could command a majority.

TUBE RAILWAYS BILL

AN EXTENSION FROM FINSBURY PARK

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. W. R. RAYNES (Derby, Lab.), began yesterday the consideration of a Bill promoted by the London Electric Railway Companies to obtain sanction for a tube railway extension from Finsbury Park in a north-easterly direction to Cockfosters.

The proposed new railway would be 7¼ miles long, with intermediate stations at Manor House, Turnpike Lane, Lordship Lane, Bounds Green, Arnos Grove, Chase Side, and East Barnet. The scheme is opposed by the London and North Eastern Railway Company.

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., opening the case for the promoters, said that in 1899 a tube railway between Wood Green, Finsbury Park, King's Cross, and the Strand was authorized, but later it was arranged that the Great Northern and Piccadilly tube railway should have its northern terminus at Finsbury Park, and the proposed line between Finsbury Park and Wood Green was abandoned. The Great Northern Railway Company (now part of the London and North Eastern Railway Company) were authorized to make the terminal portion of the tube railway under their Finsbury Park station, and they granted a 999 years' lease to the underground railway for the construction of the tube under the Great Northern Railway between Finsbury Park and King's Cross. By that lease the underground railways covenanted not to extend northward of Finsbury Park without the consent of the Great Northern Railway Company. In 1924, after the amalgamation of the trunk lines, the London and North Eastern Railway Company promoted a Bill in Parliament, and on the second reading of that Bill there was a considerable volume of criticism of this covenant on the ground that it hampered the provision of traffic facilities. Following that the North Eastern Railway agreed to waive their right of veto, while reserving the right to oppose any particular scheme.

For many years there had been great discontent because of the inadequate travelling facilities, and that discontent was largely caused by the fact that people travelling beyond Finsbury Park had to change vehicles at least once. Each train arriving at Finsbury Park in the busy hours brought 500 or 600 passengers who had to be transferred to street vehicles, with the result that there was great congestion. It was calculated that 78 per cent. of the passengers who boarded trams and omnibuses at Finsbury Park went along Seven Sisters-road to Manor Park. There a new tube station would be constructed under the roadway with subways leading to the various roads which connected at that point. From Manor Park 75 per cent. went by way of Green Lanes to Wood Green and beyond.

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the London Electric Railways and associated tramways and omnibuses, giving evidence in support of the Bill, said 27,250,000 passengers yearly arrived at Finsbury Park by the tube and Metropolitan District railways. Only a small proportion transferred to the North Eastern Railway, and the remainder had to scramble for omnibuses and tramcars. The new tube would not compete to any great extent with the North Eastern Railway. At Bowes Park, for instance, residents already had a direct route to the City, which no doubt they would continue to use, and the new tube would give them in addition a direct route to the West End. Benefits of the new line would not be confined to the district through which it was constructed. Inadequate depôt accommodation had always been a trouble on the Piccadilly Railway. It was proposed to build a depôt at Cockfosters, and that would enable a speeding-up on the whole line. It was proposed to close Down Street station, one of the least used stations on the line, and in place of the station to construct sidings which would serve as a lay-by and prevent any mishap on the northern section interfering with the western service.

The cross-examination of Mr. Pick was deferred, and the Committee adjourned until to-day.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

COMMONS COMMITTEE AND THE BILL

EVIDENCE OF SIR PERCY SIMMONS

The Committee of the House of Commons that is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill met in Westminster Hall yesterday, when evidence in support of the Bill was given by Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the Improvements Committee of the L.C.C. Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.) presided.

Sir Percy Simmons, in reply to Mr. Evan Charteris, K.C. (for the promoters), said that the central consideration of the Bill was the construction of a new bridge for vehicular and pedestrian traffic across the Thames at Charing Cross. The matter had been considered on and off since 1854, the present proposal having originated more immediately from the circumstances attending Waterloo Bridge. The Royal Commission presided over by Lord Lee recommended that Waterloo Bridge should not be demolished, but should be reconstructed with four, and not six, lines of traffic, the corollary being that, as there were not to be six lines of traffic, there should be a bridge constructed at Charing Cross capable of carrying road traffic. The two matters were interlocked.

The CHAIRMAN.—And also a bridge at St. Paul's?

Sir Percy Simmons.—I do not think they ever considered that the St. Paul's proposal was interlocked with Charing Cross Bridge.

Mr. Charteris said that the suggestion was that Waterloo Bridge should have four lines of traffic, and it was that which rendered it more urgent to construct Charing Cross Bridge.

USE OF THE ROAD FUND

In reply to further questions, Sir Percy Simmons said that the Government offered a grant of 75 per cent. from the Road Fund of the approved cost of reconstructing Waterloo Bridge in the manner recommended by the Royal Commission, and accepted the position that the preservation of Waterloo Bridge involved the construction of a road bridge at Charing Cross.

The CHAIRMAN.—Who first suggested using the Road Fund for building bridges in London?

Sir Percy Simmons said he thought that the suggestion was made in the Royal Commission's report. The Ministry of Transport and the London County Council had acted together throughout in the whole matter.

The CHAIRMAN.—What business had the Minister of Transport in this at all, except that he was providing the money?

Sir Percy Simmons.—He must see that there are proper facilities for transport, and a bridge would come under his authority. For ordinary street widenings the Government contribute 50 per cent. of the cost from the Road Fund, and on a big scheme more. In this particular instance the 75 per cent. is probably only 10 or 15 per cent. more than what would have been granted ordinarily in view of its magnitude.

In reply to further questions, Sir Percy Simmons said that the Southern Railway regarded the first proposal for transferring Charing Cross station to the south side of the river as impossible, and the engineers of the L.C.C. and the Ministry of Transport considered other schemes. The Southern Railway did not want to adopt the Lion Brewery site scheme, and only did so as a result of pressure from the Government. They were now satisfied that everything would be done under this scheme to meet the convenience of their passengers. The underground railway and omnibus facilities for getting from the new station to other parts of London would be even better than those provided at the present terminus.

Questioned as to the objections of Westminster City Council to the Bill, the witness said that they were asking for an undertaking that the L.C.C. should forthwith get compulsory powers to widen St. Martin's-lane. They would not admit that it was necessary in the present amount of traffic, but only that it would be necessary when the new bridge was completed.

The CHAIRMAN.—Will the bridge mean a great increase in the traffic of St. Martin's-lane?

Sir Percy Simmons.—I think so; but it is quite impossible to say what other improvements will take place before the bridge is finished. It would be unwise to come to a definite decision as to the widening of St. Martin's-lane until we can judge better of the effect of the bridge.

He agreed that while the traffic towards St. Martin's-lane would be increased, there must be set off against that increase the construction of the circus at the entrance to St. Martin's-lane, which would immensely increase the fluidity of traffic. The widening of St. Martin's-lane was no part of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme, and would not rank for any share of the 75 per cent. contributed by the Road Fund. The L.C.C. was prepared to give an undertaking that designs for the bridge would be obtained by competition in fulfilment of the instruction given by Parliament to the Committee.

Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., cross-examined on behalf of Lambeth Borough Council. He asked whether the present scheme, by transferring Charing Cross station to the south side of the river, did not for the first time raise the problem of reducing overhead railways in Lambeth.

Sir Percy Simmons.—I should have thought that that was not a problem at all. It is not practicable.

BARGAIN WITH RAILWAY

In reply to further questions, he said that the L.C.C. were giving the railway about two and a half times as much space as they had now, and were paying them £2,126,000. That sum did not include the cost of purchase of the site on which the new station was to be erected.

Counsel.—The Southern Railway did not make a bad bargain?

Sir Percy Simmons.—I can say without hesitation that the Southern Railway made a fair bargain and that the L.C.C. made an exceedingly satisfactory bargain.

Counsel.—And it results in allotting to the Southern Railway a site for a station that might become one of the finest sites in the Empire?—No; we are getting what is already one of the finest sites in the Empire.

The witness agreed that under the present scheme about 100 yards of York-road would be covered in. He could not agree that earlier proposals in which a covered way over the Strand was a central feature had been rejected mainly because of that feature. They were rejected because the present scheme was better. The L.C.C. had made every possible effort to dispense with the area of covered way that would be necessary in Lambeth. He agreed that the L.C.C. would not provide the buildings and embankment gardens that were shown in the model on each side of the bridge on the Surrey side.

Counsel.—So that what Lambeth can look forward to is not a charming site like that in the model but a hole in the ground probably 28ft. deep, rather like a quarry?—I am advised that there will be no difficulty in disposing of this site.

Was not the same thing said about the Aldwych site, which remained a hole in the ground for years?—I should think that in all probability they were advised that the site would be disposed of sooner than it was, but conditions are different with regard to this land.

Mr. Wrottesley also questioned the witness on behalf of the owners of the Adelphi estate, and Sir Percy Simmons said that the L.C.C. were prepared to consider the provision of another exit from the estate.

Mr. G. R. Allen, who appeared on behalf of the vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and others, said that it was proposed to turn his clients out of their vicarage, the vestry hall, and certain of the school buildings. The monetary compensation given could not really satisfy them, and they asked for some consideration of an alternative site.

Sir Percy Simmons said that every effort would be made to provide an alternative site.

The Committee adjourned until to-day.

AUSTRALIAN WREATH FOR LONDON MEMORIAL

A wreath subscribed by Australian members of the Imperial Camel Corps and brought from Australia in ice, was placed yesterday on the memorial in Victoria Embankment Gardens to members of the Corps who fell in Sinai, Palestine, and Arabia during the Great War. Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, who commanded one of the Australian battalions of the Corps, placed the wreath on the memorial, and the High Commissioner of Australia) Sir Granville Ryrie) brought a second wreath. Others who attended included Mr. Stanley Bruce, former Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel R. V. Buxton, and Lord Winterton, M.P. The two last-named were officers in the Corps.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER'S OPPOSITION

Lord Buckmaster, giving evidence yesterday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Capital Punishment Bill, expressed his opposition to the death penalty.

Lord Buckmaster admitted that there was a marked distinction between the State taking away life as a form of punishment and a man taking life for robbery or any other reason. "But in each case," he said, "you deny the sacredness of life. You have taken to yourselves either as individuals or as the State the power to take away that which you can never give." The only way they could repress all kinds of crime against life was by the dissemination of the idea that life was a sacred thing and was not to be taken away either by an individual or a Government.

He was not satisfied as to capital punishment being a deterrent. "I think," he said, "that always assumes that a man creates a balance-sheet when he is going to commit murder, and puts capital punishment on the debit side against anything he might get on the credit side. There are a few calculated, cold-blooded murders, but the bulk of murders are nothing of the kind, but are crimes committed when a man loses control of himself."

He was against any idea of exercising social vengeance. "I don't think that society has any right to wreak vengeance upon anyone," he said. "It is my belief that the real deterrent against crime is social opinion. It is not the police nor the laws. It is the healthy public opinion which affects and surrounds a man from his youth. I am satisfied myself that it is to that, more than anything else, we owe the lessening in our criminal characters."

Discussing the question of whether an innocent man is ever hanged, he instanced the case of Oscar Slater. "He was very nearly hanged," said Lord Buckmaster. "Had that happened there would have been no agitation. The matter would have been ended, and people would have gone on saying, 'No innocent man is ever hanged.' Why? Because since a man is hanged the whole thing is over, and no one, except as a matter of literary curiosity, goes into the matter at all." He also recalled the Adolph Beck case, and the man who was sentenced to death for the murder to which Charles Peace later confessed. "I cannot accept this theory that no innocent man has ever been put to death," he said.

If capital punishment must be retained, he thought it should be catalogued in various degrees. The crime of murder could be divided under three distinct heads. There was the worst form of cold, calculated murders, but after they got a series of crimes, some of which, though murder, people found it difficult really to revolt against.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER, a member of the Committee, argued that Slater was reprieved, not because he was considered to be innocent, but because it was thought the Judge made a mistake.

Lord Buckmaster.—I think you will find it extraordinarily difficult to satisfy yourself that Oscar Slater committed that murder.

Mr. LOVAT FRASER.—I do not think it should go forth that there is a universal opinion Oscar Slater was innocent.

Lord Buckmaster's attention was called to the case of the death penalty for cowardice or treason against the State. He said he knew all that had been said about death penalties during the War. He favoured the abolition of capital punishment in all circumstances.

He suggested that the life sentence should be a maximum of 15 years, with the conventional reduction, and he would allow the power to make any further reduction according to the degree of the crime to remain in the hands of the Home Secretary.

Mr. S. N. Roberts, Governor of Birmingham Prison, urged that crimes of passion, murders committed on the spur of the moment, and crimes referring to women should be placed in the second degree. He would like to see the passing of the death sentence made as simple and quick as possible. To achieve this he suggested the abolition of the black cap, notices on the prison gates, and the tolling of the bell after an execution. He considered that the number of murders committed in this country in proportion to the population was infinitesimal.

The Committee adjourned.

THE MODERN PRESS

LORD HEWART'S TRIBUTE

Mrs. LEONARD REES (Mary MacLeod Moore) presided yesterday evening at the Journalists' Board dinner, held at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly.

Introducing the subject of "Journalism Up to Date," Mrs. REES said there was a saying that journalism might kill a man, but it quickened his life while it lasted. That was the secret of its great charm.

LORD HEWART, in response, said that a great deal of nonsense was talked about the Press, but he preferred to think of its wonderful achievements, its immense variety, and the wealth of ability bestowed upon it. Compared with the Press of to-day, the Press of 40 or 50 years ago exhibited a certain amount of prolixity and pomposity. It might be that to-day newspapers tended to devote too little space to serious things, but he doubted whether the best journalism of 40 years ago was one whit better than the best journalism of to-day.

Speaking on "Modern Journalism," SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER said that a frequent complaint made against the Press was that it lacked dignity, but the modern Press could be interesting without being dull. The written word had become more intimate, more friendly, and brighter. He thought the Press of to-day compared very favourably with the Press of 40 years ago. We never had such good writing in the newspapers as at the present time.

SIR REGINALD MITCHELL BANKS spoke on "The Amateur Journalist." The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by LADY SCOTT (G. E. Mitton), and LORD CAMROSE responded.

The guests included:—
Lady Hewart, Lady Banks, Lady Fraser, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, Mr. Leonard Rees, Mr. William Will, and Miss Will.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND AND SCHOOL AGE

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS "A GROSS WASTE OF MONEY"

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., addressing a conference of Middlesex and Essex Women Unionists, in Queen's Hall, yesterday, pointed out that the total unemployed—1,624,000—was 500,000 more than when the present Government came into office. "It is in the light of that figure," he said, "that I ask you to judge the blustering pretentions of a blundering Government."

He described the Government's proposals to raise the school age as premature, and said it would entail a gross waste of money just at a time when the country had not the money to waste. In the future this country would be subjected to an acuteness of commercial rivalry from other countries beyond comparison with the rivalry of the old days. It was vital that we should make available for business, the arts, sciences, and profession, the very best brains that the country could produce. Every boy and girl should have an opportunity to rise to whatever position in the State, business, or profession, his or her brain and character combined warranted. That end was not to be attained by a colossal expenditure, and keeping boys and girls, willing or unwilling, quick or clever, at school for another year without discrimination. We ought to have a system of careful selection.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN IRELAND

An important judgment was given in the Dublin High Court yesterday, when Mr. Justice Meredith decided that persons who were destitute and disabled permanently from earning their living were entitled as of right to receive relief from the public rates of the Poor Law Union in which they were resident. The defendants, the Dublin Union Commissioners, denied liability and responsibility, and pleaded that they had a discretion under the Poor Law, and were acting in a Ministerial capacity under the direction of the Local Government Department. In delivering judgment, MR. JUSTICE MEREDITH refused to make any declaration regarding arrears or to give a definition of due relief.

FEWER EMIGRANTS FROM SOUTH WALES

The Canadian Pacific Railway vessel Minnedosa, the first of the Transatlantic liners to call at Cardiff this season, sailed yesterday afternoon for Canada with 250 emigrants. This is much below the number embarked on each sailing from the port last year, a fact which is attributed to better prospects of employment in South Wales and to the declining attractions of emigration. Most of the 250 emigrants were from the West and South of England, and 30 were boys, who are going to guaranteed employment on Canadian farms.

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Harrods Food Service has no equal in Britain! Whether you live in London or out of it, Harrods can supply you regularly, punctually, satisfactorily, with every Food Need! Here is a list for this week's shopping:

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AUSTRALIAN SILVER CLING PEACHES
Delicious fruit from the sunny orchards of Australia, packed in rich syrup when fully ripe, so as to preserve the full natural flavour. 2/6
Per bottle, 27 oz. net 3 bottles, 7/4) 12 bottles, 29/3

CUSTARD POWDER
Harrods 'Georgian' Custard Powder. Prepared in our own factory from the best ingredients. Makes delightfully creamy custard. Per tin 10½d
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FRENCH PLUMS
Evaporated. Large fleshy fruit of fine flavour. Per lb. 1/2
3 lbs. 3/4½; 7 lbs. 7/6

CAROLINA RICE
Genuine Carolina Rice of the finest quality, clean and bold. Per lb. 5d
7 lbs. 2/9

SALAD DRESSING
Harrods own dressing. Prepared from the finest ingredients only. Per bot. 2/-
3 bots. 5/9

OLIVE OIL
Harrods Huile de Provence, Extra Vierge. Imported direct from the South of France. Per bot. 3/1
3 bots. 8/10½
Per ½-bot. 1/8, 3 bots. 4/9
Per ¼-bot. 1/1, 3 bots. 3/1½

HONEY
New season's best English Honey, packed in screw-capped glass jars. An excellent antidote to fatigue. Per 1lb. jar 2/3
3 jars 6/6
2lb. jar 4/3, 3 jars 12/3

BISCUITS
GEORGIAN ASSORTED. A tempting assortment of sweet and fancy biscuits, packed specially for Harrods. Per ½ square tin (about 4 lbs.) 6/-
GEORGIAN CHOCOLATE ASSORTED. Contains a widely varied assortment of delicious biscuits. Per ½ flat tin (about 4 lbs.) 5/-

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Big Reduction in Price!
Harrods highest grade Flours, unexcelled for pastry, home-made bread, and all other purposes.

	Per 7lbs.	Per 14 lbs.
HOUSEHOLD	1/4½	2/8
PASTRY WHITES	1/5	2/9
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Special Offers!

GUINEA FOWLS

Now at the height of the season. Plump young birds that will roast splendidly. Each 3/3

ASPARAGUS CHICKENS
These are the earliest of this year's chickens, and they make deliciously sweet and tender eating. Each 3/-
2 for 5/9

SCOTCH MUTTON
Finest grade meat from animals reared in the Highlands.
SHOULDERS, over 5 lbs. Per lb. 1/2½
NECKS, whole Per lb. 1/3
LEGS, over 6 lbs. Per lb. 1/5½

BREAKFAST HAMS
Small Hams, cured and smoked to perfection. Very economical in serving.
Weight 9-10 lbs. Per lb. 1/4
Weight 12-15 lbs. Per lb. 1/3

DOVER SOLES
Large fish weighing from 1½ to 2½ lbs. each. Per lb. 1/8

CUCUMBERS
English Hothouse Cucumbers, fresh cut daily. Each 6d.

NEW POTATOES
The first arrivals of an early Spanish crop. Per lb. 4d., 3 lbs. 11d.

Harrods deliver Free within the wide area covered by their Motor Vans, and pay carriage on Food Purchases value 20/- and over in England and Wales; 80/- Scotland.

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Letters to the Editor

TRAINING FOR INDUSTRY

AN EXPERIMENT IN YORKSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the considerable discussion that has taken place recently on the subject of training for industry, will you permit us to refer to an educational experiment in which we are interested, as we believe that it may serve as a contribution to the solution of a very urgent problem?

The University College of Hull has instituted a two-year course leading up to a Diploma in Industrial Administration. Planned with a view to training men who look forward to careers as managers and administrators in industrial concerns, the course is of a specialized character, with considerable emphasis on the practical side. The first part of the course consists of a study of the fundamental economic conditions underlying modern industry; while the second is concerned with training in the actual problems of administration. The following subjects are included:—Economic Theory, Commercial and Industrial Law, British Industry, General Distribution, Labour and *Personnel* Administration.

The practical side will be ensured by contact throughout the course with actual business. The departmental staff of the University College will be supplemented by business men, who will assist in the teaching. Students are to have special facilities for studying particular practical problems in firms, and will have opportunities for gaining an insight into the actualities of business. Arrangements will also be made to secure honorary employment for students in firms during long vacations, so that they may become familiar with the working of an industrial concern.

The planning of the course has been inspired by a belief that industry needs trained entrants, and that it is desirable to make an experiment in devising a scheme of training which is in close touch with industrial reality. In order to ensure the maintenance of a practical outlook in addition to a due regard for intellectual training and academic standards, the University College has set up a Commerce Advisory Committee, which includes a large proportion of men with personal experience of business and finance, to supervise the scheme. The various firms which we represent have agreed to co-operate with the College by giving facilities for practical training.

The plan is quite new so far as the University College of Hull is concerned: it comes into operation for the first time in October next. We believe that in certain respects it is novel and that it deserves attention and support as a serious attempt to meet the new conditions of modern industry. Yours faithfully,

B. S. ROWNTREE, Chairman of the Commerce Advisory Committee, University College of Hull.
THOMAS R. FERENS, Chairman of Reckitt and Sons, Limited, President of the University College of Hull.
G. F. EARLE, Chairman of G. and T. Earle, Limited.
J. W. PEARSON, Chairman of the British Oil and Cake Mills, Limited.
W. HUGH STEPHENSON, President of the Hull Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping.

March 25.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The excellent illustrations which you give us this morning, and even more the sight of the actual model—when they are able to see it—will, let us hope, disarm the critics. They will see that a great architect shows us how we can start to rebuild, on the very newest, the most artistic, and the most useful lines, one of London's real centres. He sets the standard to give us everything a mighty city requires, all up to date. On the south side we are to have a concentration of rail services above and below ground, where everything from South London, from Southern England and the Continent of Europe, can be scientifically brought together, catered for, and distributed. He shows us, roughly, how delightful, how splendid, and how fashionable that long-despised river frontage might be. We began it with the County Hall—he carries on the good work.

Some of us have always preached that we wanted to make this new quarter useful to all London. Naturally the reconstruction must spread southwards, and everybody must gain, rich and poor alike. We wish to set up a new standard of life—higher buildings of course, but spaced wider apart; more light, more air, more trees, more beauty. At last the ball is at the feet of the architects and the town-planners. Let them fall into line, to help! We can all criticize.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.
45, Sussex-gardens, W.2, March 26.

A DURER DRAWING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your comment on March 25 on the purchase by the British Museum, with the aid of Mr. Campbell Dodgson and the National Art-Collections Fund, of the signed and dated portrait of a woman by Dürer, you referred to the increase in price since 1927, and suggested that an appeal might then have been made by the Museum authorities to the National Art-Collections Fund when the drawing was sold at Sotheby's.

I believe the only reason why the Trustees did not approach the Fund on that occasion was that they had just appealed to it for help in connexion with another important drawing by Dürer, and, as is unfortunately only too often the case, the Committee of the National Art-Collections Fund had had to express their regret that they could not at that moment contribute anything. This must necessarily happen from time to time owing to the Fund's limited resources and the many calls upon its help from every side.

Nor is it right to assume that the drawing could then have been bought for the Museum at about the price paid for it by the dealer who purchased it. I wish this were the case. A dealer may well have had a commission to go up to a far higher figure than that at which he secured it; indeed, he may have been prepared to go as high as the price that has now had to be paid. The drawing is so outstanding, so distinguished, and so beautiful that the Committee of the Fund are, as are I believe also the Trustees of the British Museum, as proud of their purchase as would have been the German Museum which tried in vain to secure it after it had been exhibited at the great Dürer Exhibition at Nuremberg in 1928.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WITT, Chairman.
National Art-Collections Fund, Hertford House, Manchester-square, W.1, March 26.

A NATIONAL THEATRE

COMPANIES FOR IMPERIAL TOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Recently there has been a revival of interest in the scheme for a National Theatre, and it seems to me that it would be an admirable thing if the scope of the project could be enlarged so that it might benefit not only theatre-goers who chance to be in London, but also people throughout Great Britain and the Empire. Considerable apprehension has been expressed that a National Theatre might not be a financial success and that it might need a large subsidy annually from the State. Experiences elsewhere prove that these fears are not unwarranted. It is most important that the National Theatre should be self-supporting, and it is with this end in view that I put forward the following suggestion.

Let there be a school of the drama run in conjunction with the National Theatre and under the supervising control of its director. Give the young actors and actresses who would be pupils the chance of seeing representations of great English plays worthily acted and of acting in them afterwards in school performances. These beginners would form a nucleus for minor parts, crowds and understudies in the National Theatre, and there is another and more important work that would be in store for them.

All over the Empire there is a demand for performances of great English plays, especially for the plays of Shakespeare. In schools throughout the East thousands of children every year are examined in a play by Shakespeare which most of them have not seen acted. They are "crammed," often enough, by local teachers who have not the slightest conception of the merits of a Shakespearian masterpiece, and these teachers prepare their pupils with the assistance of books of notes, paraphrases written in abominable English, and elaborate character analyses which contribute little or nothing to the child's knowledge of the spirit of the play. The result is that Shakespeare has become an examination bogey to half the children of the world, and a child can hardly be blamed if it makes a vow never to see a Shakespearian play unless it is performed by the great stars of Hollywood for the cinema and shown upon the screen with a bizarre nasal accompaniment.

Every English-speaking child in the Empire, of 13 and over, should be given the opportunity of seeing at least one play by Shakespeare, Sheridan, or Goldsmith yearly. School teachers throughout the Colonies and Dominions would welcome an annual visit from a good theatrical company in a classical repertoire, including the Shakespearian play chosen for examination by the educational authorities at Oxford or Cambridge, and there seems to be little doubt that if two or three companies of energetic young players were to be sent out annually from the school attached to the National Theatre, with a discreet infusion of more experienced actors and actresses for the leading parts, these companies would provide a valuable addition to the revenue of the National Theatre in addition to doing work of incalculable value in the Empire, which badly needs a counteracting influence to the "talkies," so rapidly penetrating to the remotest parts of it.

If this scheme does not commend itself to those who have the fate of the National Theatre in their hands, it is possible that it may appeal to the Trustees of the Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, which is doing such excellent work under the able direction of Mr. Bridges Adams.

I may add, in conclusion, that practical experience has shown me that Chinese, Indians, Japanese, and Anglo-Indians are all potential lovers of Shakespeare, and the enthusiasm shown recently by a mixed audience in Singapore for a mediocre performance of *Hamlet* was a very striking thing for an Englishman to see.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ERIC GILLETT, Johore Professor of English Language and Literature.
Raffles College, Singapore.

SLUM CLEARANCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be allowed to emphasize the importance of one point which is admirably brought out in your leading article to-day on slum clearance—the impossibility of enabling the slum dwellers to get out into new houses if these are too large and expensive?

Looking back over the last 10 years, the reason for the failure to relieve the pressure in the slums is clear; it is simply that new houses have been so expensive that the slum dwellers have not been able to move into them. The cheapest family house built by municipalities has been about 800 sq. ft. and the rent has been about 14s. Vienna, on the other hand, which, as we are constantly hearing, has done wonders in slum clearance, has been content to build houses of 400 sq. ft. —that is to say, houses with one living-room and a single bedroom, into which the parents and children are herded indiscriminately. Nobody would dream of accepting the Vienna standard in this country, but I do suggest that the 800 sq. ft. house is unnecessarily big and expensive, and that excellent houses of about 700 sq. ft. are being built and let for a rent of about 10s. to 11s. by some of our more enterprising municipalities.

There are, as you say, limits to what the country can afford to spend on housing, and it seems clear that if we insist on building the larger type of house we shall continue to fail to get the children out of the slums. I venture to suggest that the additional subsidy which is to be given under the Government's new Bill should not be squandered on large houses, to be occupied by those who could afford a house without a subsidy, but should be confined to the moderately-sized house of about 700 sq. ft. and to those parents who really need the help in order to move their children from the slums into good conditions.

Yours, &c.,
E. D. SIMON.
House of Commons, March 26.

BRITISH TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Salisbury rightly points out in your issue of to-day that it is all important that our standards and methods of production should be brought up to date; that there is necessity for more intelligent and strenuous work if we are to maintain our industrial position; and that without such effort no fiscal reform will solve our problem.

But is it not equally true to say that you will not get men to sink money in bringing our industries up to date, or get men to "take off their coats," unless they feel secure that they will, by fiscal reform, be able to trade under fair conditions? First give our industrialists a sense of security and then Lord Salisbury's aspirations will assuredly follow.

I am your obedient servant,
J. A. GRANT.
Carlton Club, March 25.

LORD BALFOUR AND KEBLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I support Professor Webb's testimony to the very practical shape often taken by Lord Balfour's zeal for learning by recalling his generous benefaction to Keble College in the early years of its existence? Reference to Oxford University calendars between 1875 and 1890 reveals a continuous series of "Balfour scholars" (sometimes two, more often three, at a time) on the books of the College during that period. Nothing but his sympathy with the serious handicap under which a newly founded and unendowed College had to win its spurs in the regions of scholarship and science could account for such munificence, though doubtless something must also be set down to the close personal friendship subsisting between the Arthur Balfour of those days and our much-loved first warder, Dr. Talbot, afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

While recognizing that the lustre of Lord Balfour's name and fame fall mainly on the sister University, many Oxonians may be glad to know of this very practical illustration, given by one whose loss is being mourned far beyond these islands, that frontiers of any sort are unknown to the kingdom of knowledge.

Your obedient servant,
H. B. COOPER.
Keble College, Oxford, March 25.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

EGYPT OVER THE BORDER

TOMBS OF THE SHEPHERD KINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The fortress mound of Beth-pelet, on the frontier of Judah, continues to yield much that is of historical interest. Beside the mound (Tell Fara) lies the desert track which was one of the great highways of the East, trodden by prehistoric peoples, and Canaanites, patriarchs, the Hyksos, Philistines, Egyptians of many dynasties, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans. We find here, therefore, the things of many civilizations and many periods.

In our third season on this site we are searching the northern and more promising quarter of the *tell*. Our students have completed the clearance of the Ramesside residency discovered last year. The remaining chambers of this building rest on a higher level, their foundations abutting on the vast Hyksos embankment round the edges of the *tell*. They prove to be store-chambers filled with large wine-jars of local ware, stacked in rows. These had been smashed to fragments by the falling in of the roof during a conflagration. Enough remained to show that they had all been sealed with conical mud cappings; the impressions bore the figure of a Syrian god.

The work was next concentrated along the great fortification wall of Shishak. The levels of Greek period are marked by a few fibulæ, and earlier periods by Egyptian scarabs. A building of the age of Solomon awaits investigation.

The ground below the *tell*, eastward and south-west, was tested for remains, that nothing be left unsearched; it has been productive of many more tombs of the age of the Shepherd Kings. Neolithic sites along the Wady Ghuzzeh, discovered last season, are in course of examination; some are surface deposits of flints, and others are stratified settlements under some depth of wash, and contain sherds of decorated pottery. Farther afield, palæolithic sites are found to occur.

The school is making good progress abroad, but at home our organizing secretary, Lady Petrie, with whom lies the task of raising all the funds, has been out of action through an accident for many weeks, and the digging lacks support. Thanks to the munificence of personal friends, it will not be necessary to diminish the staff of workmen, and the expedition has maintained its ground, but nevertheless we need £1,000 towards this season's operations and to provide for an early resumption of work in the coming autumn.

In ancient sites of the wilderness of Edom lost cities recorded in the Old Testament are preserved. Gerar, the home of Abimelech and Abraham, and Beth-pelet, headquarters of David's body-guard, have amply repaid our hon. director's labours. It is only by digging that actual facts can be recovered or history confirmed. Who will help to keep one workman in the field? Donations may be addressed to Lady Petrie, University College, Gower-street, W.C.1. It is hoped that those who feel an interest in Biblical history will come forward at this juncture and aid Sir Flinders Petrie's researches.

Your obedient servants,
ERNEST A. GARDNER, Chairman,
CHARLES H. CORBETT, Treasurer,
British School of Egyptian Archæology.

EDUCATION IN AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is not evident from the letter of Professor Julian Huxley in your issue of to-day that the Phelps Stokes Commissions, from the Reports of which he quotes extensively, were sent out at the instance of the missionary societies and included missionaries among their members. Consequently, the criticisms of missionary education contained in his letter are the criticisms of missionaries reviewing their own work and seeking to improve it.

Education is a difficult task in which we all make mistakes and all have much to learn. If the chief mistakes in African education have in the past been made by missionaries, the reason is that throughout a large part of Africa they have, until quite recently, been the only people to make them, since they alone were attempting to educate the African. By no one has the new interest of Government in education been more welcomed than by the missions. Now that ampler resources are available it may be hoped that in Africa, as has beyond question been the case in India, and as Professor Huxley recognizes may happen in Africa, the best Christian schools will, in the educational quality of their work, hold their own with any in the country.

I am, Sir, &c.,
J. H. OLDHAM.
Edinburgh House, 2, Eaton-gate, S.W.1, March 25.

EMPIRE WIRELESS TELEPHONY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—If any definite conclusion can be drawn from the experts' report published to-day, it is that nothing should be done at the present time to hamper the development of both the two systems. There is little to choose between them, and no one can foretell what improvements will be forthcoming in the next few years. Can we not look forward to action on the part of the Government which will encourage these improvements in both systems instead of favouring one of them?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. L. FORTESCUE.
City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Exhibition-road, S.W.7, March 25.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD FLOWERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Bishop of Gloucester and everybody interested in the salvation of our wild flora will be delighted to know that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is considering the adoption of a new scheme for helping missions, and one which will not be to the detriment of our wild flowers. Our society took up the matter of the wild flower scheme quoted by the Bishop of Gloucester. We had a sympathetic reception at the headquarters of the S.P.G., and our suggestions will probably be undertaken.

Briefly, these are that children should be encouraged to grow plants in their home gardens for the purpose of providing bunches of cut flowers for sale for the benefit of the missions. The advantages of this plan are several. The children actually cultivate instead of destroy. The work is splendid, physically and mentally. And the added joy of production, as against mere collection, is immeasurable.

In response to my recent letter in *The Times* we have had over 90 reports of wholesale destruction of wild flowers and plants. These come from all parts of the country. We are approaching every county council urging the enforcement of existing by-laws, and where they do not exist the immediate adoption of same. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CYRIL HARDING,
Hon. Secretary, The Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants.
31, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Surrey, March 26.

Points from Letters

THE SILK DUTY

No duty has been so productive of unemployment as Mr. Churchill's provision that French or foreign manufacturers of silk dresses can consign them to private customers in this country by paying 15s. 6d. a pound weight of the dress, which in practice works out at a few shillings a dress. As every woman desires the latest from Paris, it is absolutely essential that our dress trade adopts the latest French designs, and the only way of doing so is to buy French dresses, for which the French model houses charge fancy prices. On top of this the British duty to the trade is 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem*. In other words, on the same dress consigned to England costing £30 and weighing 4oz. the British trade pays £10 duty, and the French trade, dealing direct with the British customer, under 4s. It is often cheaper to buy original models direct from Paris than copies in London.—NORA ENGLAND, 10, Porchester-place, Hyde Park.

ENGLISH TIMBER

The chief difficulty in using English timber is that no serious attempt is made to grade it, and the quantity available of many kinds is so limited. Some of the little-known timbers are of quite surprising beauty, and I have frequently used yew, cherry, laburnum, mulberry, acacia, and pear for furniture. I would suggest that some of the most notable examples of the use of English timbers would be found in the furniture designed by the late Ernest Gimson, whose work deserves far wider recognition than it has so far received.—Mr. GORDON RUSSELL, 28, Wigmore-street, W.1

LORD BALFOUR

In 1889 my young brother was serving as a trooper in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and in 1891 he rode in the escort which accompanied the Chief Secretary from his official residence to the place of embarcation. Sitting upon horseback, well removed from the carriage which contained the ladies, rode calm and collected the imperturbable A. J. B., smiling blandly upon the howling mob of North Side residents, who, being informed that he would drive in the carriage, had flocked to jeer at a man who sought shelter among the women. Finally, as he rose in his stirrups and calmly lifted his top-hat, a murmur of admiration broke out, and cheer followed cheer from the very politicians who had come there to curse him.—Mr. F. O. FISHER, Guéthary, B.P., France.

"NOT KNOWN"

Having in former days been actively concerned with the delivery of letters, I can understand the sense of grievance felt by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs and can sympathize—with the postman. Mr. Gibbs may have occupied his house 22 years. Possibly the letter-carrier concerned may have been on this round two days only. In the performance of his duty he was bound to assign a reason for taking the letter back to the head office and correctly stated that to him the whereabouts of the addressee was "not known." The world knows nothing of its greatest men. The postman's "not known" was an unwitting tribute to the (ultimate) recipient of the letter.—Mr. RALPH J. BEEVOR, Reymerston, Manor-road, St. Albans.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE CLERGY

May I give an illustration of the sadly dependent position to which the benefited clergy have been reduced? Some repairs to this rectory house were recently sanctioned by the Diocesan Board under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure. When the repairs were completed, a certificate authorizing the payment of the account was signed by the Diocesan Surveyor, and countersigned by myself as incumbent, and then forwarded to Q.A.B. A cheque for the amount was sent to me by Q.A.B., but the cheque was made payable to the plumber who had done the work. The clergy are not apparently allowed the privilege of paying their own bills, though the Dilapidation Fund is their own money deducted from their stipends. But they are expected to be the errand boys of Q.A.B. This is an example of the growth of that bureaucratic spirit which is rapidly becoming intolerable.—The REV. A. G. ESAU, Charlcombe Rectory, Bath.

LAW AND ETHICS

In support and illustration of Lord Hewart's valuable address on the relation of law and ethics, may I quote a remark of ex-President Eliot of Harvard? The talk had been on the possibility of establishing permanent peace between people of different nationalities. President Eliot said:—"We have found in the United States that people of different race, nationality, and religion can live together on terms of reasonable amity if they are agreed on personal ethics and public duty." The remark has an important bearing on the present international situation. If the debate could be shifted to a consideration of the duties of nations towards one another, and those duties outlined on the principles of a universal ethic, should we not incidentally solve some of the most difficult problems which confront us to-day?—Mr. DUGALD MACFADYEN, Bramble Bank, Alington-lane, Letchworth, Herts.

HOARDINGS IN COUNTRY TOWNS

I was much interested in Major Kingham's letter concerning hoardings in Southborough. May I be allowed to point out that if Sir Alfred Knox's Bill at present before Parliament, becomes law urban areas with a population of less than 10,000 will be adequately protected from the dangers Major Kingham indicates.—Mr H. E. HOWARD, Hampden Club, 6, Broad-street, Chesham, Bucks.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUIT BUDS

I am afraid we canot acquit the finches of destructiveness. For months I had a tame goldfinch who lived uncaged in my room. On several occasions when I brought in branches covered with small green buds he would set to upon them and within half an hour the floor would be strewn with buds. He did not eat them nor appear to be seeking food in the shape of insects among them; he simply tweaked them off and dropped them as fast as he possibly could, often at about the rate of one a second—LADY ACLAND, Killerton, Exeter.

DISTURBANCES IN PALESTINE

May I correct a misstatement of fact relating to the recent disturbances in Palestine which appeared in your issue of September 3 and was repeated recently in the House of Commons? During a debate on February 24 last on the Palestine outbreak, Colonel Howard Bury is reported to have stated that "when his Majesty's ship Barham went to Haifa, it was to protect the Arabs." Captain W. L. Jackson, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. Barham, in a letter addressed to Mr. David Hacohen, Town Councillor of Haifa, an extract of which appeared in the English supplement of the Palestine Labour daily, *Davar*, on March 11, 1930, states: "There was no question at any time of having to protect the Arabs from an attack by the Jews, as the article would seem to imply."—Mr. Dov Hos, *Davar*, 40, Mansell-street, Aldgate, E.1.

ORIENTAL CLOCKS

May I, as possessing, perhaps, the largest collection of Japanese clocks, be permitted to say that there need be no dispute in regard to the clock illustrated in your issue of March 20. It is of a fairly common Japanese type, dating from the middle of last century. It should have a glazed hood; but this may have been removed for photographing. Clocks giving Japanese time became obsolete when the European calendar and time were introduced on January 1, 1873.—Mr. J. DRUMMOND ROBERTSON, Comrie Lodge, Torquay.

THE NEW PLANET

Again on Tuesday I saw the proposal to name the newly discovered planet by the name of the Grecian, or Roman, Goddess of wisdom. Surely argument is not necessary in this case. The name is all too appropriate. We have Venus and Mars immediately next us, while the new planet is so far distant that it is invisible to the naked eye and some still are doubtful if it may not be a comet! It is proposed to call it Wisdom. Verily Truth will out.—Mr. F. G. HAWARD, 31, Fuchsia-lane, Ipswich.

"GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY."

Amplifying your correspondent's quotation from La Rochefoucauld, I venture to send you a phrase from one of Octave Feuillet's novels—"Il n'y a rien de si triste au monde qu'un vieux beau; c'est à dire—un homme qui n'est plus beau, et ne sait pas être vieux."—Mr. GASTON FOA, 34, De Vere-gardens, Kensington.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS

Some of the Dutch catalogues and advertisements are rather amusing, though there is sometimes some rather maudlin stuff in them. Still, the Dutch are thorough, and give directions how to grow their plants. I think they deserve the success they obtain. Recently, wishing to place a small order in this country I did so. Out of what I ordered, cyclamen, Spanish iris, aconite, parrot and gesneriana tulips were all marked "foreign produce." More recently, wishing to get some amaryllidæ I could not find them even mentioned in British catalogues. While I do not think the Dutch have anything to learn regarding bulbs and tubers, quite a lot they grow could be grown here. I believe some are. And I see no reason why we should not do a good trade with America with home-grown bulbs.—Mr. EDWARD MACANDREW, 19, Browning-road, West Worthing, Sussex.

DO YOU KNOW THAT *nearly* £10,000,000 was spent last year by our own people in these Islands for FOREIGN MOTOR PRODUCTS

A colossal loss to British Trade and British Workers

No Government can cure unemployment if this sort of thing goes on. Do you realise this? You should.

LET 1930 BE A BRITISH CAR YEAR

Do *your* share BUY A British Car OR COMMERCIAL VEHICLE and make *your* country more prosperous. Will you?

Look for this mark in advertisements for motor cars, commercial vehicles and accessories.

It means that the product advertised is made in the British Isles, of British materials, by British labour.

C.F.H. 62

APPEAL TO COUNTY COUNCILS

PROMPT START ON ROAD WORKS

MINISTER ON STATE AID

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, yesterday addressed the members of the County Councils Association at their annual meeting held in the Guildhall, Westminster, Lord Deramore presiding.

Mr. MORRISON spoke of the value to the Government and the country of powerful associations representing the various classes of local authorities, and urged that a federation of associations able to speak for all classes engaged in local government would be even more useful. As Minister of Transport he made a very urgent and very definite appeal to the county councils to put into operation with the greatest practicable speed the large number of road schemes which had already been agreed, and to press on with the negotiations on outstanding schemes which had not yet been agreed. He was very anxious that this appeal to get men to work and to get beyond the stage of plans and negotiations should not be met by criticism on points of detail as to sanctions by his department. They would all understand that the system of State grants-in-aid, whether they liked it or not, must be accompanied by the State Departments being satisfied that schemes both in principle and reasonable detail were sound, and the larger the proportion of the cost borne by the State the closer would be the measure of State control. But there was a great army of workless fellow-citizens on the one hand, and on the other a great field of useful work to be done in improving our highway system.

He was not among the people who had gone road mad, but it was the duty of the Ministry of Transport and the local authorities, both on grounds of traffic need, of economic development, and the necessities of the unemployed, to move rapidly in getting men on the job. He desired to testify to the cordial cooperation he had received from a large number of local authorities, but it would be deceiving them if he said he was satisfied as to the speed with which actual operations were being commenced.

If difficulties existed between the county councils and the Ministry, he would be glad if the chairmen of councils would avail themselves of their opportunity, while in London, by meeting representatives of the Department for the purpose of wiping these difficulties away. There must be a point when finality was reached in all negotiations, and there must come a time when the present offers of an exceptional measure of State assistance must be withdrawn. This was peculiarly a case, therefore, where there was no time like the present and he asked that immediate decisions as to executive action should be taken.

TWO DANGERS

He himself was a local government man by instinct and experience, and as such he ventured to call their attention to two dangers confronting local government. One was in connexion with the persistent tendency to demand higher and higher percentages for State grants-in-aid. For himself, as one who desired to preserve the essentials of British local government, he had always been somewhat concerned as to whether local government could properly function when State grants exceeded 50 per cent. In highway construction and maintenance they went far beyond that point, not without reason, he agreed, because of the exceptional national interest in a considerable number of our great highways. He could not, however, hold out hopes of increasing State grants for highways beyond the present point, and would earnestly advise them not to get the local services into the atmosphere of Poor Law relief, but rather to let those services stand so far as possible upon their own feet as self-respecting independent civic entities.

The second danger was that of the destruction of local government. If the less progressive highway authorities persisted in the tendency of some of them to assert that they could not function as highway authorities unless the State found by far the largest proportion of the expenditure, that would be construed as in itself a confession of the failure of local authorities as highway authorities. Moreover, if they did not meet the reasonable standards demanded by those who contributed many millions by motor taxation to the Road Fund, a policy of which they had already heard—the supersession of local authorities as highway authorities—would receive increasing support. As a local government man he was not anxious for such a policy, especially remembering that with highway powers were associated a number of other local government powers. But all those associated with local government must face the point that if on the confession of the local authorities themselves a particular function could no longer be adequately discharged by them without being "spoon fed" by the State at every point, then sooner or later Parliament, with the support, or indeed at the urgent demand, of the majority of the people, would enforce a transformation of the system of local highway administration and a far greater degree of centralization.

LARGER GRANTS URGED

Sir PERCY JACKSON, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Morrison, said that in view of the changes brought about by the Local Government Act 75 per cent., not 50 per cent., should be the grant from the Government. They were hoping for the best, but the best might be a great deal worse than they had hoped for from the Local Government Act. Unless the Government made larger grants they might not be able to go.

Mr. MORRISON, replying, said they could not expect him to enter into a conspiracy against the Treasury. He would not like to say anything publicly against the Treasury, whatever he might say in his sleep. (Laughter.) He did not think there was any ground for criticizing the Treasury now and he hoped they would all think so after April 14.

Lord DERAMORE, in his presidential address, said the poor would not suffer, and ratepayers would probably benefit, from the change in Poor Law administration. The position with regard to highways was not so satisfactory owing to the fact that there was not a uniform system of highway administration. The delegation of powers by some county councils was leading to lessened efficiency and lack of economy. Our roads, however, had reached a high standard. If further improvement schemes were called for they should be paid for entirely out of funds raised by the taxation of motor-vehicles.

Discussing the extra duties and expenses imposed upon county councils he reminded the Government that the overburdened ratepayer and taxpayer was the same impoverished individual. The financial position of local government was one of great uncertainty. The burden of additional duties and responsibilities imposed upon county councils was becoming very great and members of local authorities might lose their enthusiasm gradually unless they had a greater measure of freedom from Whitehall control.

THE ZIMBABWE LOAN EXHIBITION

OPENING ON APRIL 7

The following has been issued by the British Association:—

"By the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum the British Association for the Advancement of Science is enabled to supplement its recent researches on ancient sites in Southern Rhodesia by a loan exhibition of all the more important antiquities from Zimbabwe and elsewhere, which were scattered among the museums of South Africa.

"Especial thanks are due to the South African Museum at Cape Town, the Rhodesian Museum at Bulawayo, and the Queen Victoria Memorial at Salisbury for allowing their treasures to travel so far, and also to the Government of Southern Rhodesia for permitting the exhibition of the finds from Miss Gertrude Caton-Thompson's excavations last year at Zimbabwe and Mr. A. L. Armstrong's exploration of the Bambata Cave in the Matoppo Hills.

"It is believed that other objects from earlier explorations at Zimbabwe are in private collections in this country; and it is hoped that if their possessors are willing to allow any of these to be exhibited they will send them without delay addressed to the Zimbabwe Loan Exhibition, care of the Director of the British Museum, W.C.1.

"The exhibition, which enjoys the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa and the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, will be opened free to the public on Monday, April 7, in the Assyrian Basement of the British Museum, and will remain open until the middle of May."

BOOT-MAKING IN THE EAST END

CALL FOR DISCIPLINARY POWERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives have jointly issued a summary of the report on shoe manufacturing in the East End of London, to which reference was made in *The Times* of Tuesday.

The investigation showed that some 100 factories and 300 workshops in the East End are employed in shoe manufacturing. Forty-seven, or 12 per cent. of the total number of firms, are members of the employers' federation. It is estimated that of the employees 700 are juveniles under 16 years of age, 8,000 are operatives between 16 and 65 years of age, 1,600 foremen, managers, and others, and 1,100 outworkers.

On the assumption that each worker would make 15 pairs of shoes for adults or 50 infants' pairs in a week, London's output would be 7,500,000 pairs a year; and both the employers' federation and the union are perturbed by the competition of goods produced by a branch of the industry which accepts such low economic standards as those which are alleged to exist in the East End.

"London (the report says) is too big a producing centre for the rest of the industry to view its continued ill-organized tendencies without anxiety; and it presents too big a social sore for the rest of London to ignore its problems with impunity. London's small-scale production may well puzzle people used to modern machinery and bigger-scale working until they have visited Kingsland-road district and seen the clustering shoe warehouses. Commission agents abound, particularly Stepney way; some are pastmasters in cut-throat bargaining, and their unchecked Eastern bazaar tactics can soon make ribbons of voluntary agreements which neither employer dare observe nor employee enforce.

"Outworking in slum areas is a vicious practice. It encourages married women to take odd work and leads to their adventitious services being utilized to cut rates against those whose livelihood depends upon outwork. It leads to wretched drudgery, irregular working—often far into the night—neglect of children, and abuses which neither union nor sanitary officer can stop. The modern sanitary officer has largely taken the place of the old-time parish priest as the slum outworkers' best friend, helping to keep surroundings fairly wholesome, time and again offering spiritual comfort even to the point of trying to dissuade outworkers from suicide."

One of the conclusions of the report is that "commercial freedom without discipline leads to licence, and licence to ruined industry," and that "it is imperative for the modern State to give disciplinary powers to organized industry." It is represented that legal powers are required for "the better regularizing and policing of industry" in regard to wages, adult employment, inspection, and other matters. The report recommends a critical examination of (*a*) the growing domination of retail distribution over production; (*b*) the expanding power of multiple shop groups; (*c*) the price-cutting "ramps" and clearance "stunts" of big store advertising; and (*d*) the insidious credit exactions of some stores and their growing autocracy.

AIRCRAFT TO AID THE NAVY

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY'S FORECAST

COMMANDER SIR C. DENNISTOUN BURNEY, lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, yesterday on "The Influence of Aircraft on Sea Power," contended that in future Great Britain would require a larger instead of a smaller Navy if she were to maintain a sea strength adequate to requirements of Imperial defence. "Our Navy must be greater," he said, "not because other navies are bigger, but because they are operating over a much bigger area."

The focus of naval power was now in the Pacific, and Great Britain would, therefore, have three times the water service to patrol than she had to supervise in the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean. But by reason of the limitations of international agreements and because we could not at present afford it a larger Navy was out of the question. The Navy, therefore, must look to the Air Force for assistance. Air power had not destroyed the utility of navies, but was forcing into being a new type of Navy of which aircraft would be an indispensable part.

Forecasting the type of aircraft which would play an important part in warfare and merchandise in 10 or 15 years' time, Sir Dennistoun Burney said there would possibly be a rigid airship capable of a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour and of carrying a pay load, exclusive of crew and fuel, of 50 tons, with a range of between 5,000 and 7,000 miles, and probably three times that range at a cruising speed of 60 miles an hour. It was also likely that there would be a flying-boat with between 70 and 100 tons displacement, capable of a speed of between 130 and 150 miles an hour, with a range in still air of 2,500 miles; and land machines capable of a speed of between 110 and 130 miles an hour, with a range of 1,200 miles. Speaking generally, he thought the aeroplane and flying-boat would be used for fighting purposes and the airship for scouting and surveillance. Six flying-boats would have the potential destructive ability of one battleship. "As far as Great Britain is concerned, within the next generation the whole of the defence of these isles will have passed to the air."

BIG COAL CONTRACT FOR YORKSHIRE

CONTINENTAL COMPETITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, MARCH 26

Some weeks ago, in announcing the increase in the coal subsidy of the "Five Counties" scheme from 1s. 6d. to 3s., it was stated in *The Times* that the new subsidy had come just in time to allow exporters to make lower quotations for big contracts. It was announced to-day that the largest proportion, amounting to 95,000 tons, of a contract for the Belgian State Railways had been secured by Messrs. Michael Whitaker, Limited, exporters, of Leeds. Fifty-five thousand tons, the remaining portion of 150,000 tons, has, it is understood, gone to Durham and Northumberland.

The Yorkshire contract was obtained in face of the keenest competition, all the coal-producing countries on the Continent submitting quotations for the order. This is the second order of this size obtained from abroad during the last few weeks by the Leeds firm, making 190,000 tons within a month.

As was pointed out by a member of the firm, the Belgian order could not have been secured without the operation of the 3s. subsidy. Generally speaking, however, the increased subsidy has not yet made a big difference in orders owing to conditions abroad. It is a matter of time before the full effects of its operation will be felt. The position is explained in the following extract from to-day's report of the Yorkshire Coal Exchange:—"The export section had not realized previous anticipations in regard to forward business, although it was generally felt that a little time must elapse before buyers were in a position to take advantage of recently lowered quotations."

MOTHER AND SON FOUND DEAD

DISCOVERY BY POLICE IN EDGWARE HOUSE

Scotland Yard detectives were last night inquiring into the deaths of the wife and son of Mr. William C. Tuke, aged about 50, of Penshurst-gardens, Edgware. Mr. Tuke, who is associated with a City firm, was himself found sitting in his motor-car, unconscious and with serious wounds in the throat.

The discovery followed a message from Dr. Moriarty, of Edgware, who called at the local police station because he could get no answer to repeated knockings on the door of the house. He had been attending Mr. Tuke.

The police accompanied the doctor, and having forced an entrance found Mrs. Tuke, aged about 48, and her son, aged 17, dead with wounds apparently caused by a knife or a razor. A further search revealed Mr. Tuke, who was taken to Redhill Hospital, Edgware, where he is lying in a critical condition.

Brentford Guardians at their final meeting yesterday presented the chairman, Mr. P. Murphy, with a portrait of himself, and the clerk, Mr. F. E. Harmsworth, with a grandfather clock.

FACTORY INSPECTION

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

The report of the Departmental Committee on the Factory Inspectorate which has led the Government to decide upon (1) an increase in the general inspection staff; (2) the amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs; and (3) the strengthening of the technical branches (medical, engineering, and electrical) was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Stationery Office, 1s. 9d. net). Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Vivian Henderson was the chairman of the Committee, and its other members were Sir Gerald Bellhouse, Mr. R. R. Bannatyne, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Miss H. Martindale, and Mrs. C. D. Rackham. The Committee's conclusions were unanimous

A statement of the Government's decisions appeared in *The Times* of March 6. The general inspection staff is to be raised in number (over a five-year period) from 180 to 243; the number of superintending inspectors' divisions from 10 to 11; and the number of inspection districts from 83 to 96. An additional division is to be formed in the South-East of England. As a result of the amalgamation of the men's and women's staffs the men and women inspectors will be recruited by the same examination and will, generally speaking, perform the same duties. An establishment consisting of 70 per cent. men and 30 per cent. women, with an adequate distribution of both men and women inspectors, is contemplated. The medical staff is to be increased from five to eight, the electrical staff from five to 12, and the engineering staff from six to 10.

The standards of inspection recommended by the Committee, "not as a hard and fast rule, but as general lines to be followed by the inspectorate," are as follows:—

(1) The more important factories and workshops should be visited at least once a year, and the less important works at least once in every two years. The latter class would comprise only works in which a small number of persons are employed, no dangerous or injurious process is carried on, and the inspector has no reason to feel that an annual visit is required.

(2) Every works should be thoroughly inspected within an average period of four years.

(3) Quarterly visits should be paid to places coming under the codes of regulations for manufacture, &c., of celluloid; manufacture, &c., of cinematograph film; cinematograph film stripping; manufacture, &c., of electric accumulators; lead smelting, &c.; manufacture of lead compounds; manufacture, &c., of pottery; crushing, grinding, &c., of refractory materials; shipbuilding; and grinding of cutlery and edge tools.

(4) Frequent visits should be made to all large docks for the purpose in particular of checking the observance of the regulations as regards the loading and unloading of ships.

(5) Large buildings in course of construction coming under the building regulations should be visited as soon as possible after the work of construction has commenced and revisited as may be necessary as the work develops.

(6) Warehouses should in general be visited once in every five years, or, where there is power machinery or regulations apply, at more frequent intervals.

(7) Complaints, accidents, and cases of poisoning should be investigated as at present.

(8) All places where any serious irregularity is detected should be revisited within a brief period.

These standards would entail about 65,000 thorough inspections annually, and it is anticipated that, in practice, there would be more because many of the smaller works, for which biennial visits are suggested, would no doubt continue to be thoroughly inspected at each visit.

As to medical inspection, the report says that the number of visits paid by the medical inspectors to factories and workshops has been well maintained, "but practically all these visits in recent years have been either in connexion with some special inquiry, or to deal with some particular matter which has arisen. . . . It is desirable that the medical inspectors should have time to pay a considerable number of visits to factories in their areas in order to familiarize themselves generally (in accordance with their instructions) with the health conditions of important local industries."

A substantial improvement of the salary scales of the electrical inspectors is recommended, and the engineering branch of the inspectorate is described "as a vital element in the whole work." Delay in dealing with questions referred to the engineering inspectors involves delay in taking necessary measures for health and safety.

EMPIRE GEOGRAPHY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME OF IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

The functions of the Imperial Institute as an educational force, and as a centre for research and information regarding the use and disposal of raw materials from the Empire, will come under a double review before the end of 1930. The Imperial Conference in the autumn has to decide whether the five years' reprieve for the exhibition galleries granted in 1925 shall be extended and made permanent. The second triennial conference of Colonial Governors in June will consider the educational return made on the grant provided by their several Governments for the upkeep of exhibits, as well as the assistance received upon the industrial side through the Imperial Institute's research work and marketing information.

It is now proposed by the Board of Education Committee that the Imperial Institute should extend its work to the provinces by forming a circulation collection of geographical exhibits similar to that under the control of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and also by the issue of pamphlets or handbooks based upon the exhibits in the galleries. The first of these proposals is for the present being dismissed by the Imperial Institute on the ground of the cost involved in its organization, though dioramas and other exhibits are lent on occasion to special exhibitions. The committee's second suggestion of pamphlets to illustrate "practical geography" has, however, been anticipated in consultation with some leading members of the Geographical Association. With their advice a series of handbooks dealing with the Dominions and with the Crown Colonies has been experimentally outlined. New Zealand is likely to be the first Dominion to be illustrated by these Imperial Institute handbooks. It is also possible that the panoramas and dioramas on view in the exhibition galleries will be reproduced (with suitable letterpress) in colour-blocks suitable for framing on school walls.

ABUSE OF WEEK-END TICKETS

ALLEGED "SHARE-PUSHER'S" VISIT FROM FRANCE

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before the Lord Mayor, CARL JAMES SHAPIRO, 40, an American, described as a real estate agent, staying at the Langham Hotel, was charged with being found in the United Kingdom without the leave of the immigration officer.

Detective-inspector Ward, of the City Police, said he saw the defendant at the offices of the Cresset Trust, Limited, Abchurch-lane. As he could not produce a passport or identity papers he detained him. The defendant told him that he entered this country at Tilbury on February 9 on a week-end ticket from Dunkirk.

Detective-inspector Chapman, of the Metropolitan Police, said this was the third time the defendant had irregularly entered Great Britain. In 1926 the Home Office issued directions that he was not to be allowed to enter as he was suspected of being a "share-pusher." In February, 1929, he was warned that if he were found again in this country he would be prosecuted. Replying to Mr. Harry Myers, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, the witness said the defendant had never previously been charged with any offence, but the Home Office did not want him in this country.

The LORD MAYOR said he was very much disposed to send him to prison, but as he had not been previously charged he would fine him £100 and recommend him for deportation. It was a scandal that people should use these week-end tickets for the purpose of breaking the law.

The fine was paid.

MAIL VAN DRIVER SENTENCED

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on SAMUEL GUNTON, 40, mail van driver, who pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a mail-bag and letters in it with their contents. Mr. Percival Clarke appeared with Mr. Forster Boulton for the prosecution, on behalf of the Post Office. Mr. Julian Fuller, defending, suggested that the prisoner's moral fibre had been undermined by his War experiences. Glinton was blown out of a trench, and was found three days later in a cataleptic trance in the snow. The RECORDER, in passing sentence, said that there was no evidence at all that the crime was an impulsive one.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

SIR ROBERT HORNE'S PLEA

THE WHEAT CROPS

Speaking in Edinburgh last night, Sir Robert Horne said that the world was entirely changed from that in which the great controversies as to free trade and protection were waged. None of them would argue against a free-trade world, but they had not got it. What confronted us was the fact that all other nations used tariffs as a means of defending their trades and making it more difficult for us to live. We must adjust ourselves to that situation and take the necessary steps to look after our own interests.

"We in Great Britain," he proceeded, "are in a situation of the most artificial character, with a population vastly greater than our soil sustains and dependent for the great bulk of our food and raw materials on importations. To pay for these we must export. Our very life depends upon it. None of our rivals is thus affected to anything like the same extent. But when we look at the statistics of our trade it is most disconcerting to find that, while world trade has been increasing, our share of it has been going down, and production is growing in the countries of our competitors much faster than with us. We are increasingly obstructed in our entry into foreign markets and becoming more and more dependent on our Imperial markets, which to-day take approximately one-half of all our manufactured exports.

"Our Dominions from time to time have made suggestions to us, designed to bring about closer economic relations with us; but these have always been turned aside because they involved the imposition of duties on some portion of our supply of foodstuffs from foreign countries. There is a danger that a persistent refusal to recognize the countervailing advantages which our Dominions offer may have the result of leaving us in a position of isolation, bereft of our preferences in Dominion markets and subjected to the rebuff of all the tariff barriers of other nations.

"Mass production has become the key to cheap production and mass consumption is the foundation on which mass production is built. It is the size of the American protected market which enables American manufacturers to produce in such volume that the cost per unit is low enough to enable them to compete in price against the products of the lower-waged countries of Europe.

EMPIRE AS ECONOMIC UNIT

"If the British Empire were one economic unit we should have nothing to envy the United States, either in the size of our market or its capacity to take our goods. Our territories were vaster, our potentialities greater, our resources richer and our capacity to supply ourselves with the food and raw material which we required unique among the peoples of the world. Yet so badly were we organized that out of £2,200,000,000 worth of goods imported into Empire markets, only £900,000,000 came from countries within the Empire.

"Let me give you an example from our Colonial Empire of the difference between American organization and our own. Porto Rico and Jamaica are neighbouring islands, one belonging to America, the other to us. They are similar in area and resources. Shortly after becoming an American dependency, Porto Rico had in 1901 an export trade valued at £1,700,000, of which 65 per cent. went to the United States, and an import trade worth £1,800,000, of which the United States supplied 75 per cent. In 1928, the exports of Porto Rico had grown to £20,000,000, of which the United States took 94 per cent., while imports had reached £19,000,000, of which the United States supplied 86 per cent. Now contrast the case of Jamaica. At the beginning of this century, her imports and exports were alike £1,900,000, or a trifle larger than those of Porto Rico. Great Britain purchased 20 per cent. of the exports and supplied 50 per cent. of the imports. In the latest year for which we have figures, 1927, the total exports had grown to only £4,750,000, while the imports amounted to approximately £6,000,000. We now take only 18 per cent. of the exports and supply only about 28 per cent. of the imports.

"If you turn to the Dominions, the statistics of trade make it plain that, although they are our most favourable markets, a vast amount of foreign manufactures, of a kind we make, competes with and defeats us. Similarly, we are importing from foreign countries a great quantity of raw products which our Dominions would be only too glad to supply. Is it not possible to adjust this position better to our mutual advantage? That question will immediately be met with the answer that it is impossible, because the Dominions will not take off or reduce their protective tariffs upon their secondary industries. It is a curious thing that the same people who protest that it is impossible to make tariff arrangements with our friendly Dominions appear to think it feasible to do it with competitive European nations and spend weeks at Geneva in the attempt. If some of these people would only take half the interest in the British Commonwealth that they show in foreign nations, they would learn something of possibilities to which, at the moment, they are blind. They argue always on the unfounded assumption that, in order to do more trade with your own Possessions, you must sacrifice trade with foreign countries. The exact opposite is the truth—the more assured your position is in friendly markets, the greater is your ability to compete in those in which you have to fight for your position."

DUTIES ON FOREIGN FOOD

Dealing with duties on foreign food he pleaded for an examination of the whole problem anew with open minds and without any taveals or taboos. "Take the wheat position. The Empire grows to-day 30,000,000 quarters of wheat per annum more than it consumes. In 1927, Canada alone had a surplus greater than the whole of the United Kingdom's import. Canada and Australia together had a surplus for export nearly double our requirements, yet we bought more than half of our imported wheat from foreign sources. Canada is becoming anxious about her market for wheat. Ours is the market on which she must depend, but she has reason to fear that the Government of the United States, which has set aside £30,000,000 to subsidize American wheat, may some time or another dump American wheat here against her at uneconomic prices. There is obviously an advantage to be gained by her through having a preferential entry over her American rivals to the British market. Incidentally also the British farmer deserves some defence against dumped wheat, whether it comes, as at present, from the Continent of Europe or hereafter from America.

"So long as Empire wheat is entering the British market free of duty, there is no possibility of an increase in price to our consumers through the mere fact that there is a duty on wheat coming from foreign sources. Now if such a benefit were given to Canada, let us see what it is possible we might get in return. Canada spends over £40,000,000 a year in the United States upon certain classes of goods which we produce. A substantial preference on our goods of a similar kind entering her market might enable us to obtain a considerable portion of this trade. To take some examples, she spends £5,000,000 upon anthracite coal, £9,000,000 on cotton goods, £10,000,000 on steel material, and £13,000,000 on machinery—all in the United States. Might not benefits be derived by our depressed industries of coal, cotton, steel, and engineering if their products entered Canada free, while similar American produce was taxed, or, if short of that consummation, they had a preference sufficient to ensure them an appreciable portion of that trade? At any rate, surely the subject is worthy of investigation, and is not to be proscribed simply because it involves certain taxes on foreign wheat which, as I have demonstrated, could by no chance raise the price of wheat to the British consumer."

He was glad that it was the intention of the Unionist Party, if it was returned to power at the next election, to call an Imperial Conference for the purpose of such a free investigation into our Imperial economic affairs as he had indicated. He was one of those who had a profound confidence that, by such an inquiry, methods would be discovered by which vistas of renewed hope and prosperity, power and influence, would be opened up for the people of our race throughout the vast confines of our Commonwealth.

DEATH SENTENCE AT LEEDS

The trial of WILLIAM WARNE, 44, greengrocer, of Baildon Green, Shipley, for the murder of Mrs. Edith Buckton, 39, a widow, at her shop in Wakefield-road, Bradford, on December 30, 1929, was concluded at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds yesterday. Warne was found *Guilty*, with a recommendation to mercy, and was sentenced to death by MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.

AMERICAN'S ARREST IN LONDON

CONFIDENCE TRICK CHARGE

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday, EDWARD ELZA GAYNOR, 54, American citizen, of independent means, whose address was given as East 28th-street, New York, was charged with conspiring with HENRY LEWIS STAINES, *alias* ARKELL, to steal between March 17 and 25 from Frederick Williams, by means of the confidence trick, the sum of £15,000, and also to steal from Mrs. Maude Williams, by the same means, £4,000.

Divisional Detective-inspector Horwell said that on Tuesday morning, in consequence of information he received, he went to an office in Regent-street, where he saw the defendant and Mr. Williams, and heard negotiations between them for the sale of a large quantity of valuable securities belonging to Mr. Williams. He did not speak to either of them, but later followed them to Piccadilly and had them kept under observation. About 5.30 p.m. he saw Mr. and Mrs. Williams privately and they made a long statement about the defendant's association with them in Rome and in London. Mr. Williams handed to the witness a card with the name Edward E. Gaynor, which had been altered to a New York address. About 9.30 p.m. the witness saw the defendant, and said to him, "I understand you are an alien. I want to speak to you." The defendant went with the witness to Vine-street Police Station, and at his request gave particulars about himself and his nationality. He also produced an American passport. The witness then told him that he was investigating a complaint to the effect that he (Gaynor) and a man named Henry Lewis Staines forced their company upon Mr. and Mrs. Williams while they were visiting Rome last week. Gaynor interrupted to say that he did not know Staines, and added afterwards that he did not know Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

The witness said he then charged the defendant, telling him that the charge concerned a deal on the Rome Stock Exchange, in which a profit of £101,000 was said to be made. Gaynor was asked to produce a letter he had relating to an alleged will, and he replied, "I have no letter." He also said, "I have no reply to make." He was searched, and on him were found a card bearing the printed name of Williams and his address and a piece of paper, on which was written "Henry Lewis Arkell." The witness afterwards went to a room at the Piccadilly Hotel, and found three mutilated cablegrams.

In reply to Mr. Myers, for the defence, the witness said there was no suggestion that the defendant obtained any money. A sum of money was found on him.

An application for the return of this money to the defendant was acceded to, and the defendant was remanded in custody.

NEW ZEALAND FRUIT EXHIBITION

Miss ISOBEL MACDONALD yesterday opened an exhibition of apples at the offices of the Government of New Zealand, Strand, which marks the start of the Dominion's fruit season in Britain, the first arrivals, chiefly Gravensteins and Worcester Pearmains, being now available in the shops.

Mr. T. M. WILFORD, the High Commissioner, in welcoming Miss MacDonald, said the growers in New Zealand would be glad to learn that one in her position had opened the season's sales. Mrs. Wilford then presented Miss MacDonald with a basket of apples.

Miss MACDONALD, in reply, said her father would have attended if it had been possible for him to do so, but he was too busily engaged in other affairs. She was aware of the excellent reputation that New Zealand fruit had established in Britain since the War, and she wished the growers still greater prosperity.

Among those present were Mr. H. E. Stephens, representing the New Zealand Fruit Board; Mr. Hal Williams, president of the New Zealand Association in London; Mr. R. S. Forsyth, New Zealand Meat Board; Mr. J. Rentoul, chairman of the New Zealand Honey Board; Mr. R. Mill, New Zealand Bank; Mr. J. McMillan, of the Shaw Savill and Albion Line, and a number of London fruit brokers who are handling the Dominion's shipments.

Record shipments for the season by the control board are expected, the amounts anticipated being 1,116,748 cases of apples and 55,762 cases of pears. It is believed that there will be in addition from 80,000 to 100,000 cases shipped by Otago growers, who are independent of the board.

ROUND THE SHOPS

CLOTHES FOR EASTER

Early buying for Easter is concerned mainly with clothes for out-of-doors and with garments that will pack easily. The coat and skirt with tuck-in blouse is now strongly established, and has resulted in the return of belts and buckles, which for some suits are fixed on the skirts, forming part of a hip yoke which gives greater neatness. Easter eggs and grotesque birds and fishes are already being shown, and satin and cardboard eggs are suggesting themselves as suitable receptacles for gifts of jewelry or small trifles suitable to the season.

DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, have some very attractive ensembles for spring wear in their coats and skirts department. There is one in check wool voile in navy and white, red and white, green and white, and beige and white, which has a three-quarter unlined coat made with a stand-up collar and worn over a pleated dress. This costs 8½ guineas. Also at the same price is a wool georgette suit made with a cardigan coat and a striped shirt blouse in washing silk finished with a bow at the neck; this is in a big range of colours and is excellent value for 8½ guineas. For an older woman there is a well-tailored ensemble in wool georgette with fine tucking on the coat and a white vest on the dress; it is available in every shade and costs 12½ guineas. In tweed there are two-pieces with full-length coat and smart dress at 8½ guineas, which are useful for holiday wear. In the glove department the new long evening gloves are being sold in shades of biscuit in suède and kid, and for afternoon wear there are elbow-length gloves in a variety of pale shades.

JAYS, Regent-street, are showing new model wraps and coats in their mantle department. A handsome coat in beige velours-Leda, made with an interesting movement suggesting a coat and skirt, is trimmed with beige squirrel, and is a copy of a Vionnet model. For smart afternoon wear there is a distinguished coat in black matasol, which has a slimming line and is trimmed with ermine, which forms the collar and facing. Among the practical coats for country or motoring wear is a Cumberland homespun in a green, beige, and black mixture trimmed with beige squirrel. This coat, which has a very workmanlike line, is also made in leather in delightfully soft skins and finished with a squirrel collar.

ISOBEL, Regent-street, held her fashion parades of her advanced spring and summer models on Tuesday, when she showed a collection of charmingly designed clothes. Among the tailored and sports clothes were neat suits in cashmere mixtures, in shantung, in hopsack and tweed, and crêpe de Chine, made with those details for which this house is noted. The absence of fussiness is one of the agreeable features of both afternoon and evening clothes. Modified bolero and short capes are freely used. A gown and wrap for afternoon wear is in grass green English wool crêpe, the dress made with a trimming of buttons down one side of the bodice, the same effect being repeated at the opposite side of the skirt; its coat has the new cape sleeves. A good deal of crêpe satin is used for evening, and many frocks have matching short coats. A lovely dinner gown in pink chiffon has a hood effect at the back of the bodice and a coatee of pink velvet trimmed with pale beige ermine. Some handsome court gowns were shown, and there was an exquisite gown for a debutante in white silk net embroidered in silver thread.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

50 YEARS AS COLONEL OF RIFLE BRIGADE

A military parade in honour of the Duke of Connaught's 50th anniversary as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade will be held on May 31 in Hyde Park, states the *L.R.B. Record*, the journal of the London Rifle Brigade.

The troops to take part will be the 2nd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade from Colchester and the three London Territorial battalions affiliated to the Rifle Brigade—The London Rifle Brigade, The Tower Hamlets Rifles, and The Artists Rifles. Special arrangements will be made to enable past members of these regiments to parade.

News in Brief

Practically all the colliery village of Page Bank, County Durham, was sold by public auction yesterday, 170 houses realizing £8,912, an average of over £40 each.

The Harrow and District Education Committee have approved plans for three new schools—two elementary and one secondary—with room for 1,680 children.

Mr. T. B. Tilley, assistant secretary for elementary education at Durham, was yesterday appointed director of education for Durham County, in succession to Dr. Dawson.

Lord Lee of Fareham will attend the private view of the 173rd exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists on Saturday. He will perform the opening ceremony at noon.

Carl Ernest Wharton, 31, married, of Devon-road, Cheam, was found unconscious in a first-class carriage of a train that arrived at Epsom at 10.30 on Tuesday night from Victoria, and died soon afterwards.

Only £531 was raised by the sale of beach sites at Hastings yesterday, as compared with £774 last year. Fewer sites were offered, since much of the beach is involved in the £182,000 scheme to extend the parade.

For the second time this year, Aldenham House, Elstree, Herts, the residence of Mr. Vicary Gibbs, was broken into early yesterday, but the intruder was apparently disturbed, for nothing of value was taken.

Cyril Montague Hill and Thomas Cavill Makin, stockbrokers, of Sheffield, pleaded "Guilty" at the Leeds Assizes yesterday to the fraudulent conversion of £16,000, and were sentenced each to five years' penal servitude.

The Rev. E. C. Owen, Canon of the Isle of Man, is retiring in the summer from the post of principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, which he has held for 17 years. Previously Canon Owen was headmaster of St. Peter's School, York.

A 15-year-old boy who was summoned at Newcastle yesterday for dangerously driving a motor-cycle stated that he had taken out a licence only five days before the accident, had never been taught to drive, and knew nothing about the rules of the road.

Three-aspect colour light signalling is being installed on the L.M.S. electrified lines between Camden and Watford, so that additional trains between Watford and Euston and Watford and Broad-street may be run. Most of the signals will be automatically worked by the trains themselves. The semaphore arms will be entirely dispensed with, and light signals substituted, visible by day or night or in fog.

A new motor life-boat, which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has built for the station at St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, will leave the building yard at Cowes for her station to-day. She is a gift of the Cunard Steamship Company, made in response to the Prince of Wales's appeal to shipping companies in 1928. The present motor-boat at St. Mary's will go to Helvick Head, Co. Waterford.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A "Spy" cartoon, 1887, autographed Arthur James Balfour, is for sale. (p. 1)

Notice is given that a Gun Wharf warrant for six half-chests of tea ex ss. Clan MacNeil is missing; the tea is in the possession of the owner, and the warrant is stopped and useless. (p. 1)

A reward of £40 is offered in respect of a lost pearl necklace. (p. 1)

Notice is given that the 27th ordinary general meeting of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt will be held in Cairo on April 9. (p. 25)

The London County Council give notice that they intend to apply to Parliament in the present Session for leave to bring in a Bill for various purposes. (p. 2)

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO ANTWERP

The Lord Mayor of London, the Lady Mayoress, and the sheriffs and aldermen, on the occasion of their visit on May 25 to Antwerp, will be received by the Burgomaster and aldermen of the City of Antwerp. On the following day they will visit the British Section of the Antwerp Exhibition, and in the afternoon they will be conducted over the Cathedral. Afterwards they will be entertained at tea by the Governor of the Province of Antwerp, and in the evening will be the guests at a banquet given by the British Colony. They will leave Antwerp for their visit to Paris and Verdun on May 27, after having visited the Plantin Museum.

Harrods Baby Carriages

FOR COMFORT AND RELIABILITY

At Harrods you will find a comprehensive range of Baby Carriages which includes every style. Each one is scientifically designed to ensure the utmost degree of comfort for its little occupant and each is beautifully upholstered and finished. Any Carriage may be bought under Harrods Easy Payment Plan if desired; write for full particulars

THE LEADER

A Carriage with Moulded Design and Curvated End Panels, with superior Nickel-plated fittings, laced Hood, Safety Belt, and separate Storm Flap. It is strap-hung and has outside cranked springs, with a cleaning trap in pram bottom. Bed measurements 30 × 15in. PRICE **£5.5.0**

THE SHANNON

The Body is of distinctive design in Flat Moulding with Curvated End Panels. The Chassis has outside Springs with special High Grade Tempered Bows. Best Quality Straps and 12in. Tangent Spoke Wheels with White Ribbed Tyres. Both the Hood and Apron are covered and lined with Best Quality Leather Cloth. Bed measurements 32 × 15in. PRICE **£6.18.6**

*All Baby Carriages are delivered free in Harrods Motor Radius. Beyond that area they are sent carriage pa

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE TREASURE OF INDIVIDUALITY

By CALLISTHENES

One often hears in these days about the decay of individuality. We are told that State-paid education, the ubiquity of newspapers, the gramophone, the cinematograph, the facility of travel, are rubbing the idiosyncrasies out of men and institutions and are reducing them to uniformity.

Often there seems to be superficiality and pessimism in this sort of talk. In our view education, newspapers, travel are the raw material of individuality, an assistance, not a hindrance. We know that the members of this Store make use of all these things in the development of personality, and seek an individuality which is inclusive, and not exclusive, of the art and culture and experiences common to all the nation.

But we are perhaps more concerned with the lament as it applies to business houses. We hear that there is less character, less individuality, to be found in them than there used to be. That is not the kind of statement which is amenable to proof or display.

With one thing, however, we do agree—that individuality, character, personality, are desirable and valuable in a House of Business as well as in a man. It would be a dull and impoverished world if all the shops and all the stores were as alike as tins turned out by the same machine.

As far as this Store is concerned, that is a criticism which has never been made, nor, we hope, is ever likely to be made.

On the contrary, many thousands of the public, who are the ultimate and authoritative critics in such matters, have told us that one of the attractions of this Store is its individuality. They have said they find distinction everywhere in this House, in such great things as the architecture of our Building and in such little things as the way an assistant will say "Good morning."

Individuality is not merely different-ness—it is differentness with strength. The strength comes from conduct in accordance with great principles and high ideals. Such, at least, is the individuality we cherish in this House—the distinction of a more than common degree of approximation to the ideal that there should be courage, honour, comeliness, and good fellowship in all our doings.

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BRITISH FLEETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

PICTURES IN "THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

A full-page picture in *The Times Weekly Edition*, published to-day, shows the battleships Barham and Malaya and the aircraft carrier Argus of the Atlantic Fleet under steam during strategical exercises in the Mediterranean. Another large illustration, entitled "A Fleet Interlude," is of the sailing regatta of the boats from all classes of ships of the Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets off Palma. The simple burial place of Lord Balfour of Whittingehame and a series of portraits constitute the last tribute to a great statesman.

The Times Weekly Edition contains a special crossword puzzle, a bridge article, and chess news and problems; articles on fashions in London and Paris; books of the week, sport and finance, and naval and military news. *The Times Weekly Edition* is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 3s. 6d.; six months, 7s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries:—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

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Entertainments

THE THEATRES

OPENING OF THE PRINCE EDWARD

Thursday next will see the opening of the Prince Edward Theatre, which has been specially designed as a house for musical plays and *revues*. The opening piece will be the musical comedy *Rio Rita*, in which Miss Edith Day will play the leading part. The theatre, which is situated at the corner of Greek-street and Old Compton-street, and within a few steps of the Palace and Shaftesbury Theatres, has a handsome exterior. A description of the building appeared in *The Times* last Saturday. The theatre will be run under the direction of Mr. Lee Ephraim, who has also arranged for the production at the Palace Theatre on May 1 of the musical comedy *Heads Up*, in which the principal parts will be played by Mr. Sydney Howard, Miss Louise Brown, and Mr. Arthur Margetson.

When Mr. Patrick MacGill's war play *Suspense* is presented at the Duke of York's Theatre on Friday, April 4, it will make the third production running in London in which the cast is composed of men only. Both Mr. MacGill and Mr. Reginald Denham, who is producing *Suspense*, have experienced the main situation of the play, which shows a company of men of a London regiment in a captured German dug-out beneath which the Germans are digging a mine. The play portrays the men's suspense while wondering whether they will be relieved before the dug-out is blown up. Mr. Gordon Harker will play the part of Scruffy, a typical Cockney soldier, and others in the cast will be Mr. Sidney Morgan, Mr. Oswald Dale Roberts, Mr. Robert Douglas, Mr. Vincent Holman, Mr. Roland Culver, and Mr. Algernon West.

The cast of *Out of the Blue*, which Sir Nigel Playfair will produce at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, on Tuesday, is now complete. Sir Nigel himself will play the part of the producer, and Miss Minnie Blagden and Mr. George Merritt the respective parts of the husband and wife around whose lives the play develops. Mr. R. Claude Pascoe will play the part of the lover, and other members of the cast will be Mr. Arnold Pilbeam, Mr. Eric Portman, Miss Fay Yeatman, Miss Erica Foster, and Mr. Anthony Johns. *Out of the Blue* is an adaptation by Michael Orme (Mrs. J. T. Grein) from the Viennese of *Das Blaue vom Himmel*, by Hans Chlumberg. The play has had a great success on the Continent, having been played at Vienna and in over 100 other cities in Austria and Germany. It has a most unusual theme, as it is ostensibly acted by members of the audience who volunteer to go up on the stage and build up an impromptu play around their own lives.

Mr. Edgar Wallace has decided to present his new play, *On the Spot*, at Wyndham's Theatre on Wednesday, in succession to *The Calendar*, which will be withdrawn on Saturday. Mr. Charles Laughton heads the cast of *On the Spot*, and the company also includes Miss Gillian Lind, Miss Gladys Frazin, Miss Agnes Somerset, Mr. W. Cronin-Wilson, Mr. Ben Smith, Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Dennis Wyndham, Mr. Julian Andrews, and Mr. Ben Welden. The action of the prologue takes place in the casualty ward of a Chicago hospital, and the remaining three acts are staged in an apartment in Michigan-avenue, Chicago. The play is being produced by the author.

"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930"

Another interesting production to be given next week is *The Co-optimists of 1930*, which will open at the London Hippodrome on Tuesday, in succession to *Mr. Cinders*, which finishes its run there on Saturday, after having been performed for over a year. The book and lyrics of *The Co-optimists of 1930* are by Mr. Greatrex Newman, with music by Mr. Arthur Schwartz. Mr. Leslie Henson is the producer, and Mr. J. W. Jackson has arranged the dances, while special settings and costumes have been designed by Mr. Aubrey Hammond. The full company is as follows:—Miss Joan Barry, Mr. Davy Burnaby, Miss Mimi Crawford, Mr. Stanley Holloway, Mr. Eric Le Fre, Miss Elsa Macfarlane, Miss Phyllis Monkman, Mr. Herbert Mundin, Miss Elsie Randolph, Mr. Stuart Ross, and Mr. J. Sargent.

Mr. Frank Harvey will play the leading part in his own play, *Cape Forlorn*, which Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Reginald Highley are to present at the Fortune Theatre on Monday. The whole action of the piece is laid in the living-room of a lighthouse on a desolate part of the New Zealand coast. The characters are the lighthouse-keeper, his wife, his assistant, and a man who is wrecked near the lighthouse. There is also a small part—that of a Maori servant. The cast includes Mr. Edmund Willard, Miss Marda Vanne, Mr. Charles Farrell, and Mr. Louis Bradfield. Monday will also see the production at the Players' Theatre of *When the Clock Strikes*, a new comedy by Mr. Guy Eden.

"AFTER ALL"

The first of eight performances of Mr. John Van Druten's play *After All* will be given at the Arts Theatre on Sunday evening. It will be produced by Miss Auriol Lee, with Miss Muriel Aked, Miss Elissa Landi, Mr. Graveley Edwards, Miss Helen Haye, Mr. Clive Morton, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, and Mr. Laurence Olivier in the cast. *After All* was first given by the Incorporated Stage Society and the Three Hundred Club at the Apollo Theatre in May, 1929. Since that production the play has been very largely revised and rewritten, the alterations including the entire removal of one character. Other productions to be staged at the Arts Theatre during next month are *Magda*, by Hermann Sudermann, to be produced in the original German, with Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies in the cast; and *It's a Pity about Humanity*, by Mr. Miles Mander, which Mr. Oliver Baldwin, M.P., is to produce there on Wednesday, April 9, with a company including Miss Adele Dixon, Mr. Ben Field, Mr. Miles Mander, and Miss Jane Wood.

Mr. William Pollock has written one of the three new sketches which will be used in the new edition of *The Intimate Revue*, to be staged at the Duchess Theatre on Saturday. It is entitled *What Every Charwoman Knows*, and provides Mr. Morris Harvey with an excellent role as an old charwoman. Mr. Arthur Rigby has supplied the two other sketches, *Chinese White* and *Twickenham at Home* are the only sketches retained from the previous programme. The comedy side of the new programme has been further strengthened by a newcomer to the company, Mr. Blake Adams, a comedian who has been playing Mr. Cedric Hardwicke's part in *Show Boat*, on tour. The other principals in the company remain the same—Miss Dorothy Seacombe, Mr. George Vollaire, Miss Anna Ludmila, and Miss Florence McHugh.

At Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Lawrence Anderson will appear in a new one-act play, *The Door*, by Miss Ruth Landa, daughter of Mr. M. J. Landa. Mr. Arthur Wontner, Mr. Lawrence Hanray, and Mr. Hay Petrie will appear in *Count Albany*, by Mr. Donald Carswell; Miss Margery Bryce, Miss Betty Hardy, and Mr. Wilfred Fletcher in *The Coffee Stall*, by Mr. M. E. Forwood; and Miss Iris Baker, Miss Renee de Vaux, and Miss Yvonne Rorie in *The K.C.'s Comedy*, by Mr. Giles Playfair, founded on a story by Mr. Leonard Merrick. The *matinée* is being organized by the Liberal Musical and Dramatic Union, of which Sir Nigel Playfair is the president, to raise funds for its local dramatic activities.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*Cochran's 1930 Revue*, London Pavilion.
TO-MORROW.—*The Three Musketeers*, Drury Lane; *Fighting the Waves*, Lyric, Hammersmith (*matinée*); R.A.D.A. annual *matinée*, St. James's.
SATURDAY.—*The Intimate Revue*, Duchess.
SUNDAY.—*After All*, Arts.
MONDAY.—*Cape Forlorn*, Fortune; *When the Clock Strikes*, Players'; *Medea* and *Meleager*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.
TUESDAY.—*The Co-Optimists of 1930*, London Hippodrome; *Out of the Blue*, Lyric, Hammersmith.
WEDNESDAY.—*On the Spot*, Wyndham's.
APRIL 3.—*Rio Rita*, Prince Edward.
APRIL 4.—*Suspense*, Duke of York's.
APRIL 6.—*Japhet has his Day*, Strand.
APRIL 9.—*It's a Pity about Humanity*, Arts.
APRIL 13.—*Brain*, Garrick.

MAN SHOT IN A THEATRE

A revolver shot was heard during the performance at the Wood Green Empire last night, and in the balcony Richard Barton, aged 39, of Harold-road, Hornsey, was found unconscious, with a bullet wound in the head. He was taken to North Middlesex Hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. When the shot was fired a war scene was being enacted, the stage was "blacked out," and the artists were sitting around a camp fire singing "It's a long, long trail a-winding." Drums were being beaten to produce the sound of gun fire, and few of those in the audience knew of the shooting. Mr. Barton, who was an ex-soldier, was accompanied by his wife at the theatre.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE FRENCH GALLERY

The "heroes" of the present exhibition of works by some French painters of the 19th century and others at the French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, are easily named: "Falaises près de Pourville," by Monet, and "Repos après le bain," by Renoir. The first—a chalk headland, with sunlight reflected up from the beach into the shadowed face—may fairly be called a masterpiece. Seldom did Monet produce a work in which the claims of the solid and the atmospheric were so perfectly balanced, and merely to follow the line of junction between cliff top and face is a delight to anybody with a sense of rhythm. The absence of any "incident" is in accord with the whole character and intention of the work. The Renoir looks as if it had been inspired by the "Rokeby Venus" of Velazquez. It is a delicious thing—a nectarine of a picture—on the scale and with the degree of simplification which best suited the substantial qualities of the artist.

There is another Monet, "L'étang aux canards," with orange roofs among trees reflected in rippled water—an effect recalling Le Sidaner. Camille Pissarro is well represented by three pictures, "Paysage aux environs de Londres," a railway subject, being the most interesting; Couture, by a romantic "Portrait d'un jeune homme"; and Ribot by a grave little "Nature morte." The other pictures are of less account, though a few of them deserve a word or two of comment. "Au bord de la rivière" is a tender little landscape by Lepine; "La chasse," by Rousseau, reminds one rather of Palmer; "Camaret, Côte de Bretagne," by H. Moret, a horizontal composition, pleases by its consistency of texture throughout; and the two examples of M. Asselin have decorative interest of pattern. "Méditation," a study of a woman with bent head, by Mme. Nadia Benois, is remarkable for the sympathy between the enfolded design and muffled colour, and there is a charming "Nature morte," of fruit, by the same artist. A group of works by Boudin, including a large view of "Scheveningen," completes the exhibition.

MANSARD GALLERY

By dint of discriminating selection modern glass, colour prints, and landscape paintings are brought into sympathetic relations at the Mansard Gallery of Messrs. Heal and Sons, 196, Tottenham Court-road—though the paintings are not actually in the same room as the other exhibits. The glass is from several countries, England, France, and Holland—the Italian contribution, by Cappelin of Murano, had not arrived on Press day—but it has the common characteristic of making the most of the qualities and tendencies of the material. Fantastic and worried shapes are avoided in favour of largeness of style and purity of colour. The green-tinted glass from the Leerdam Factory, Holland, makes the most satisfying general impression, but there is a good amber by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, and the clouded and mottled ingenuities from Scotland and France will appeal to some tastes.

The colour prints are after such artists as Cézanne, Monet, Gauguin, Degas, Matisse, Mr. Duncan Grant, Mr. Augustus John, and Mr. Paul Nash. Most of them are astonishingly good—a few, at a glance, deceptive—and it is worth remarking that the opportunity of the colour printer obviously increases in proportion as the chief responsibility is put upon design. One wonders if modern artists are fully conscious of the practical implications. It certainly becomes more and more important to hang on to copyrights, in the case of reproductions which can be sold as substitutes for the original painting. There ought to be a sharp distinction in law between this kind of reproduction and that—such as the Press photograph—which advertises the artist without coming into competition economically with his original work.

Congratulations are due to whoever selected the paintings—in the Mansard Annexe—not so much for their quality, though that is well enough, as for their representative character in a list that is not confined to very well-known names. There is nothing else that gives quite such a thrill as the lovely water-colour landscape, Barnes," by Mr. David Jones, but Mr. P. H. Jowett, Mr. Raymond Coxon, and Mr. R. V. Pitchforth are seen to advantage; and there are some pleasing things by less familiar hands. "Hampstead," by Mr. Augustin Booth, and "Cheviot Hills" and "Lowick," by Miss Constance Lane, are examples.

COLOUR PRINTS

The 15th annual exhibition of the Society of Graver-printers in Colour at the Bromhead Art Gallery, 18, Cork-street, strikes one as containing a larger proportion than usual of prints which announce the conditions of their origin. The range of both style and method—woodcut, linocut, lithograph, and intaglio engraving on metal—is wide, and in most cases there is an idiomatic reference to the method. There are 90 prints in all, and they should appeal pictorially to a variety of tastes. Three of the best pictures are "Nottingham Goose Fair," a nocturne in brown and gold, by Mr. Loxton Knight; "Angel Fish," a print in pale colours, by Miss Jean Armitage; and "Studio," a little nude in red and sepia, by Miss Mary Brownlow. The American "townscapes," by Mr. E. Verpilleux, have a special character. They are a trifle arid in effect, but they have a firmness which is felt to be right for an engraving method. Mr. Y. Urushibara, Miss Una Platten, Mr. William Sherwood, Mr. A. Rigden Read, Mr. William Giles, and Miss Muriel A. F. Grove are all responsible for good pictures.

CHELSEA ART GALLERY

At the Chelsea Art Gallery, 4, Pond-place, Chelsea, there are oil paintings by Mrs. Grace M. Horner, and water-colours, etchings, and sculpture by Miss A. C. Maude (Mrs. Stewart). Mrs. Horner paints cleanly, with a good sense of colour—particularly in such rainbow-tinted marine studies as "Cliffs at Swanage" and "St. Briac, Brittany." She arranges things well, and though the drawing in her landscapes strikes one as being rather weak there is nothing to find fault with on this score in "Portrait," a half-length of a girl in a scheme of brown and gold. "Spring Flowers," on grey, is a pleasing piece of decoration. Miss Maude, again, arranges things better than she actually draws them, and her colour is pleasantly reserved, so that her water-colours of "Wind and Tide, Battersea" and "Cheyne Walk" give a satisfaction as wholes that might not be expected of their details. "Goudhurst" and "Stokesay" may be picked out among the etchings, and there is a certain vitality in the statuette of "The Archer."

MISS MARY KOOP

Miss Mary Koop, who is exhibiting paintings at the Brook-street Art Galleries, is a very capable artist, mainly decorative in her intentions. Her work strikes one as being a little over-calculated and lacking in impulse, as well as rather hard in statement, but it is not a bad thing for an oil painter to let articulateness precede a more diffused expression. "Laundry Girls," leaving work, in a bird's-eye view, is her most elaborate picture, and it makes a pleasing design of bright figures framed between houses with iron balconies. "Mother and Baby" is well painted as regards the figures, but suffers somewhat from the insistence of the blue background. "As fresh as paint," in a not uncomplimentary sense, applies to most of Miss Koop's work, to "The Red Shawl" in particular, and her frankness in such pictures as "Lilies and Gentians" and "Monaco Harbour" is attractive.

"ANTI-GERMAN" FILMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 26

During the discussion of a Bill amending the Films Act in the Reichstag Education Committee yesterday a representative of the Foreign Office complained that many "provocatively anti-German films" were still shown abroad. He mentioned the film, now being made at Hollywood, of Remarques' *All Quiet on the Western Front* as an instance of "the growing international tendency to depict the German in films as contemptible and laughable."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 5

SAVOY THEATRE

"THE DAMASK ROSE"

Adapted and Composed with Lyrics by G. H. CLUTSAM. Book by G. H. CLUTSAM and ROBERT COURTNEIDGE.

Stanislas Poniatowski	JOHN MOREL
Count Karol Tarlo	HENRY MILLIDGE
Count Theodore Volny	WALTER PASSMORE
Chaimir Kremer	ALBERT WARD
Jan	BILLY LEONARD
The Peddar	STANLEY NEWMAN
Prince Dolgourki	TOM SHELFORD
Wanda Volny	WILMA BERKELEY
Maryta Kremer	NANCIE LOVAT
The Countess Maria Orasco	AMY AUGARDE
The Russian Ambassador	ALBERT WARD
The Austrian Ambassador	DURWARD LELY, JUN.
Baron Petroff	ERNEST C. ARTHUR

This is an entertainment which will commend itself to many, but not to all. Some, hearing that it presents the spectacle of Chopin tied to the chariot wheels of a musical comedy, will for the present instinctively avoid the Savoy Theatre. It would be a waste of time to assure them that no trouble has been spared upon the decorations of the chariot and that this gaily dressed and crowded vehicle, though a little unwieldy, is frequently to be found in most picturesque circumstances. They prefer Chopin free to Chopin in captivity. Nothing will persuade these purists to let any of the Chopin themes become mixed in their minds with the rather tepid love-making of a Polish prince and the elusive maiden who is, after all, not for him. But there are others, and to judge from the applause of last night's audience, *The Damask Rose*, a musical romance frankly based on the themes of Chopin, will run a prosperous course.

By the easy-going general playgoer it may be regarded as a musical comedy with passages of much lightness and delicacy. The music of Chopin, when we recognize it, may not help us to suspend disbelief in the naively romantic story of the play, but it gives us the opportunity of hearing Miss Wilma Berkeley and Mr. John Morel, engaged with tunes worthy of their vocal powers. Both these singers do their part splendidly, though the part can hardly be said to include any acting. The story gets along as best it can without acting, and we are never quite clear why Wanda lets herself be carried off by the frivolous prince, unless it is that he may wind up the play by renouncing her. Mr. Billy Leonard and Miss Nancie Lovat do what is possible with the humorous material at their disposal, and Miss Amy Augarde, who is an accomplished actress as well as a singer, has one or two scenes in which she can display her art. The piece is gracefully mounted, and the stage offers a continuously pleasant spectacle.

PERSIAN ART

THE COMING EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR ART CRITIC)

Keen interest will have been excited by the letter of the President of the Royal Academy in *The Times* of yesterday announcing that an exhibition of Persian Art has been arranged for next winter at Burlington House. Though no details are given it is possible to foresee broadly the attractions of such an exhibition: to the general public decorative beauty, particularly in colour, and the kind of interest that may be called romantic; and to students a rich field for the study of artistic relations. A great deal depends, of course, upon how far the exhibition is intended to be purely artistic and how far archæological and historical in scope. Modern research tends to attach more and more importance to the Perso-Mesopotamian region in the matter of artistic origins and influences. Ancient Persia had relations with Babylonia and Assyria, and its artistic influences penetrated through India to China. Later Persia had a share, through Byzantium, in the formation of Early Christian art—a complicated question hotly debated by different authorities.

The chief materials of the exhibition may be expected to be architectural fragments, sculpture, ceramics, and miniature paintings. Persian ceramics, though different in character, rival the Chinese, and in metallic glazes there is a clear line of descent from Persian and Arabic through Hispano-Moresque and Italian majolica to Dutch delft and English lustre. In the field of miniature painting there were close relations between Persia and India. With this exception the exhibition should be one of decorative crafts in many materials rather than one of pictorial art.

"JANE AUSTEN IN BATH"

PRODUCTION BY CITIZEN HOUSE PLAYERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BATH, MARCH 26

Jane Austen in Bath was produced to-night at Citizen House, Bath, by the Citizen Players, and a large attendance of members of the Theatre Club saw Bath in an early 19th century setting.

Jane Austen in Bath is a dramatization of "Northanger Abbey," the novel by Jane Austen, published in 1818 after her death. Almost the whole of this novel is set in the city, and the scenes in the Pump Room gave an interesting insight into life in Bath just over 100 years ago. Jane Austen's period was an age of shallowness, coquetry and cynicism. This was vividly portrayed by the players, and in the part of Catherine Morland, the heroine, it was not difficult to see a reproduction of Jane Austen herself, the shy, unobtrusive girl whose quiet, rectory-bred manner hid the great personality beneath. Especially poignant were the scenes at Northanger Abbey; the girl who had left the country to mix with the fashionable, shallow folk of Bath, and who had had her illusions shattered was very naturally interpreted.

Everything had been done by the players to create an atmosphere in which the real characters of the play might live, and in a creditable performance Miss Eileen Blunden was particularly good in the part of Mrs. Allen. All the scenery was made at Citizen House, and some of the high-waisted dresses worn by the ladies were original dresses of the period, now being heirlooms of old Bath families.

THE PALACE THEATRE

AN OFFER OF PURCHASE

The directors of the Palace Theatre, Cambridge-circus, have received an offer from representatives of an American "multiple" firm. The offer is believed to be £400,000. The directors, who include Mr. C. B. Cochran (managing director), Mr. Jonas Wolfe, and Mr. Alfred Levy, will hold a meeting next week merely to consider the matter, and it is understood that at the moment the directors do not feel disposed to accept the offer. Some time ago £450,000 was refused for the property. If the theatre is sold a large "store" would be built on the site. At present a talking film is being shown at the theatre.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE LECTURE

An illustrated lecture, "The British Empire, what it is and what it stands for," will be given by Mr. Percival L. Witherby at the Imperial Institute Cinema (Empire Marketing Board), Imperial Institute-road, South Kensington, on Friday, April 11, at 2.30 p.m. The lecture, which traces the growth of the Empire from the Elizabethan period to the present day, and emphasizes those ethical principles on which it rests, will be preceded, at 2.15 p.m., by a short film, *Highways of Empire*.

The lecture is intended for the general public and students of 13 years of age and upwards. Free admission will be by ticket only, obtainable from the Secretary of the Imperial Institute, S.W.7.

The Amherst telephone exchange is being converted to the automatic system, and the Post Office authorities have taken a shop in Mare-street, Hackney, to which the public are invited to watch demonstrations in the use of the automatic telephone.

ARNOLD BAX

CONCERT OF CHAMBER WORKS

The concert of works by Arnold Bax given at Wigmore Hall last night contained, beside a variety of chamber works for different instrumental combinations, three of the vocal motets sung by the Oriana Madrigal Society, which mark the sharp divergence in the line of his development which occurred about 1921.

The interest of them from this general point of view is that they show little of the conflict which is a marked character of most of his instrumental music. The grim sentiment of "This World's Joie," it is true, brings up at once the mysterious dark streak in his music, but "Mater Ora Filium" is a noble piece of music along quite different lines suggested by medieval words. "Of a Rose I sing" is nearer to the lyrical vein of works like the oboe quintet, where, as in the folk tunes, which his themes appear momentarily to echo, there is no conflict, merely contrast.

All the instrumental works played last night, which incidentally made a programme entirely different from that of the similar concert given a year or so ago with the exception of the oboe quintet, belong to the years 1919-1923. It is not, therefore, perhaps strange that they seem to betray the same preoccupation with a conflict between something grim (which appears in the dark chords for the lower registers of the piano and the jagged figures for strings) and something lovely (which emerges from the Irish turn of his melodies). In the sonata for viola and piano the two principles (dark and light, they might be called for convenience) are kept separate from one another and appear in different movements, with a finale in which the feeling is of resignation rather than reconciliation. In the piano quartet the conflict is extreme, and is only resolved by a *tour de force*; in the two quintets for harp and oboe the dark element is kept in the background by the open-air feeling of music that seems to have been inspired by nature.

The presence of this conflict sometimes spoils the lucidity of Bax's music as though he never quite manages to say what he wants to say as tersely as he would wish. But in the comparatively short and simple works played last night as in some of the more recent works (like the violin sonata) this criticism has not much force. For, quite apart from the interest of seeing into his mind through these varied works of a limited period, there was a great deal of sensuously beautiful music, which was most admirably and self-effacingly performed by Miss Harriet Cohen (piano), Miss Maria Korchinska (harp), Mr. Lionel Tertis (viola), Mr. Léon Goossens (oboe), and the Virtuoso String Quartet. The Oriana Choir, under Mr. Kennedy Scott, has often sung better, but it is only their own very high standard which made a lapse from true intonation noticeable, and the instrumental accompaniment of "Of a Rose I sing" inadequately welded into the vocal texture.

CONCERTS, &c.

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TO-NIGHT, at 8 p.m.
THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS Elgar
Miss MARGARET BALFOUR.
Mr. STEUART WILSON.
Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—
Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,000 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall, and usual Agents.

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LAST CONCERT of 1st Series.
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Conductor—MALCOLM SARGENT.
Soloist—FRIEDA LEIDER.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Overture "Leonore," No. 3.
Recit. and Aria from "Fidelio."
Grosse Fuge for Strings only.
Rondino for Wind Instruments.
Scena and Aria "Ah Perfido."
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Res. Seats, 12s. 6d., 8s. 6d., unres., Orchestra, 3s., at Queen's Hall and usual agents.

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Programme will include
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Reserved seats, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d., bookable in advance at Palladium and at N.S.L. Offices, 34, Red Lion-square, High Holborn, W.C.1.

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Danzas fantasticas ... Turina
(a) Rondo de Cenerentola } ... Rossini
(b) Cavatine du Barbier de Seville }
"Nights in the Gardens of Spain" ... Manuel de Falla
La Noche buena del Diablo ... Oscar Espla
CONCHITA SUPERVIA.
HARRIET COHEN.
B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Principal Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Conductor—
PEREZ CASAS.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d. At Agents, Chappell's, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, Olympia. 10 a.m.–10 p.m. Admission 2s. (incl. tax). Is. after 6 p.m. "The House that Jill Built." "Nurseries of the Nations." "Gardens of the Artists." Nearly 600 Exhibits.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days, Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. BERNICE CLAIRE and ALEX. GRAY in "NO, NO, NANETTE." Continuous from 12 noon. Talking, Singing, Colour. Old tunes and new.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous performance, "ALF'S BUTTON," with Tubby Edlin (all-talking farce). Showing daily, at 12.40, 3.35, 6.30, and 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. "MIRTH and MELODY"; All-Talking and Singing. Showing daily at 12.10, 2.20, 6.25, and 9.35. Also A. E. W. Mason's "At the Villa Rose" (Talking, &c., &c., &c.

CARLTON. Haymarket. Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sung, 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With JeanetteMacDonald, Lupino Lane, "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. BESSIE LOVE, CHARLES KING, in "CHASING RAINBOWS." ALL-TALKING, Musical Sensation, with Colour. 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking. RICHARD DIX in "THE WHEEL OF LIFE." "Under the Greenwood Tree."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking. "Secrets of Nature," Full programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

NEW GALLERY, Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. 2.30 & 8.30.
Commander Dyott's "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An ALL-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE.
2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., inc. Tax. LAST 3 DAYS.

PLAZA. Last Day. Amazing Scandal. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK, RUTH CHATTERTON in "The Laughing Lady," by Sutro. Also Talkie Mirthquake. Admission 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Tomorrow, All-Talking, Florenz Ziegfeld's Revue Romance. Also Neil Hamilton, Evelyn Brent in "Darkened Rooms." All-Talking, Thrilling.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. European Premier of Richard Barthelmess in "SON OF THE GODS," daily at 1.0, 5.45, 6.35, and 9.25. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO. Piccadilly-circus (Reg. 2588). 12 to 11.30. DOROTHY MACKAILL in "THE GREAT DIVIDE." Great Talkie Drama of the West. Also "THE WHIP," with ANNA Q. NILSSON.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. "Phone, Holborn 3708. "THE SKY HAWK," with John Garrick and Helen Chandler; Dane-Arthur Silent Comedy "ALL AT SEA"; Mickey Mouse Cartoon.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Performance. "SHOW OF SHOWS"; 100 shows in one. (Talking, Singing.) 1.25, 4.5, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, 8.30. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. Mat., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerrard 6970.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
RENEE KELLY in
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Past and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD

Imperial and Foreign News

INDEPENDENCE OF GREECE

THE CENTURY'S CHANGES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The celebrations of the centenary of Greek independence have begun this week.

The exhausted, but triumphant, Greek who might have stood on rocky Lykabettos looking-out over Attica a century ago, having just learned of the signature of the Protocol of London, which put into effect the reluctant recognition, extorted from the Sublime Porte, of the independence of the first of its undigested subject races to escape from its rule, would have looked upon a very different scene from that which confronts his great-grandson to-day.

Below the observer of 1830 lay the charred ruins of a poor village. It stood gauntly in the shadow of the Acropolis, a rock which, so he had learned from some of the foreign enthusiasts who had been his allies in the recent hostilities, or from more travelled compatriots who had had the benefit of the education which his own country did not at the time provide, was rich in historical associations. In his eyes rather it was a place of strength, which, with its Frankish, Venetian, and Turkish

fortifications, had played a part in the late war. He would have had to take the greater part of its antiquities on trust. They were still to a great extent masked by or embodied in the military, civil, and religious accretions of ages which had no respect for Doric columns, had turned the Temple of Athene into the Church of Our Lady of Athens, and had ensigned it with a minaret when part of it had been made into a mosque.

Not yet, then, had a foresighted German professor vainly proposed to an unimaginative, but German-directed, Government that the area of ancient Athens should be set aside as a national archæological reserve and planted as a park among the excavations. The area which might thus have been saved for architecture and trees would have been the making of modern Athens, which has few amenities and only one small park. This it owes to King Otho's desire for privacy, and not to any scheme of town planning for the benefit of a sun-struck public. But a century ago Athens was little more than a misty memory in Greece—some people, indeed, had an idea that it was properly named Satines—and the administration of Count Capodistrias regarded Nauplia, or, as it often appeared on even English maps at that time, Napoli di Romania, in the Morea, as its capital. Capodistrias had then not yet been assassinated. His assassins had not yet been buried alive by judicial sentence. And the Morea had not yet recovered its ancient polysyllabic dignity as the Peloponnese.

Indeed, the Greece which was in 1830 diplomatically reborn as the united State she had never been before in all her fascinating history, was very small. It was as if the statesmen of the days of the Holy Alliance, forced to recognize a popular revolt against a legitimate Sovereign, had determined that the exception to their rules should be as small as possible. The *Almanach de Gotha* for 1830 reckoned "Greece" as having a population of 492,900, but omitted from the computation the inhabitants of Negropont, now Eubœa (Evvia) once more, because the island was still held by the Turks when the *Almanach* went to press. On the other hand, the Dodecanese, Ikaria, and Samos, with a population of more than 72,000, counted in the calculation. A year later the *Almanach* records the exchange of these islands for Negropont, and estimates the population at 637,700.

OLD NAMES RESTORED

The area of Greece was then about 18,500 square miles, and the watcher on Lykabettos might have deplored the retention of Chios, Samos, Rhodes, and Crete by the Turks. His imagination then hardly conceived the μεγάλη Ιδέα which in our own time has taken the Greek colours across Thessaly, Macedonia, and Western Thrace right up to the Maritza and seen that river revert to its ancient name of Hebrus so far as his descendants are concerned, while Turkish Yenishehr Selanik, Yenije Karasu, and Gumuljina have become Larissa, Thessalonika, Xanthi, and Komotene. The little State, largely a devastated area, has grown to nearly 50,000 square miles in size, and its population is now more than 6,200,000. The inhabitants of the area which was Greece a century ago now number 2,774,000.

The man on Lykabettos had probably never seen a made road or any wheeled vehicle, except perhaps a field-gun with its limber. His means of locomotion was Shanks's mare or the hardy mule and its kinsman the ass. He could look out and see the island then called Koulouris unobscured by any of that industrial haze which now makes it, under its regained name of Salamis, a misty vision through the smoke of the great works which provide the capital and the Piræus with power, light, and trams. The little village has grown and spread itself across a great extent of Attica. It has almost enclosed the look-out mountain in a serried array of houses. The great accretion on its outskirts would have surprised the Greek of 1830. His imagination would never have provided accommodation round Athens for Greeks from Smyrna and the Pontic shore, which in his mind were just as much part of the Greek inheritance as Attica itself.

If there are those who regret the ending of a song which had been sung for some 3,000 years in Ionia and the other coasts of Anatolia and deplore the architectural appearance of the bloated post-War Athens, they at least can see more trees in Attica than could our man on Lykabettos 100 years ago. They can see roads and railways and harbours; they can see a vast fleet engaged in the great carrying trade which the Greeks have recovered through seas which neither the Turks nor the Knights of St. John had been able to keep free from pirates through the period which ended with Ottoman rule over Parnassus and the Parthenon. They can see Nero's shipway turned into an actual canal; they can see much of a more ancient Greece than that emerging, all shining with white and mellowed marble, from the deposits of centuries which archæologists have enabled her to slough off.

As an illustration of the change which has come over Greece in her century of recovered freedom, it may be noted that her importance in its first year was estimated at no more than 69 words in the diplomatic section of the *Almanach de Gotha* of 1831, which then had to record the names of no more than three diplomatists accredited to her Government—Mr. Edward Dawkins, by King William IV., the Baron de Rouen by the French King, and Count Panin by Tsar Nicholas I. of Russia. Greece now requires nearly 10 pages of the *Almanach* of 1930 to accommodate her enhanced importance, and there are 12 times as many countries represented in Athens now as there were in 1830 in Napoli di Romania, which our friend on Lykabettos regarded as his national capital.

THE KING'S TELEGRAM

ATHENS, March 26.—King George V. has sent a telegram to the President of the Republic on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of Greek Independence. His Majesty recalled the part played by Great Britain in assisting Greece to become independent. The President has sent a telegram in reply today. Telegrams have also been received by the President from President Hoover and other Heads of States.—*Exchange.*

THE POLISH CRISIS

M. JAN PILSUDSKI TO FORM CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 26

President Moscicki has requested M. Jan Pilsudski, the younger brother of Marshal Pilsudski, to undertake the forming of a Cabinet, a task in which M. Szymanski, the Marshal of the Senate, has failed. M. Pilsudski is a judge by profession and lives at Vilna, the home of the Pilsudski clan. He entered the Seym in 1928 as one of the representatives of that city in the newly formed Government *bloc*. He has had no experience of administration and is an amateur in politics, but has sponsored the *bloc's* proposals for constitutional reform during the preliminary discussion in committee.

It is still thought almost certain that the crisis will be prolonged by the Dictatorship until after the prorogation of Parliament. M. Pilsudski, like M. Szymanski, might prove no more than a time-filler, in which event the real Prime Minister-designate and the real character of the next Administration would be revealed only when the curtain had already been rung down on the Seym.

THE LATE LORD BALFOUR

INTEREST IN THE LEAGUE

In reply to the message of condolence which M. Zaleski, the Acting President of the Council of the League of Nations, addressed to Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the death of Lord Balfour, the Secretary-General of the League has received from Mr. Henderson the following telegram, which he has communicated to M. Zaleski:—

"Please convey following message to Acting President of Council:—

"His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom are deeply touched by the kind message of condolence which your Excellency was so good as to transmit to me through Sir Eric Drummond on behalf of the Council of the League of Nations on the occasion of the lamented death of Lord Balfour. I beg your Excellency to accept our sincere thanks. Lord Balfour had, indeed, deeply at heart the progress of the League of Nations and the peace of the world, and I am confident that your Excellency's kind words will be appreciated by Lord Balfour's relatives, to whom I shall communicate them, no less than they are valued by myself and my colleagues.—HENDERSON."

ZIONIST TRIBUTES

The executive of the Zionist Organization has received a large number of messages from Zionist bodies in all parts of the world testifying to the universal sense of loss they have felt in consequence of the death of Lord Balfour.

The following extracts from some of the messages received are typical of many others:—

Colonel F. H. Kisch (Palestine Zionist Executive).—The Palestine Executive, together with Jewry throughout the world, are mourning the loss of the statesman and thinker whose name will for ever be gratefully associated with Jewish hopes.

The Chief Rabbinate of Palestine.—The Chief Rabbinate of the Land of Israel requests you to convey to Lord Balfour's family feelings of sympathy of the Jews of Palestine and of the entire people of Israel upon the great loss sustained through the death of Lord Balfour, whose name will never be forgotten in our midst.

The Zionist Organization of America.—The death of Arthur James Balfour deprives the Jewish people not only of a great friend, but of one who understood and laboured for the realization of the national aspirations of the Jewish people. He was the symbol of the world's desire to right an ancient wrong. Through the Declaration of 1917, which bears his name, he restored to the Jewish people a hope which had sustained it for centuries. In this period of travail, when the fate of the Jewish national home is being decided, his wisdom, courage, and statesmanship would have meant much in the councils of the British Government.

THE SOUTH CHINA WAR

CANTONESE EFFORTS TO CRUSH REBELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MARCH 26

There are indications that Canton is making plans for the complete suppression of the rebels. Since the advance in the Pakhoi region of the "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi forces there has been desultory fighting on the whole front. Recently the Cantonese attacked and captured Pingnam, inflicting severe losses on the rebels. Meanwhile the rebels have given up Pakhoi, but the Kwangsi troops and the "Ironsides" remain in Southern Kwangtung in large numbers.

A few hundred reinforcements from the north have reached Canton by sea, and more are expected, but it is obvious that Nanking is unable to spare many troops. Canton is also facing the necessity of suppressing the "Reds" on the East River, particularly those at Hoifung and Lukfung, who have been joined by the Bias Bay mutineers who retreated before the Canton punitive force.

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, MARCH 26

A telegram received to-day at the Ministry of Colonies states that the Prince of Wales entered the Belgian Congo yesterday, through the little frontier post of Aru, Uganda, where there is a Protestant mission.

The Prince who will stay in the colony till March 30 will hunt elephant in the district round Gombari. He is hoping specially to find the giant elephant, which is not found in East Africa. He will also visit the local elephant-training farm, which is connected with the great training station of Api. The Prince will leave the Belgian Congo by the motor road to the Nile and will cross the frontier into the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan at Aba.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

NEED FOR "SCIENTIFIC" REVISION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 26

Addressing the Victorian Country Party Conference to-day, Dr. Page, leader of the Federal Country Party, said that there was need of increased output not only in the primary industries but also in the secondary. The tariff should be scientifically readjusted so as to allow machinery not manufactured in Australia to enter free instead of being so heavily taxed that the protection granted to the industries using it became ineffective.

The high duties on electrical machinery, Dr. Page continued, prevented the full exploitation of electrical power, and in consequence Australian factories used only 1.6 h.p. for each employee, whereas American factories used 4 h.p. The engineering and electrical duties returned £5,000,000 a year, yet many of the items on those schedules had never been used to develop an Australian industry. Great Britain led the world in the manufacture of machinery, and at the same time was a great consumer of Australian products. Why should they not say frankly to Great Britain that they were prepared immediately to give her for a definite term absolute free trade in all those articles in the engineering and electrical lines in which Australian manufacturers were not able to supply the whole Australian market, and, if it was necessary to maintain smaller industries producing those things in Australia, to assist them by a bounty rather than by a duty, which meant a practical confiscation of capital in all new industries?

Australia made boots equal to any in the world and leather was one of its great staple products, yet Australian boot manufacture employees were out of work because the Australian market was saturated. Was it not their obvious course to endeavour in consultation with the leaders of industry in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire to agree on a policy of selecting the industries which each member of the Empire could develop with most advantage to itself and the others? Why should not Australia be the great bootmaker of the Empire as well as the great wool producer?

Commenting on this speech, the Melbourne *Argus* says that Dr. Page's proposal possesses a certain academic interest but is hardly practical. "Unfortunately for the project, Australia's policy is a whole-hog tariff, not a scientific one."

MIGRATION AGREEMENT

GOVERNMENT'S GOOD FAITH AFFIRMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 26

Senator Daly, leader of the Government Party in the Senate, in moving the second reading of the Bill for the abolition of the Development and Migration Commission to-day, said that however onerous were the provisions of the £34,000,000 Migration Agreement they must be honoured unless modified.

The Commonwealth, he continued, had advanced to the States already £6,445,379, and it was estimated that under the projects now authorized it would have to advance £2,037,597 more. If Great Britain, as agreed, was to pay part of the interest on the advances, that implied a responsibility to increase the capacity of Australia to absorb immigrants under the scheme. Great Britain had honoured those credits, having trusted Australia, but from messages that the Ministry had received it was obvious that that trust had been shaken. The Ministry was determined to restore confidence in Australia, and desired to prevent anything which would endanger her credit.

FEDERAL POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

"DESTROYING" THE CONSTITUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 26

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, referring to-day to Sir Edward Mitchell's opinion [reported in *The Times* yesterday] that only an Imperial Act could give the Federal Parliament power to amend the Constitution, whereas the Government intends to ask for that power at a referendum, said: "We have been well advised and we are satisfied that the only sections of the Constitution that are unalterable except by Imperial Act are the first eight, dealing with formal matters."

Debate on the Bill for the amendment and referendum in question continued to-day in the House of Representatives. Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, described the measure as one to destroy, not to amend, the Constitution.

He said that it was proposed to substitute for Section 128, which involved the joint action of Parliament and people, a procedure which struck the people out of the picture. All that would be necessary would be an absolute majority of both Houses and a delay of one month. Parliament would have unlimited legislative power. The form of the amendment suggested that there must be at least an amendment of the Constitution before there could be legislation under a power not now possessed by Parliament, but this was not the case, for if the present proposal were incorporated in the Constitution Parliament would be able to pass any legislation whatever by including in the Bill a clause conferring the required new power and waiting for a period of one month. It was proposed to confer unlimited power on any party which controlled Parliament and to deprive the people of any voice by way of referendum. If the amendment were carried the Commonwealth Parliament could govern the whole of Australia from Canberra.

SOVIET DISSENSION OVER LAND POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 26

The Stalinist group of Communist leaders has sent a further circular to all the local committees and rural agents warning them against misinterpretation of the Communist Party's recent modification of tactics, which has already produced much confusion in many places.

On the one hand, comrades whom the party sent into the countryside to stimulate collectivization do not believe in the effectiveness of the revised tactics, and continue ruthlessly to carry out the original instructions to bring about the rapid and general collectivization of agriculture and the extermination of the *Kulaki* [comparatively well-to-do peasants]. On the other hand, Right Wing members of the Communist Party interpret the new orders as a retreat, and openly declare "We told you so." Near Krasnodar (Yekaterinodar) on Sunday, Makeieff, a proletarian poet, endeavoured to stem the exodus by explaining to the peasants the advantages of collective agriculture. An "infuriated crowd of peasants, egged on by *Kulaki*," seized Makeieff and tore him to pieces.

AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS WITH SOVIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 26

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, stated to-day that the Government asked Mr. Henderson on December 16 to inform the Soviet Government that the Commonwealth was prepared to accept a Consular representative subject to the usual condition that the person proposed was acceptable and to a formal reciprocal undertaking in respect of propaganda. The Government at the same time indicated that the Commonwealth did not at present contemplate appointing a similar representative in Russia. This was consistent with the present practice under which British Consular officials act for the Commonwealth whenever necessary.

CABINET CRISIS IN GERMANY

INSURANCE SCHEME DEADLOCK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 26

The political calm which followed the passage of the Young Plan Bills, President von Hindenburg's three manifestos, and the People's Party Congress has already been broken. The inspiration to a renewed effort at cooperation, derived by the Coalition Parties from these events, could not withstand the mere reappearance of the financial programme. Another of the peculiarly complicated crises for which the present Coalition has become notorious has arisen, and the resignation of the Cabinet is regarded as more likely than it has been on any previous occasion of the sort. The chief issue has a close parallel in British politics at the moment. It is the financing of unemployment insurance.

When the semi-dole system of relief was superseded in 1927 by what was intended to be a fully self-supporting insurance system the average number of recipients was calculated at 800,000. Since the beginning of last year the average has been about 1,200,000; at present there are some 2,300,000 persons in receipt of benefit from the Insurance Institution. Thus, from the beginning the scheme has been crippled; the contributions of employers and employed, even with an increase from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. of wage rates, has been insufficient to carry it. The Reich Government has had to make advance after advance which it has no prospects of recovering.

The remedy for this state of affairs is the fundamental issue between the two wings of the Coalition, the Socialists and the German People's Party, which represents industrialist interests and especially those of the small and medium employer. The Socialists cannot but agree that the Institution should be made really self-supporting and the Reich Treasury relieved of a continuous and incalculable drain; but they insist that it should be done by further increases of the contribution rates and that the benefits should on no account be reduced.

The People's Party, for its part, insists on a thorough reform of the whole insurance system to prevent abuses, and says that, if necessary, a general reduction of benefit should be resorted to rather than an increase of contributions.

COMPROMISE REJECTED

This issue has been at the bottom of the whole series of crises in the last few months. The People's Party has persistently refused even to accept its own Finance Minister's compromise suggestions. The latest proposal is that the Insurance Institution should be granted a reserve fund of 50,000,000 marks [£2,500,000] out of the industrial debenture resources remaining over from the Dawes Plan. If these and the contributions are insufficient, the Reich should make grants to be limited in 1930 to a total of 150,000,000 marks [£7,500,000]. Beyond that the Board of the Insurance Institution should fend for itself, being empowered to diverge somewhat from the provisions of the Insurance Law, but not to make a general reduction of benefit rates or periods, which would require legislation. The Board would also be empowered to raise contributions to 3¾ per cent. or 4 per cent. by a majority vote of both employers and labour representatives. If it failed to reach a decision within a specified time the Reich Government should decide.

This proposal goes a long way to satisfying the Socialists; the limitation of the Reich grant and the possibility of tightening up benefit regulations is meant to please the People's Party. But the Socialists fear that in the long run it would end in a reduction of benefit, and the People's Party object to any Reich grant and to the possibility of higher contributions.

The Centre Party, which threatened to abstain from the Young Plan vote if the financial programme were not assured, is pursuing the same tactics now by threatening to withdraw its Ministers. The People's Party would probably withdraw too. The President is known to have been prepared to exercise his constitutional right to grant emergency decree powers for the execution of the urgent financial measures, but only to the present Cabinet as it stands. The insurance negotiations are to be ended definitely to-morrow morning. If they lead to no result, and the withdrawal of individual Ministers seems inevitable, it is thought that the Cabinet may resign collectively.

CANADIAN LIQUOR EXPORT BILL

THIRD READING CARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 26

The House of Commons yesterday passed the third reading of the Liquor Export Bill by the large majority of 173 to 11. With one exception the Liberals and Progressives voted solidly for the Bill, and were joined by Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Opposition, and most of his party. The minority was composed of eight Conservatives, Captain Power, the Liberal who had attacked the Bill, Mr. Heaps (Labour), and Mr. Bourassa.

In the debate which preceded the division Mr. Bennett renewed his criticism of the Ministry's course of action, declaring that its performance in bringing down a measure which Mr. Euler, the Minister of National Revenue, had, 10 months ago, on behalf of the Government, branded as "unworkable," and then, before it was passed, scurrying off to begin negotiations for a treaty after they had conceded everything desired by the United States, was an unedifying spectacle. Mr. Bennett added that if Mr. Euler had any self-respect he would have resigned.

The Senate, which reassembled to-day after a month's adjournment, has the next word, and there is a possibility that it may decide to hold up the Bill until information is available about the progress of the treaty negotiations.

TRICHINOSIS OUTBREAK AT STUTTGART

AN INFECTED POLAR BEAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, MARCH 25

Seven fatal cases of trichinosis have occurred in and around Stuttgart, and the inhabitants are demanding an official investigation of the matter.

The directors of a travelling circus, to which the animal infected, a Polar bear, belonged, state that one of their bears had died at Mannheim and the carcass was delivered to a slaughter-house. Instead of destroying it, the slaughter-house people appear to have sold it to a Stuttgart restaurant, where it was served up as bear ham. The proprietor of the restaurant, who had inquired whether the carcass had been examined for trichinosis, was informed by the slaughter-house authorities that no examination was necessary, as the bear, being game, was exempt. The Public Prosecutor has now taken proceedings with the object of clearing up the matter.

So far there are more than 60 cases of trichinosis. As already reported, a number of people are still in a grave condition, and further deaths may be expected.

FRANCE AND THE YOUNG PLAN

CHAMBER DEBATE TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 26

The debate on the Bill to ratify the Young Plan begins in the Chamber to-morrow. The Socialists have announced their intention of voting in favour of ratification, even though the Government makes it a question of confidence, and the Radical and Socialist-Radical group decided this afternoon, by 33 votes to 11, with 15 absentions, to do likewise. This decision, taken with the declared intention of some of the Centre parties to support the Government, is thought to have made M. Tardieu's position more secure.

Sixteen speakers have been nominated to take part in the debate. As in the case of the ratification of the Debt Agreements, the division will cut across strict party lines. M. Tardieu is assured of a large measure of support from those who are normally his opponents. On the other hand, the Republican Democratic Union, the largest party of the Right and the backbone of his normal majority, has decided to leave its members free to vote as they think fit. A large section of this party is opposed to the plan, and, indeed, to the whole process of liquidating the War, on the ground that it involves the final evacuation of the Rhineland and thereby destroys the only remaining security for the execution of the Treaty of Versailles. France, they assert, is left with her obligations to the United States legally secured and her claims on Germany secured on a verbal undertaking only. These misgivings are likely to find renewed expression not merely in the debate but also in the division, though at present no anxiety is felt about the Government's safety.

Dr. Luther, President of the Reichsbank, arrived in Paris from Rome last night, and was met at the station by M. Moreau, the Governor of the Bank of France. He is to meet the directors of the principal Parisian banks, and will leave for London to-morrow.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NEGRO LABOURER

LOUISIANA PLANTER SENTENCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 26

James Pigott, a cotton planter in Washington Parish, Louisiana, was sent to Atlanta federal prison yesterday to serve a term of 18 months after he had confessed to the judge presiding at his trial that he had often chained negroes to trees when they attempted to escape from his plantation. He denied that he had whipped negroes with tire chains, and asserted that in chaining them up he had done only what many other planters all through the South did with negroes who worked for them and owed them money.

The charge against Pigott arose out of the escape of a man named Hall from his plantation. Several months after he had disappeared, Hall was found by detectives wandering in swamp lands near the plantation. He said he had been chained and beaten by Pigott, who had held him from season to season to pay off debts which grew larger every year, and he showed deep scars on his back in support of his statement that Pigott had beaten him with a black snake whip.

Pigott, when arrested, admitted that he had chained Hall to a tree, but denied that he had whipped him. "When negroes owed me money, I naturally went after them," he said.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET

FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 26

Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, presented his Budget this afternoon. It shows an estimated surplus for the current year of £385,000, which will probably work out at £500,000. In view of the depression prevailing, he estimates for a deficit next year of £1,388,000, to which he will apply the current surplus. This, with the revenue expected from the additional 20 per cent. on income-tax—the rebate of that amount for the last two years being now abolished—will give him about £960,000 to set off against the expected deficit, leaving an estimated net deficit next year of £425,000. Mr. Havenga hopes to wipe out this deficit by economies in expenditure. A number of small increases of Customs duties are imposed, for instance, the sugar duty is doubled and men's ready-made clothing is to pay an additional 5 per cent. These increases are not serious.

The total revenue next year is expected to fall short on the current year by just over £1,000,000. The Customs are expected to bring in £800,000 less, the companies income-tax £262,000 less, and the supertax £60,000 less. The net effect of these estimated fallings short is set off by various increases in revenue, especially the additional income-tax mentioned above.

Mr. Havenga said that so far as conditions were unsatisfactory they were due to the collapse of world prices for primary products. Five years of great prosperity up to the middle of 1929 had encouraged optimism and extravagance in living right up to income. Hard times had caught people napping. "But the stability of our structure is unquestioned. South Africa is in a much more favourable position than other countries. Though farmers are in a bad way the agricultural depression is international. There is no reason for panic. If we manage our affairs with prudence and intelligence, we shall succeed in getting back to normal."

Mr. Havenga made a very brief reference to the diamond agreement, announcing that an agreement had been reached for the allocation of the quotas of the big producers and for the sale of South African and South-West African diamonds. "The South African Government will also limit its sales of diamonds produced in accordance with the volume of the trade."

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, commenting on the diamond agreement, after Mr. Havenga's speech, said:—"I consider that Mr. Havenga's statement will have an excellent effect on the diamond market. We cannot expect an immediate revival, but the foundations of the diamond trade have been re-established on a sound basis with the Government's assistance, and we can look forward to the future with confidence."

ROYAL CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CATALONIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 26

The Infante Don Carlos of Bourbon Caserta (widower of the King's elder sister, the late Princess of Asturias), who for some years resided at Seville as Captain-General of Andalusia, has been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia at Barcelona. The Infante Don Carlos married some years ago Princess Louise de France, sister of the Queen Mother of Portugal.

Telegrams in Brief

Twelve miners were killed yesterday in a gas explosion in the Crown Mine, near Fairmont, VIRGINIA.—*Reuter.*

The National Flood Relief Fund in FRANCE, which has now reached a total of 35,675,099f. [about £295,000], has been closed.

Cardinal Pacelli, the PAPAL Secretary of State, has been appointed Arch-Priest of St. Peter's in succession to the late Cardinal Merry del Val.—*Reuter.*

An earthquake of some violence was recorded at Kew Observatory early yesterday morning. The records indicate that the epicentre was situated in SOUTH-WEST CHINA.

There were disturbances at a municipal election meeting in MONTREAL yesterday. Missiles were thrown and order was only restored on the arrival of the police.—*Reuter.*

Miss Betty Fairfax, the actress, who had been missing since Monday evening from her home at NICE, was found yesterday by her husband, Mr. Keith Kenneth, at Bordighera.—*Reuter.*

Sir Rabindranath Tagore arrived at MARSEILLES yesterday from India. After a stay at Cap Martin and visits to Italy and Paris he will go on to London.

Four Jews who were charged with the murder of an Arab during the riots in Palestine last August were acquitted in JERUSALEM on Tuesday before the chief witness for the prosecution had completed his evidence.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Smith and Lieutenant Shiers, the Australian airmen who are attempting to fly from Sydney to England, were misled by a faulty compass in taking off from Cloncurry, QUEENSLAND, yesterday, and failed to reach Camooweal, their next stage.—*Reuter.*

Owing to the long duration of the Tariff Truce Conference, which concluded in GENEVA on Monday, the meetings of the Economic Committee and the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, which should have taken place in April and May respectively, have been postponed until June.

INDIAN COTTON DEBATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 26

In the Legislative Assembly to-day there was another prolonged debate on the motion for the consideration of the Cotton Protection Bill, the speakers occupying much time with a discussion on Imperial preference, its implications, and the attitude of India thereto. The House again adjourned without reaching a decision.

DELHI, March 26.—During the debate on the Tariff Bill Sir George Schuster, replying to questions, gave the Assembly his "absolute assurance" that there had been no suggestion from Lancashire or any other quarter with regard to the Bill.

The proposal (he continued) was the Government of India's alone and was made in the best interests of the cotton industry and of the country, and if the proposal was unacceptable the Government alone was to blame. The Government was responsible for the policy at issue and it could not put the responsibility on any other shoulders. That was the constitutional position at the moment.

Mr. Patel remarked: "I should like to know whether the Government of India is responsible to the British House of Commons or to this House? It cannot be irresponsible altogether. It must be responsible to some one. In this matter to whom is the Government of India responsible?"

There was no reply from the Government benches.—*Reuter.*

SEVERE SNOWSTORMS IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 26

Heavy snow fell over a wide area of country yesterday, from Nebraska to Pennsylvania and from the Great Lakes to the Tennessee mountains. In Chicago a foot of snow choked the streets, holding up traffic. Four persons died there either from exposure or from accidents due to the storm.

Other Foreign News on following page

A TIN OF

SHELL OIL

is part of the equipment of every new

MORRIS

Morris recommends, supplies, and uses exclusively, SHELL OIL for all models, now as for the past 7 years

FRANCE AND SECURITY

M. BRIAND'S VIEWS

PRINCIPLES OF THE COVENANT

NO COMMITMENTS FOR BRITAIN

M. Briand returned to London from Paris yesterday afternoon, and he will attend a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Naval Conference which has been summoned for 3 this afternoon. It is hoped that as a result of this meeting and of the plenary session which is to be held "some time next week" some of the fog which at present surrounds the business of the Conference may be dispelled.

M. Briand's speech in the French Senate on Tuesday afternoon has led to expectations that he may have new ideas to bring before the Heads of Delegations to-day, particularly with regard to the political aspect of the work of the Conference. There certainly has been a feeling of greater optimism since it was delivered that a Five-Power treaty may be achieved after all, but the optimism is mixed with a considerable degree of caution in official circles.

M. Briand's speech has been interpreted as a suggestion that France's desire for security may be satisfied, not by an agreement to take military measures against an aggressor, but by taking such steps as would prevent war and so render military measures unnecessary. This is considered to imply that France is willing to negotiate without asking for military commitments on the part of Great Britain, and there is thus every indication that the Conference may quickly find itself back in the position defined in *The Times* of March 11, when it was reported that during the week-end there had been an examination of the possibility of devising some proposal, midway between a consultative pact and a Mediterranean agreement on the lines of the Locarno Pact, by which the security of France could be guaranteed. It was stated at that time that the attempt to find some middle proposal was proceeding and that the question then under consideration was the possibility of including within a Five-Power treaty "some declaration which would make the prospect of war even more remote than it has become since the signature of the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, and give France such an assurance of security that she would agree to a reduction in the figures of her naval tonnage."

A FRESH ATTEMPT

It is assumed, now that M. Briand is back in London, that a fresh attempt will be made to find some compromise proposal before the plenary session is held. The British delegation is as firmly opposed as ever to any new military commitments of any kind. Great Britain would be prepared to amplify and to explain any part of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of the Locarno Treaty or of the Kellogg Pact, which may be obscure or uncertain in the minds of any of the other Powers. The delegation would be ready to give an assurance that this country would do all in its power to make those instruments effective; but the declaration which the Prime Minister made in his broadcast message to the United States three weeks ago that Great Britain was opposed to any "entangling military alliances" still remains quite definitely the policy of the British Government, and no departure from it is contemplated. If France is anxious to do all that is possible to lessen the chances of war, this country will do everything in her power to help her. Publicity was given yesterday to a report that the Cabinet, in spite of some opposition from Mr. Snowden, had approved a proposal that Britain should enter into a Mediterranean pact if the United States would come in in a consultative capacity. An official denial was given to the report, and it may be added that the question of such a pact was not even under consideration.

FRENCH VIEW

On their side the French are fully conscious of the importance of the new phase of the Conference. They are in agreement with the British that the aim of the Conference is still an agreement between all the five Powers. If the political question cannot be settled they would agree to a restricted agreement on technical points; but, as this would not include the reduction of the French tonnage figures, they feel that it would not be a solution of the problems of the Conference, and they hope that the political difficulty may yet be satisfactorily adjusted.

It is understood that M. Briand considers that a solution of this difficulty may be found in the principles underlying Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. On March 8, when at luncheon with Mr. Henderson, and on March 9, when visiting Mr. MacDonald at Chequers, M. Briand explained his views on the possibility of applying the principles of this Article to the case of naval disarmament. Article 11 declares that it is "the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends." Applying this principle to the special case of the present Conference and taking into account the views of the French, British, and other experts who have discussed this question at Geneva, M. Briand is of the opinion that it should be possible to discuss some political arrangement for security in the Mediterranean which would permit all participants to cooperate in the prevention of war, without imposing upon them any obligation to take part in war itself. The arrangement might, perhaps, take the form of a special arbitration treaty. M. Briand has, however, come to London with an open mind, and is ready to hear other proposals.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE

The American delegation has issued a denial of the rumour that President Hoover had sent further instructions to Mr. Stimson on the question of a consultative pact, but an official statement issued by the American delegation at midnight on Tuesday indicates that the American attitude is not rigid as had been supposed. It will be recalled that in a statement published on March 12 the American delegation declared that it could not assent to any proposal for a political pact; that the decision had been conveyed to M. Briand, and that it ruled out a consultative pact quite as much as a Mediterranean Locarno.

This was accepted as the American view until Tuesday, when rumours that the matter might be reconsidered became persistent, as stated in *The Times* yesterday, both in London and in New York and Washington. It was these rumours which led to the midnight statement. That statement first made it clear that there was no objection to a consultative pact "as such"—the United States being already a party to a number of such treaties—and then went on as follows:—

> It [the United States] will not, however, enter into any treaty, whether consultative or otherwise, where there is danger of its obligation being misunderstood as involving a promise to render military assistance or guaranteeing protection by military force to another nation. Such a misunderstanding might arise if the United States entered into such a treaty as a *quid pro quo* for the reduction of the naval forces of another Power.

This danger, it was declared, "has hitherto inhered in the present situation, where France has been demanding mutual military security as a condition of naval reduction." But the American statement added:—

> If, however, this demand for security could be satisfied in some other way, then the danger of misunderstanding a consultative pact would be eliminated, and in such case the question would be approached from an entirely different standpoint. In such a case the American delegation would consider the matter with an entirely open mind.

NO "MORAL OBLIGATION"

This carefully phrased statement makes it plain that the United States will make no move that might involve, or appear to involve, a moral obligation to help a weakened France if attacked. The American delegation desires to take no direct part in negotiations for the satisfaction of France's demand for security; but if Franco-British efforts to solve the problem should result in an agreement—which, of course, would have to be one that did not involve Great Britain in any fresh commitments—then, it is believed, the United States might be prepared to sign some form of consultative pact not limited to the Mediterranean but of general scope.

By coming in after, and not before, France had been satisfied the United States would make it clear that her signature of a consultative pact was not a "*quid pro quo* for the reduction of the naval forces of another Power." The United States, therefore, might give an undertaking to consult in time of emergency; but she will give no wider undertaking; and even an agreement to consult will only be considered if the French requirements in the matter of security have somehow been met beforehand.

Mr. Stimson paid a visit to Mr. MacDonald in his room at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

CONSULTATIVE PACT

U.S. VIEW DEFINED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 26

The publication of Mr. Stimson's statement, given out in London last night, following on yesterday's outline of the Administration's views on a consultative pact, caused a state of confusion here unsurpassed since the opening of the Naval Conference.

Early this morning Mr. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, held a long conversation with President Hoover. Immediately afterwards, addressing the journalists, Mr. Cotton said that Mr. Stimson's statement had clarified the position which, in his opinion, had never been otherwise than clear. The position was that the United States delegation was not willing to consider any so-called pact which would give military or other sanctions in return for, or as a *quid pro quo* for, a reduction in the construction programme of any other Power. Such pacts were liable to be provocative of international misunderstanding. No other nation, he said, has yet put forward any proposal that the United States should make any arrangement for consultation which would not carry military or other sanctions. The American delegation has therefore not yet had to decide upon its attitude if such a proposal should be made.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

The President's attitude on this question is determined more by considerations of internal politics than by any other factor. If the Conference fails to reach a Five-Power agreement with tonnage reductions, the Administration is determined that its critics in the United States—among whom, it must be remembered, is a large group in the Republican Party itself—shall not be given the opportunity to attribute such failure to the Administration's unwillingness to join in a consultative pact. As one cynical observer remarked this morning, "People are beginning to separate the sheep from the goats. The American Government has therefore taken prompt steps to avoid any risk of being left with the goats."

The statements made in Washington and London yesterday, taken together with what was said at the State Department this morning, are intended to convince critics that so far nothing has been proposed which would ensure the reduction of building programmes without involving the United States in either actual agreement to take military or other sanctions, or else "moral obligation" to take such action as a *quid pro quo* for the reduction of foreign tonnage.

A MEDITERRANEAN PACT

The point which the Administration has in mind, a point which, as the Acting Secretary of State puts it, "has not yet come up," is the possibility of Great Britain undertaking to meet French demands for security by entering into some sort of Mediterranean Pact of mutual non-aggression and guarantee, as suggested in the French memorandum of December 31. Such action on the part of Great Britain would enable the United States to consider the possibility of a purely consultative arrangement with an open mind.

The United States Government is, of course, fully aware of the difficulties in the way of Great Britain entering into such a pact, especially in view of the uncertain attitude of Italy on this question. But it is being broadly hinted that if Great Britain does not enter into such a pact, then the critics must attribute the failure to obtain a Five-Power treaty with genuine reductions not to American, but to British unwillingness to meet French demands. Having thus silenced those domestic critics who seek to throw on it the burden of the blame resulting from the failure to reach a Five-Power agreement, the Administration would be perfectly willing to proceed to a Three-Power agreement.

The State Department regards the inclusion of a conditional clause in any such Three-Power agreement as a commonsense necessity for Great Britain, in view of the possibilities of increased French building. It appears to be optimistic as to the chances of such an agreement, even with a conditional clause, passing the Senate. This optimism is far from being universally shared.

WORKING DAY IN MINES

CONFERENCE TO-DAY

A NINETY-HOUR FORTNIGHT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The officials of the Miners' Federation have received an invitation to meet the officials of the Mining Association—the national organization of the colliery owners—to-day to discuss the question of the hours of work in the mining industry. The invitation has been accepted.

This is obviously an important move with the object of reaching an understanding that will remove much of the difficulty in the way of reducing the hours of work. The Coal Mines Bill proposes to limit the hours of work to 7½ a day, and the owners have told the miners plainly that this cannot be done in the areas where eight hours are now worked without a reduction of the wage rates. At the same time they have let it be known that if the working time can be calculated in fortnightly periods so that the 90 hours of work may be compressed into 11 days instead of 12 then the reductions will be greatly modified if it is not possible to avoid them altogether.

To-day's meeting will be concerned with this question of the 90-hour fortnight. Certain wage questions are connected with it. If the day wage men do 12 days' work in 11 days they will rightly expect to receive as much pay for the 11 days as they would otherwise get for the 12. It is understood that assurances on this point will be forthcoming.

An absolute assurance against any alteration of the wage rates in consequence of the reduction of working time may not be possible, but there is undoubtedly a disposition among the owners to give the "spread-over" plan a full and fair trial, if the miners will do likewise, and not to raise the question of wage rates until the results are known. The Bill itself proposes a delay of four months before the reduction of hours is made, so that the marketing schemes may be put into force.

What is wanted is a permissive clause enabling a 90-hour fortnight to be substituted, by agreement in the districts, for the rigid 7½-hour day. It is an open secret that an agreement between the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation on these lines would be welcomed by the Government.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended March 15, 1930, were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland ..	296,100	49,400
Durham	822,600	142,200
Yorkshire	936,200	171,700
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales ..	424,800	91,000
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ..	655,600	118,600
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick ..	378,700	76,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire ..	980,300	181,300
Other English Districts*	125,000	25,100
Scotland	723,100	102,000
Total	5,342,400	958,200

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset, and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 5,423,500 tons, and the number of wage-earners 959,700.

In the table of district outputs for February given last week in the *Board of Trade Journal* the estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Durham was shown as 3,172,000 tons. It should have been 3,172,800 tons.

WEST INDIES CRISIS

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, MARCH 26

The Imperial Government's rejection of the recommendations of the Olivier Report has shocked the West Indies and Demerara. Colonel Davson describes Mr. Snowden's policy as "likely to have tragic consequences." Seasonal planting will be seriously reduced. Planters will not maintain their estates, and are preparing to abandon them at the turn of the year. Lord Passfield's offer to share the loss is not taken seriously. The bankers' loan policy is unchanged. The British Guiana Government is budgeting for a deficit, and cannot guarantee against losses the principal industry from which it derives its revenue. The public services have already been curtailed.

❦ Telegrams from the West Indies condemning the British Government's proposals as inadequate appear on page

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S VISIT TO DELHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 26

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, who has cancelled or, at any rate, postponed his previously arranged tour in the southern part of the Presidency, left for Delhi last night.

The casualty list of Mr. Gandhi's "army" is unusually high, 18 of his followers having been put on the sick list. This is seriously worrying Mr. Gandhi, who advises his followers to drink hot water every morning, and, above all, to have faith in God.

BROACH (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY), March 26.—Mr. Gandhi arrived here to-day.—*Reuter.*

SURAT, March 26.—Highly-placed revenue and police officials are paying almost daily visits to Jalalpur *Taluka* [revenue area], and two officers are permanently encamped in the Baroda State rest-house near Navsari Station. The seaboard near Dandi is being protected by policemen, who are being assisted by a number of labourers.

It is understood that the Government intends in the first instance not to give the civil resistance marchers a chance to commit a breach of the Salt Act.—*Reuter.*

❦ Mr. Gandhi began his march to the coast on March 12. His destination was stated to be the Jalalpur *Taluka*, which at first it was reported he would reach on April 1. Progress has been slower than he expected, and apparently he will not reach the proposed scene of his civil disobedience for another week or 10 days.

DR. LYTTELTON

Dr. Edward Lyttelton, who was knocked down by a motor-car on Tuesday, was stated last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

BEAM SYSTEM

COMMONS AND THE G.P.O.

OFFICIAL POLICY CHALLENGED

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

Considerable feeling on both sides was shown when the Government's policy on wireless telephony came up for discussion on the Consolidated Fund Bill in the House of Commons to-day.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG led the Unionist demand that Parliament should be allowed to judge for itself the validity of the Post Office decision not to collaborate with the Imperial Communications Company and that a new and impartial tribunal should pronounce on the merits of the controversy. Meanwhile he could only detail the strong evidence for presuming that the Post Office had made a mistake in deciding to develop its own wireless telephony system. The Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had clearly contemplated the comprehensive working of all forms of Imperial communications. The Communications Company already possessed the apparatus and organization necessary to begin wireless telephony services immediately; the Post Office had nothing but plans.

The company's offer had been rejected on the advice of a Cabinet Committee of which the Postmaster-General—a party to the dispute—was a member. That Committee relied on the report of two eminent experts, whose opinion had been asked in a *questionnaire* heavily weighted in favour of the Post Office. But in spite of this kind of prompting the report had really been adverse to the decision alleged to have been founded on it; and in any case there was clearly a need for a more impartial inquiry.

Events had proved that the Post Office could not instal or run the service without collaboration with somebody, and they had deliberately preferred foreign to British allies. They were relying on the American cable companies, and had rejected the British offer of a direct service to Canada. They were running the service to Argentina through Berlin. The result was that, as the Americans were freely boasting, Imperial communications were in American hands; and that the British Post Office had surrendered to the Americans a monopoly in the field of a new and promising science. It was a tragic and humiliating contradiction of the spirit of the Imperial Conference.

GOVERNMENT CASE

MR. LEES-SMITH was horrified by what he clearly considered to be an impudent attack upon a dignified Department by a profit-seeking private company, and sneered indignantly at the Press which had dared to support the attack. Although, therefore, he explained his decision more fully, he refused to depart from it in any way. He interpreted the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference as a deliberate reservation of wireless telephony from the Communications Company, and asserted that the forecast of collaboration had been inserted by the Post Office so that monopoly prices should not have to be paid for the beam stations, should their use finally be inevitable. He agreed that it had at first appeared obvious, but he had found that a great wireless telephonic service already existed at Rugby, and that there was a chance that it might be better to concentrate all such services on one site rather than upon instruments existing elsewhere.

He then found that the Post Office preferred low masts to high, on the ground that their construction was over £30,000 cheaper. Post Office engineers claimed that the economies on overhead charges, on land lines, and on the use of transmitters, as compared with the rent and share in receipts asked by the company, would be between £20,000 and £30,000 a year. He asserted his duty, as adviser to the Cabinet in this matter, to sit on the Cabinet Committee, and claimed that the experts had upheld the Post Office contention that the Rugby system would be cheaper and therefore more adjustable to developments, and that it would give more wave-lengths than the company's system. He had felt, therefore, "justified in rejecting the company's offer"—a significant phrase—and added that, Canada having rejected the Post Office hint that service *via* the U.S. would be the most commercial, the Post Office would provide a direct service thither.

To the charge of having neglected national interests, he rejoined that orders had indeed been placed with a company controlled by American capital, but that the company in question manufactured in this country. It had never been the practice to exclude such companies from Government orders, and these orders had in fact been placed by his predecessor. He insinuated that criticism was aroused only when the Marconi Company's tender was rejected, and somewhat disdainfully offered to discuss specifications in future with all firms who tendered. Finally he bitterly repudiated the suggestion that the company had any right to be mentioned in the same breath as the Post Office as a servant of the public, declared that it had been well paid for any obligations which it had undertaken, and announced the right of the Post Office to the support of the public, Parliament, and the Press.

MR. AMERY'S CRITICISM

MR. AMERY, deputizing for Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, who is ill, refused to condone deliberate ostracism by the Post Office of the Imperial organization with which the Imperial Wireless Conference had clearly intended it to collaborate. Who would have thought, he asked, from questions addressed to the experts, that the Post Office aerials did not exist, whereas the company's aerials were all ready? That made a difference to the Postmaster-General's figures, but did not deter MR. PYBUS from bringing Liberal support to a "business proposition," which took account of the fact that the company's aerials would probably be obsolete in 10 years; and MAJOR CHURCH appeared to share the Socialist impression that here was a battle between the State and private enterprise.

This party attitude led LORD WOLMER to complain that, for political reasons, the company had been refused fair play by the Government. The result was that the public would be charged with new capital expenditure, and a free advertisement given to an American article. This policy set a premium on orders for apparatus required in other parts of the world going to America. MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE added nothing to the defence except the statement that account of capital expenditure had been taken in the Post Office calculations, and the debate died away.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

NICE, March 26.—The Duke of Connaught, who has been suffering from a severe cold, is better to-day.—*Reuter.*

WOOL TEXTILE WAGES

REDUCTIONS TO BE IMPOSED

UNIONS' RESISTANCE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The employers in the wool textile industry of the Northern Counties decided yesterday at a meeting in Bradford to give notice throughout the industry of the reductions of wages recommended in Lord Macmillan's report to the Minister of Labour. The secretary of the operatives' joint organization states that the reductions will be resisted and that the unions will order their members to cease work.

It was a largely attended meeting, a thousand employers being present; and not only was the decision virtually unanimous—there was but one opposing vote—it was also enthusiastic. There has probably been no other occasion when an official statement has spoken of a resolution to give notice of a wage reduction being carried with "the greatest enthusiasm." The statement, which was made by Mr. E. J. Martin, the employers' secretary, was as follows:—

> A meeting of federated firms in all sections and districts of the Northern Counties wool textile industry was held at Bradford to-day at the invitation of the Employers' Council, Mr. George Whitaker, chairman of the council, presided. He personally addressed the meeting, as also did other leading members of the federations. At the conclusion of the meeting a vote was taken and with the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity, only one person present voting against, the meeting resolved to post notices of reductions in accordance with the proposals put to the operatives at the meeting of the industrial council.

DANGER OF LOCK-OUT

The decision will cause no surprise. What has caused surprise in the protracted wage negotiations that have disturbed the industry for so long has been the reluctance of the employers to take concerted action. Even when they had persuaded the operatives' section of the Joint Industrial Council last autumn that a reduction of wages was inevitable, and the operatives rejected the opinion of their leaders, the employers still refrained from unitedly giving notice of the reductions which were embodied in a greatly abated claim. There have already been reductions in several large areas, and now that the employers, fortified by the Macmillan report, have decided that the reductions must be obtained throughout the industry, the operatives are brought face to face with the danger of a lock-out.

Mr. Arthur Shaw, the secretary of the operatives' side of the Joint Industrial Council, said positively last night that the operatives will not accept the reduction without a struggle. "The operatives (he said) will resist in accordance with the result of the ballot vote which was announced on Monday. When the employers' notices are posted all the unions concerned will give instructions to cease work, and this will mean a stoppage in the industry." To-day Mr. Shaw will take steps to inform the General Council of the Trades Union Congress of the seriousness of the position, and will probably ask for the Council's intervention.

The date for the posting of the notices was not announced yesterday. Mr. Martin said, however, that they would be posted simultaneously.

BRITISH MOTOR INDUSTRY

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The fifth British Motor Number of *The Times* will be published next Tuesday, April 1. It will deal exclusively with the British motor industry at home and oversea, and will form a complete review of the past year.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, will contribute to the Number a message of congratulation to British motor manufacturers and traders on another year of progress, and will call attention to the need of a definite policy of transport co-ordination so that all forms of transport may be developed and utilized to serve the economic needs of the country efficiently, but without overlapping and consequent waste. The subject of the co-ordination of road and railway services for passengers and goods will be discussed by other writers of authority in this country and by our Correspondents in the Dominions, who will also deal with the position in the motor markets oversea. Sir Henry Maybury will contribute an important article on traffic control on the highways, with particular reference to the regulation of traffic in crowded cities by automatic electric signals. Mr. Rees Jeffreys will describe the improvements that have been made on the eight trunk motor routes of Great Britain in an article illustrated by a full-page map showing the by-passes on these main roads that are completed, under construction, or authorized or proposed. Accidents to pedestrians and the way to avoid them will be the subject of a contribution by Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman, and other articles will deal with first-aid on the road; the use and abuse of speed; safer driving; and insurance against third party risks.

The Number, fully illustrated, will be published, free of charge, as part of the ordinary issue of *The Times*, on Tuesday, April 1.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE

M. M. Boussac's Leonidas II. won the Lincolnshire Handicap yesterday, starting at odds of 66 to 1 against. Culzean, who ran second, started at 40 to 1, and Knight Error, who was third, at 28 to 1. The winner, a French-bred horse, is trained by S. Darling and was ridden by H. Southey.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

The B.B.C. announces that while the arrangements for broadcasting the Grand National to-morrow are more complicated than in previous years, the result as heard by listeners should be just as lucid. This year, for the first time, two commentators will be employed. Mr. R. C. Lyle will describe events from the start to Becher's Brook and from the Canal Turn to the finish; and Mr. W. Hobbis will be responsible for describing the race over that portion of the course between Becher's Brook and Valentine's Brook.

OXFORD'S GOLF VICTORY

Oxford beat Cambridge by eight matches to two in the Singles of the University match at Hoylake yesterday, and, having on Tuesday won the Foursomes by four matches to one, gained an overwhelming victory on the two days' play.

ARSENAL FOR CUP FINAL

The Arsenal beat Hull City in their replayed game in the semi-final round of the F.A. Challenge Cup Competition at Villa Park, Birmingham, yesterday, by one goal to none. They thus qualified to meet Huddersfield Town in the final round at Wembley on April 26. A full report will be found on page 7.

A WIRELESS TRIUMPH

LAMPS LIT 10,000 MILES AWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 26

The announced experiment of telephonic conversations with Australia and of the transmission of what Senator Marconi calls a "train of waves" took place to-day. About 20 Italian and foreign journalists, cinematograph operators, and photographers who had been given permission to be present at the experiment went on board the yacht Elettra in the Port of Genoa early this morning.

At 8.7 a.m., Italian time, Senator Marconi transmitted a message to the president of the Sydney Electricity and Radio Exhibition, in which, after recalling that 30 years ago he sent the first weak wireless telegraphic signal across the Atlantic, he announced that now he would show how it was possible through wireless to bring into action powerful currents in the opposite part of the world. The message concluded by congratulating Australia on the great progress made in wireless communications.

After the reading of the message there was a brief wireless telephonic conversation between Senator Marconi and the Director of the Australian Wireless Company of Sydney. Several journalists present also transmitted greetings to their colleagues of the Australian Press. About three hours later, 11.3 a.m. Italian time, Senator Marconi pressed a key and thus liberated a "train of waves" from the station in England, and these were received practically at the same instant at Rock Bank (Victoria). The impulse was automatically retransmitted over Australian territory through 550 miles of line to the Sydney Town Hall, where it caused the discharge of the local current into the electric lighting system. A few minutes later the following message came from Australia: "Senator Marconi. Splendid success. Congratulations from all here. Greetings, good night.—Fisk." Senator Marconi briefly replied.

The representatives of the Italian Press present then sent a message to Mr. Fisk congratulating Australia on the first wireless telephonic communications between Italy and Australia, and the success of the transmission of electric waves which, through the relays, had operated a switch and lighted the lamps in the Town Hall of Sydney.

Senator Marconi then dispatched a telegram to Signor Ciano, Minister of Communications, informing him of the success of the experiment.

CHEERING CROWDS IN SYDNEY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 26

Three thousand lights in the Radio Exhibition which is being held at the Town Hall, Sydney, were switched on to-night by wireless transmission set in action by Senator Marconi in his yacht 10,000 miles away at Genoa. The experiment was highly successful, and was vigorously cheered by 3,000 people in the hall and by a big crowd outside. Mr. Fisk, of the Amalgamated Wireless, which had arranged for the transmission of power by radio, said the signals had actually travelled 20,000 miles.

THE RAILWAYS AT EASTER

WEEK-END TICKETS NOT TO BE EXTENDED

There is to be no extension of the week-end ticket at Easter. Last year as an experiment the railway companies issued week-end tickets on the Thursday before Easter, and the experience was general that this was not a paying proposition. Most people travelled with week-end tickets by ordinary trains, which had in many cases to be duplicated and triplicated, while the special excursion trains had few passengers. Ordinary bookings were also very greatly reduced.

This year week-end tickets will not be available before Good Friday, but a large number of excursion bookings for various periods will be available; and it is stated that a better service of excursion trains will be run than at any previous Easter. Excursion tickets will be available only for the special excursion trains.

THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY

POSTPONEMENT TILL NOVEMBER

The following official announcement has been issued:—

> "Notice is hereby given that Convocation, which at present stands prorogued to Thursday, the 26th June, 1930, will not meet for the dispatch of business until Thursday, the 13th November, 1930, as it may be convenient to consider then and on Friday, the 14th November, any business arising out of the Lambeth Conference.
>
> "By the authority of His Grace the President.
>
> "H. T. A. DASHWOOD,
> Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury."

PRICE OF MILK

REDUCTION TO 6D. A QUART ON APRIL 1

The Amalgamated Master Dairymen, Limited, announce that, at a meeting held on Tuesday night, it was unanimously agreed that on and from April 1 and until further notice the retail price of milk in London will be 6d. per quart. This means a reduction of 1d. on the present price.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 26

Following on its recent decision to give the municipal franchise to women, the Turkish Government has now announced that from 1931 women will be allowed to elect, and be elected, to the Grand National Assembly. At the same time, a direct system of voting will take the place of the present indirect system of holding elections for that body.

ARRIVAL OF EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

Mustapha Pasha Nahas, the Prime Minister of Egypt, and the other members of the Egyptian delegation, Wassif Pasha Ghali, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Makram Bey Ebeid, Minister of Finance, and Osman Pasha Moharram, Minister of Public Works, arrived in London from Paris last night. They were met by Mr. Arthur Henderson and Sir Percy Loraine, the High Commissioner for Egypt.

The delegation will stay at the Hyde Park Hotel.

POLITICAL NOTES

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

The alarming increase in the unemployment figures this week is causing deep anxiety among all the political parties. There will be an opportunity for considering the position to-morrow, when the money resolution of the new Unemployment Insurance Bill is to be taken. Though it is realized that the Government's demand that the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be increased by another £10,000,000 cannot be resisted, it is felt that a protest should be made by the Opposition against the action of the Government, in its last Bill, in adding fresh burdens to the fund at a time when it is hopelessly insolvent. Mr. Churchill will state the case for the Conservative Party. The Parliamentary Labour Party discussed unemployment at yet another meeting yesterday, without coming to any definite decision, and it was eventually decided to continue the discussion in a fortnight's time. Mr. E. F. Wise outlined the plans of the Independent Labour Party for finding employment, and Mr. J. H. Thomas replied on various points which had been raised. It was agreed that the Government should be asked to communicate any decisions on policy which may be arrived at before the next meeting of the party is held.

When the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill is taken to-day the Liberals will discuss the serious position of the cotton industry, and the Conservatives, headed by Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Captain Peter Macdonald, will call attention to the report of the Commission on West Indian Sugar, with special reference to the strictures passed on Mr. Snowden's policy by Lord Olivier, who was his colleague in the first Labour Government. At the close of the cotton debate a meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party will be held to consider the amendments which are to be put down on the Report stage of the Coal Mines Bill. It is not expected, however, that any vital amendments will be brought forward, as it is assumed that, in the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George, the position of the Naval Conference is and will continue to be quite as critical as it was when he persuaded the party not to move any serious amendments during the closing day of the Committee stage of the Bill. Meanwhile there is a growing feeling that the conversations which are alleged to have taken place between Mr. Lloyd George and certain Cabinet Ministers other than the Prime Minister may be concerned with the problem of unemployment rather than with electoral reform, as has been too readily assumed.

A deputation representing the Conservative Agricultural Committee and the Conservative Health Committee has waited upon Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, and Dr. Addison, with regard to the circular issued by the Ministry of Health in which it was announced that the Grade A Milk Certificate would be withdrawn from dairy herds if any of the cattle were shown at cattle shows. The deputation was reinforced by Mr. Runciman, who spoke in addition to Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Joseph Lamb, and General Clifton-Brown, and it is understood that the Minister of Health promised to discuss the matter further with the British Dairy Farmers' Association and with the authorities of the Royal Show.

Mr. Baldwin will speak in Manchester on Monday, April 7, at a meeting at the Free Trade Hall arranged by the Manchester City Conservative Association.

Mr. J. Scott, the Liberal member for Kincardine and Western, underwent an operation for appendicitis yesterday morning. He is reported to be going on as well as can be expected.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH; CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI	2; 7.45
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		5.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. JACQUES VAN LIER	8.15
Albert Hall	ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY	8
Grotrian Hall	MISS MARGARET WILKINSON	8.15
Queen's Hall	CIVIL SERVICE ORCHESTRA	8
Wigmore Hall	MR. ALFREDO CAMPOLI	8.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	ALF'S BUTTON	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	CHASING RAINBOWS	12 to 12
Kensington	WHEEL OF LIFE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOOK	1.30 to 11
Palace	HUNTING TIGERS IN INDIA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	THE LAUGHING LADY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Rega	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE SKY HAWK	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	11 to 11

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Light variable winds; fair; mist or fog locally morning and night; mild during day, rather cool at night with some ground frost.

Further Outlook.—Fair and quiet. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

M. Briand returned to London last night and he will attend a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Naval Conference this afternoon. It is expected that a fresh attempt will be made to find some way of satisfying the French demand for security without involving Great Britain in military commitments. It is understood that M. Briand considers that a solution may be found in the principles underlying Article 11 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. (p. 14)

Mr. Baldwin paid high tribute to Lord Milner yesterday, when he unveiled a memorial medallion which has been placed at the end of the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey. (pp. 15 and 16)

Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, addressing the County Councils Association yesterday, made an urgent appeal to the councils to put into operation with the greatest practicable speed the many road schemes already agreed. (p. 11)

Introducing a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, representing every element of the sugar industry of the Empire, Mr. Amery emphasized that a summary withdrawal of the preference on sugar would not only mean virtually the extinction of the industry in the Colonies, but would have nearly disastrous effects also in the Dominions. The great development of Queensland would be brought to a standstill and the large number of ex-Service settlers in Natal would be deprived of a livelihood. (p. 16)

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Harlow last night, dealt with Conservative policy on Empire trade and on agriculture. (p. 9)

The trustees of the late Mr. Edward Clark, printer, in Edinburgh, have announced that £30,000 has been set aside towards the completion and equipment of the new Hospital for Crippled Children at Fairmilehead, Edinburgh, and £15,000 to endow a chair in the University of Edinburgh in the subject of Child Life and Health. (p. 16)

The arrival of Egyptian Ministers to negotiate a treaty was referred to yesterday by Lord Lloyd at a meeting of the South Kensington Conservative and Unionist Association. (p. 16)

According to a report of the Aeronautical Research Committee, experiments in the use of oil gas for airship fuel have been satisfactory. Our Aeronautical Correspondent declares that this may have an important bearing on the future development of the airship. (p. 25)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Templemore raised the question of the effect on training in the Territorial Army of the recent decision to curtail the number of staff instructors, and a statement was made on behalf of the Government. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons the question of the Government decision in regard to beam wireless telephony was discussed on the motion for the second reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi yesterday reached Broach. The Governor of Bombay has cancelled his projected visit in the southern part of the Presidency, and has left for Delhi. (p. 14)

The Egyptian Delegation reached London yesterday. (p. 14)

The experiment of switching on 3,000 electric lights in the Town Hall in Sydney, New South Wales, by wireless, conducted by Senator Marconi in his yacht Elettra at Genoa, 10,000 miles away, was successfully carried out yesterday. (p. 14)

The President of Poland has asked M. Jan Pilsudski, brother of the Marshal, to form a Cabinet, and M. Pilsudski has accepted. (p. 13)

A Cabinet crisis is threatened in Germany over the question of financing unemployment insurance. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales is now in the Belgian Congo, where he will stay until March 30. (p. 13)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on p. 5.

SPORT

M. M. Boussac's Leonidas II., trained by S. Darling at Newmarket, and ridden by Southey, won the Lincolnshire Handicap at Lincoln yesterday by three lengths from Culzean, with Knight Error, two lengths behind, third. (p. 6)

The Arsenal beat Hull City in the replayed F.A. Cup semi-final tie at Birmingham yesterday by one goal to none. (p. 7)

The Amateur Rackets Doubles championship was continued at Queen's Club yesterday, when Lord Aberdare and H. W. Leatham and K. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas qualified to meet in the final round, which will be played to-morrow. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Money and Markets; the Placing of Greek Mortgage Bonds; Imperial Chemical Profits; Rio Tinto Dividend; Handley Page Finance; P. C. T. Progress; Swedish Ball Bearing Expansion; Rand Mines' Investments; Advantages of Canal Transport; Criticism of Single Premium Policies; and Jubilee of the Employers' Insurance Corporation. (p. 19)

In the Money Market money was rather more plentiful. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency in the afternoon. The New York, German, and Belgian exchanges moved against sterling, and Italian lire appreciated sharply. The Paris rate, however, advanced. There was a recovery in the Argentine exchange. Gold was advanced 1d. to 84s. 11d. per oz.; silver declined 1-16d. to 19 7-16d. (p. 19)

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was on a reduced scale, and, with demand subdued, further profit-taking before the end of the Account produced a heavy tone. Prices in nearly all markets showed small falls, an exceptional feature in the Gilt-edged group being the strength of new scrips. Textile shares and bank shares were firmer. (p. 19)

THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

The Egyptian Delegates, who reached London yesterday evening, will establish their first official contact to-day with MR. HENDERSON and the officials of the Foreign Office who will advise and assist him in the course of the coming negotiations. They are certainly a representative body. Their chief, MUSTAPHA PASHA NAHAS, not only combines the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, but is also the successor of SAAD PASHA ZAGHLUL as leader of the Wafd, which, as every one knows, is by far the best organized and most numerous political party in Egypt and has been the ruling factor in Egyptian politics since its formation in 1919. NAHAS PASHA is assisted by three members of his Cabinet—WASSEF PASHA GHALI, Minister for Foreign Affairs, a son of the first Coptic Prime Minister of Egypt and a writer of distinction; OSMAN PASHA MUHARREM, Minister for Public Works; and the Minister of Finance, MAKRAM EFFENDI EBEID, who was educated at New College and shared exile with ZAGHLUL, a keen politician and a well-known propagandist. Behind this strong first line of Wafdist delegates stand a number of technical advisers and experts—among them, it must be noted, MAHER PASHA, one of the defendants acquitted in that notorious trial which led to the resignation of the late JUDGE KERSHAW from the Egyptian judiciary. Apart from this somewhat tactless selection, however, no criticism is likely to be made against the composition of the delegation, except indeed that it is exclusively Wafdist. In the opinion of many competent observers of Egyptian affairs the very fact that it is a party delegation gives it a representative quality which neither SARWAT nor MAHMUD PASHA could claim.

The Wafd has 196 out of 230 seats in the Egyptian Chamber; its only important organized opponents, the Constitutional Liberals, took no part in the last General Election, but are not in the least likely to oppose any treaty that may be negotiated on the basis of the proposals made by their chief, MAHMUD PASHA, last summer. Unquestionably an important condition of the success of any negotiations aiming at a friendly and lasting settlement of the questions at issue between Egypt and Great Britain is that the head of the Egyptian Delegation should have the electorate and the Chamber behind him. SARWAT PASHA, a Prime Minister who represented only a small Liberal fraction in a rather fortuitous Parliamentary coalition, did not fulfil this condition, and he was abandoned by the Wafdist majority as soon as his draft treaty was submitted to NAHAS PASHA. Similarly the MAHMUD-HENDERSON proposals would have encountered the unrelenting opposition of the Wafd if MAHMUD PASHA had not patriotically agreed to abandon his extra-Parliamentary dictatorship and to leave the treaty to be the chief issue of a General Election. As often happens, the electorate proved to be more concerned with home affairs than with foreign policy, and the election was admittedly fought and won by the Wafdists on the constitutional issue. But the very fact that their leaders subsequently obtained an almost unanimous mandate from the Chamber to negotiate a treaty, and have not been forced to make any commitments or promises on the subject, adds materially to the strength of their position. They will at least negotiate with the certainty that, if they can agree with his Majesty's Government on the terms, they need fear no Parliamentary opposition when their work goes back to Cairo for endorsement.

Meanwhile the subject and the scope of the impending negotiations are thoroughly familiar here. They cover the four questions reserved to the discretion of the British Government when it proclaimed the Independence of Egypt eight years ago—the defence of the Suez Canal, that vital link in the communications between Great Britain and the Dominions; the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression or interference; the protection of foreign residents in Egypt; and the future political status of the Sudan. The proposals which were published in London and Cairo last August were described at that time by MR. HENDERSON as "the extreme limit" of British concession, and no doubt the Egyptian Delegates fully realize that, whatever formal modifications may be introduced, the essential framework of the Draft Treaty must be retained if it is to be acceptable to public opinion in Great Britain and in the Dominions. Even in their present provisional form some of the concessions which MAHMUD PASHA obtained from the Cabinet have been very sharply criticized. The proposed withdrawal of the British garrison to the Canal Zone from Cairo, where it certainly affronted national susceptibilities, is attacked perhaps for reasons that are not entirely military. But the proposed renunciation by Great Britain of her special responsibility for the legitimate interests of foreign residents in Egypt has aroused more substantial misgivings both in this country and on the Continent, where it is remembered that since 1882 political disturbances in Egypt have nearly always been accompanied by anti-foreign riots among the rabble of the cities. Moreover the undertaking by the British Government that, "if the treaty is "worked in the same friendly spirit in which it "was negotiated," they will be prepared "to "examine sympathetically a proposal for the "return to the Sudan of an Egyptian "battalion," has seemed to many of us here to be an irrelevant and unnecessary gesture, which may lead to complications, in view of the events of 1924. At the same time it is fair to say that none of these concessions is of more than secondary importance provided only that an Anglo-Egyptian treaty fulfils its primary object—that is, the defence of the vital line of communication between Great Britain, India, and the Dominions in the Antipodes. Concessions within this limit are less likely in these days to be misinterpreted as a sign of weakness. Time has passed, tempers have cooled since 1924, when revolutionary excitement was still a source of danger to Egypt and opinion in this country had not fully recognized the real strength of ZAGHLUL PASHA'S following or the political errors of which the Foreign Office was guilty in 1919 and 1920. Both nations have manifest interests in common. An increase of political realism in Egypt has been matched on this side by a growing desire for an honourable and friendly settlement and by an increasing respect for the new nationalism of the Egyptians. Conditions are clearly more favourable to agreement than on any previous occasion—provided only that NAHAS PASHA does not over-play his hand and that MR. HENDERSON remembers always the vital necessities of the British Empire.

Wireless and the Post Office

In the unfortunate controversy over wireless telephony between the Post Office and the Imperial Communications Company the odds have all along been in favour of the Department. That was only to be expected from the very nature of the dispute, and it was clearly brought out in the debate which took place in the House of Commons yesterday. In so complicated a matter the dice were heavily loaded in favour of the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, who certainly made full use of the opportunities afforded by his superior strategic position. MR. LEES-SMITH stated his case cleverly enough, though he seemed to rely for his effective sallies more on a prejudice against the Marconi Company than on a strictly accurate interpretation of the facts. His advocacy of the Post Office policy was skilful and plausible, but its effect must have been strangely misleading to those who, like most members of the House, had been unable to make a careful study of the highly technical issues involved. The POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S main argument was based on the contention that by concentrating at Rugby and Baldock on stations of the Post Office type—with their smaller, and therefore cheaper, aerials—he could give the public as good a service as that offered by the Communications Company at a lower annual cost. But he omitted, as MR. AMERY reminded him, to state that, whereas the beam aerials were already there waiting to be used, the Post Office aerials had still to be erected. In spite of the assurances given by MR. PETHICK LAWRENCE, it is a little difficult to believe that, when full expenditure on capital charges is taken into account, it will really be cheaper to erect new stations than to use the existing ones—even including the cost of laying the necessary land lines, for which the estimate given by the POSTMASTER-GENERAL seems absurdly high. Incidentally it may also be observed that MR. LEES-SMITH, who showed great indignation at the Communications Company's demand for a ten per cent. royalty on earnings above a standard sum, entirely ignored the fact that the company is obliged to pay the Post Office an annual rental of £250,000 for the use of the beam stations, which cost the Department not much more than £160,000, in addition to a royalty of twelve per cent. on any earnings over the standard revenue.

But the case against the Post Office, as SIR HILTON YOUNG pointed out in a very judicial and dispassionate speech, does not rest upon abstract considerations of pure finance. Nor does it involve, as the supporters of the Government attempted to prove, the choice between private monopoly and public control. For the Communications Company is itself a semi-public concern invested with onerous statutory obligations. The real point at issue is which of two great public bodies should be entrusted with the development of the wireless telephony services of the Empire—the Imperial Communications Company, set up by the advice and consent of the principal Governments in the British Commonwealth, or the British Post Office, which has so far been working in close connexion with foreign concerns? The Post Office, in its persistent refusal to co-operate with the Communications Company or to submit its services to any practical test, has clearly placed itself in the wrong *vis-à-vis* the public. The impression that the Communications Company has not been accorded a "square deal" is undoubtedly deepened by the history of the negotiations. Neither MR. AMERY nor SIR HILTON YOUNG had any difficulty in showing that the questions placed before the independent experts were deliberately weighted. Without impugning the competence of their judgment on the data at their disposal, it is fair at least to doubt whether they would have given the same answer if they had been in a position to conduct a less restricted investigation. The technical question of the long versus the short aerial is one which no layman is competent to decide for himself. But the fact that the MARCHESE MARCONI, who has so often proved right when others disagreed with him, is known to be emphatic in his conviction that large aerials are necessary, seems in itself a sufficient ground for resubmitting the whole question to an extensive inquiry by an impartial tribunal. Before this tribunal the POSTMASTER-GENERAL should appear in the capacity of witness, not (as in the recent Cabinet Committee) as one of the judges.

Moreover, quite apart from any specific technical issues arising at the moment, it should be borne in mind that wireless telephony is still in its infancy, and that many new technical developments may be expected in the next few years. The question at bottom is whether any Government Department, however competent, is a suitable body for developing a new invention. An institution subjected to such stringent routine cannot in the nature of things be expected to possess the necessary flexibility. All the traditions of the Government service make for stability rather than for enterprise. The Communications Company is hampered by no such rigidity, and the research work which it is carrying on in the realm of wireless telegraphy all over the world may reasonably be expected to be of the greatest assistance in investigating the kindred problems of telephony. Above all it is essential that the whole problem of inter-Imperial communications should be dealt with as a whole. That was the great lesson learned so thoroughly by the Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference which brought the Communications Company into being, but, as the event shows, entirely neglected by the present Government. Divided authority can only mean divided counsels, mutual friction instead of mutual cooperation. In refusing to resubmit so important and so difficult a question of policy to the investigation of a Select Committee, the Government has undoubtedly dealt a serious blow to the future development of wireless communication throughout the Empire.

Another View of the Bridge

The illustrations of the proposed new road bridge at Charing Cross which were published in these columns yesterday were produced from photographs of the model issued by the Ministry of Transport. Two of the three were taken from the Middlesex side, looking across the river; the third presented a side view of the bridge and of its immediate approaches, looking down-stream. To-day, by way of supplement, we publish a further photograph of the model, which gives a bird's-eye view of the bridge, and of the areas which it is to serve on both sides of the river, as they would appear if seen at short range from an aeroplane poised immediately above. It will enable the public to form for themselves a better idea of the merits of the London County Council scheme than they are likely to have gleaned from those distributed by the Ministry. Even members of Parliament, who enjoy the special privilege of a close study of the actual model, may find it worth their while to compare the official and the non-official representations of the town-planning effects of the Council scheme. They will find them a remarkable study in contrasts. The more important of the official photographs shows in the centre of the foreground, approximately on the site of the existing Charing Cross Station, the coffin-shaped block of big buildings beside which, on the Villiers-street side, the roadway leading from the bridge will run into the circus in the Strand. In the middle distance is the bridge itself, and beyond it the Surrey side approach flanked on the left by the buildings of the proposed new Southern Railway terminus, with a frontage on the river-side promenade that is to be. As an imaginary picture of the river and of the fine modern buildings—not intended to represent an accepted scheme of architecture—to be erected on or near the two banks, the photograph is not without its merits. On that score it has won the approval of CAPTAIN GEORGE SWINTON, and may commend itself to the architects as a reminder of the magnificent opportunities offered by the site for the exercise of their art. As a guide to the scarcely less important question of the provision of better transport facilities it is not quite so successful. Except for the noble buildings and the delightful, splendid, and fashionable river frontage of CAPTAIN SWINTON'S dream, it leaves so much to the imagination, and—no doubt unintentionally—reveals so little, that the publication of a supplementary photograph, in which the details of the scheme are made more apparent, may not be altogether unwelcome.

The official photographer has done his best. With his camera placed on the Middlesex side of the model, and on the ground-level, it was impossible for him to produce the kind of picture which would make the scheme intelligible to that very important and keenly interested person, the man in the street. That could only be done, so to speak, from the air. Even on the Middlesex side he was not able to show more than a tiny corner of the single roadway which is to carry every vehicle which crosses the bridge into the Strand, and, till they have reached it, nowhere else. Nor could he make it clear that the roadway has no means of connexion with the Embankment, and is completely and of set purpose cut off from Northumberland-avenue, so as not to congest the traffic in Trafalgar-square. Across the river his view was still more limited. Beyond the buildings of the new Southern terminus the Surrey side necessarily receded into the dim distance, and was thereby placed in what all previous town-planners appear to have regarded as its proper perspective. That again was not the photographer's fault. It was the defect of the position chosen for his stance, which effectively prevented him from showing the full splendour of the long downward slope of the high embanked and curving roadway that leads from the bridge past Waterloo Station to the circus at the junction of New Cut, Lower Marsh, and Waterloo-road. These and other details of some importance were hidden from the eye of his camera. Some of them it is beyond the power of any photograph to convey. They can only be appreciated, and then perhaps imperfectly, from a study of the model.

Even the photograph taken from above the model and reproduced on another page this morning can give no real idea of the height of the embanked roadway on either side of the river, and of the gradients of the approaches connecting it with York-road and Waterloo-road and the general ground level on the Surrey side, already cluttered up with a depressing network of railway embankments and street tunnels. What it does show—and the official photographs do not—is that for wheeled traffic crossing the bridge to the Middlesex side there is to be only one outlet—and that into the already crowded Strand—cut off from the Embankment and from Northumberland-avenue by a deep abyss. It shows also the length of the two tunnels on the Surrey side through which the traffic in York-road and Waterloo-road will have to burrow under the double obstruction of the approach to the bridge and the prolongation alongside of it of the Southern railway line. Finally it shows that the new terminus will occupy what may be called the finest site on the whole of the river, instead of being placed, as was originally planned, on a level with Waterloo Station. It even suggests that there may be some method in the madness of the eighteen petitioners who are still so pig-headed as to criticize the scheme of the Bill which is now being considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons; and perhaps that the official photographs would have been of better service as propaganda in its favour rather than as conveying the impartial information which the public has a right to expect.

THE SAVOY OPERAS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of to-day Mr. W. F. Fladgate describes *Trial by Jury* as the "first joint production" of Gilbert and Sullivan. This is incorrect. Their first joint production was *Thespis, or The Gods Grown Old*, presented at the Gaiety Theatre with J. L. Toole and Nelly Farren in the cast. The "book" is reprinted in the fourth series of "W. S. Gilbert's Original Plays," and some of the music was repeated by Sullivan in *The Pirates of Penzance*. *Thespis* preceded *Trial by Jury* by over four years. Their respective *premières* were December 23, 1871, and March 25, 1875.

Your obedient servant,
H. M. WALBROOK.

Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall-court, S.W.1, March 25.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

COST OF HELP FOR PLANTERS

A FARTHING A POUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The issue on which hang the survival or ruin of British Colonies dependent on sugar (West Indies, Mauritius, and Fiji) and the fate in a few years' time of the British beet-sugar industry is now completely clear.

Allowing for adjustment of variations in our basis of calculation, into which I need not enter, Sir Francis Watts's assessment of the assistance required practically coincides with that of my Commission. Lord Passfield says the remedy would "cost" several million pounds a year: that is to say, British consumers would have to forgo so much (and I agree) of the increasing cheapness of sugar as they might enjoy under present market conditions.

Speaking, for simplicity's sake, in terms of unrefined sugar, the assistance required by British Colonial sugar producers would involve the sacrifice of this increasing cheapness to the amount of about ¼d. a lb., and, assuming that we continue to buy the foreign sugar we need at present bankrupt prices, would mean an all-round price for unrefined sugar of about 1d. a lb. White granulated sugar could then be retailed at 1¼d. a lb. (I am, of course, excluding the amount now added to price by the sugar duty, which more than doubles it.) I ask, Is not this cheap enough?—to say nothing of the further increase of cheapness which may be expected to result from the increased dumping of bankrupt stock for our foreign supply now in progress.

Accepting Lord Passfield's way of putting it that this would "cost" us several millions a year, I would beg leave to point out that in 1924, when the last Labour Government was in Office, the price of unrefined sugar (21s. 9d. a cwt.) was a shade over 2¼d. a lb. As compared with a price of 1d. a lb. this shows a drop of £21,000,000 in our annual sugar bill. I ask, Is not this enough to be contented with for the moment, when the alternative is Colonial ruin?

As for the "cost" of several millions involved in calling a halt, against that are to be set not only the destruction of Colonial wealth and the distress and resentment of British Colonies, but the considerable loss to British trade, the demands on the Imperial Treasury for assistance to carry on the Governments, and the Bill for repatriating Indian immigrants, estimated as for British Guiana at £800,000, Trinidad £700,000, Fiji £500,000—total £2,000,000 to start with. I trust that the Government will have a considered estimate made of this side of the balance-sheet.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
OLIVIER.

Old Hall, Ramsden, March 26.

A BUSINESS NATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Great Britain, the greatest client for "food-producing countries," wilfully creates unemployment by neglected sound business principles. I am a "free trader," but in the sense that I believe in world's free trade. Free traders, such as some of the Liberal Party are, allow their (not mine) ideas of free trade to be exploited to restrict England selling its own products, although such exports ought to be used to pay for imports; the free traders now cause gold to be used for the payment of a large part of imports instead of goods, thus helping to destroy their own principles, which are "freely goods for goods."

Any well-conducted business pays the greatest attention to its clients—namely, those who buy from them. Great Britain is the world's largest buyer of foodstuffs; she buys annually for hundreds of millions. Those who produce these foodstuffs would not be able to produce as much if England did not buy, all other buyers being full up (as a matter of fact buying less and less by increasing their own output). Then why not as a "business" nation be a little more businesslike and insist that "those from whom I buy what they must sell to me should buy from me what I must sell, and for which articles they are actual buyers"?

Is it not high time that this country should cease running after bankrupts with credit offers, whom they can force to buy for cash, and start offering large credits to its own folks and friends (Australia)? At present banks are refusing to buy A1 documentary bills on Australia, thus stopping exports to that country. Surely, there is less chance of losing on £30,000,000 credit to Australia than on £3,000,000 credit to Russia (credit insurance companies could give facts), and besides, why should we assist confirmed enemies and refuse assistance to lifelong friends?

No disease can be cured by sickly remedies such as extension of unemployment pay; start being practical and be not afraid to apply a good cure.

I am, &c.,
HENRI W. A. DETERDING.

RECOGNITION OF CADETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those responsible for the maintenance of cadet units are so accustomed to financial worries that the decision to withdraw the cadet grant is not likely to cause them further anxiety. The grant of 4s. for each efficient cadet has been too small to be of any real use, and apart from this financial aid cadet units have not cost the country a penny.

The question of recognition, however, is a more serious matter. Hitherto cadet units have drawn camp equipment from Government stores on condition that they paid all the costs of carriage and insurance against loss and damage. This privilege costs the country nothing, and large numbers of boys from congested areas who would not otherwise get a holiday are taken away to the seaside or other holiday resort for a week or a fortnight. In another direction the help given by the County Territorial Associations in organizing the various physical training and boxing competitions in the Cadet Force has been of incalculable value in raising the physical standard of large numbers of boys. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that, although drill and discipline are prominent features of cadet training, they are used with a view to physical development, self-control, and co-ordination.

The majority of cadet units are probably resigned to the loss of the grant, but they do ask that, at no expense to the country, they should receive the privilege of drawing camp equipment and the assistance so willingly given hitherto by the Council of Territorial Associations and the County Associations themselves. In this way encouragement will be given to a movement which has as its main object the development of healthy manhood and good citizenship.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES F. ASHDOWN, Cadet Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th London Regiment Cadet Corps, T.A., Charrington Hall, Charrington-street, N.W.1, March 26.

COMMUNISM IN CHINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apropos your article, "Communism in China": A couple of years ago the Hankow bank employees (Chinese) organized a union under "Red" auspices. I append a few articles from their manifesto, which was sent to me from Shanghai:—

1. The bank shall not be allowed to close without the authorization of the union.
2. One day's salary for every two hours' overtime.
3. In case of death or marriage of a relative employees shall be granted one month's leave on full pay. In case of sickness, indefinite leave on full pay.
4. On the wedding or death of a relative, employees shall receive $200.
5. Invalided employees shall receive full pay for life.
6. Should the bank be forced to close, each employee to receive one year's salary.
7. Native employees are free from all responsibility.
8. Employees cannot be used for other purposes than those for which they are employed.
9. At every half-yearly balancing of the books all employees shall be entitled to three months' extra pay.
10. Twice a year (end of June and December) they will receive one month's extra pay.

It would perhaps be rash to generalize from this document; but it does seem to indicate the kind of difficulty facing the educated Chinese reformer.

Your obedient servant,
P. J. W. FOLLIOT.

London, W.1, March 24.

LORD MILNER

TRIBUTE IN THE ABBEY

MR. BALDWIN'S REVIEW

"A SERVANT OF THE STATE"

A medallion plaque to the memory of Lord Milner was unveiled yesterday in Westminster Abbey by Mr. Baldwin. The ceremony completed the series of memorials to a great man of his generation which include the restoration to use of the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours in Canterbury Cathedral, and the great extension of the King's School, Canterbury, made possible by Lady Milner's gift of Sturry Court.

The medallion has been placed at the end of the south aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, and is by the side of the marble memorial to Lord Cromer, "the regenerator of modern Egypt." The position is appropriate, for, as Mr. Baldwin pointed out in his address, it was under Lord Cromer that Lord Milner both helped a harassed Egypt by his financial gifts and interpreted the British achievement there to the people of this country. It was appropriate, also, that the memorial should be unveiled yesterday, for it was on March 26 12 years ago that the decision, for which Lord Milner took the responsibility, was taken in the Mairie of Doullens which established the unity of command in the Allied armies under Marshal Foch at the most critical period of the War.

THE SERVICE

Before the ceremony a short service was held in the beautiful nave of the Chapel. Because of the limited space the congregation could not be large, but a remarkable company of men and women gathered at midday under the glowing banners of the Knights of the Bath. Some of them had held Cabinet office with Lord Milner, for they included Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Salisbury, Lord Selborne, Lord Bridgeman, Mr. Amery, Lord Carson, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and many others eminent in public service. The French Ambassador was present, and the Dominions had their representatives, Mr. Bruce, the late Prime Minister of Australia, among them. Others had worked with Lord Milner in South Africa during his eight years as High Commissioner, while Oxford remembered a former Balliol Scholar and a Fellow of New College. All were brought together by ties of affection and common work.

The service was short and simple. At half-past 12 the choir and clergy of the Abbey walked in a quiet procession to the chapel. Mr. Baldwin took part in this, his place being with the Dean of Westminster. The choir passed on to group themselves beyond the altar. The Dean and Mr. Baldwin occupied stalls by the bronze-covered doors. Martin Luther's hymn "A safe stronghold our God is still" was sung unaccompanied; prayers were said by the Precentor; and an anthem by Tye, "O come, ye servants of the Lord," followed. The Dean, Mr. Baldwin, and a small party from the congregation then proceeded to the south aisle for the dedication and unveiling of the memorial.

MR. BALDWIN'S ADDRESS

On their return Mr. Baldwin gave a finely-worded and moving address. He said:—

I am here to-day to unveil a memorial to Lord Milner, and the words borne on that memorial are "A Servant of the State." For that work he trained at Oxford, and of him in those days one of the few survivors of that generation wrote to me only yesterday that "he was a beautiful and powerful scholar and all that those words connote." And from thence onwards that service was given freely and ungrudgingly to the State. Selected first by Mr. Goschen to help him at the Treasury, he passed quickly to Egypt, where his financial gifts helped that harassed country at a time of difficulty; and on his return he was the interpreter of our work in Egypt and explained to our people what that relationship at that time meant both to us and to the Egyptians themselves.

There followed five strenuous years at the Inland Revenue, where his great gifts of administration had full play, and then began one of those two great pieces of work on which he will be judged by posterity and his place assigned to him. It was Mr. Chamberlain who selected him for the High Commissionership of South Africa at one of the most critical periods in our Imperial history, and for eight years he saw that country through the period of uncertainty and unsettlement leading up to the War, through the War, and through, perhaps, the more difficult task of reconstruction afterwards. The passions of those times are cooled to-day; but those who knew him then can never forget what that strain and that stress must have been to one of his temperament, and one who would not have sought of his own choice the paths of bitter controversy, the paths of war.

"ONE OF THE GREAT MEN"

When he came home during that period of reconstruction nothing showed the fine temper of his character more than his refusal to accept office; his conviction that his place was in South Africa, that he could not desert those who looked to him, that it was not for him to look at that time to a life of comparative security and ease, but that the work must be proceeded with on the spot, work that he knew might well break him, a cup to drink which he knew must be bitter. But he never hesitated; he was impervious to all pressure. When that time, that chapter finally closed, he took up at home the cause of National Service, devotion to which precluded his participation in the work of either of the great parties of the State. But when the War came, and with it the obliteration of party lines, once more the country needed service he could give, and he was summoned by the Prime Minister into the War Cabinet, in which he served until he went to the War Office in the spring of 1918 and in quick succession to the Colonial Office, which place he held until his retirement in 1921 from public life.

Time alone, as I said, will pass a final judgment on his work; but we are here to-day to bear testimony as his contemporaries that in the considered judgment of his contemporaries, Alfred Milner was one of the great men of his generation, worthy to be commemorated for all time within the sacred precincts of this Abbey. No man of finer quality has ever been employed in the service of the Government of this country. His loyalty to his colleagues and his subordinates—of that there are many to tell. Of his great instinctive public generosity instances leap to mind. Of his private generosity, of which I doubt whether he was conscious himself, there are many people living to-day in humble positions and unknown in different parts of these islands who could testify to the ready help with sympathy and money which he was always ready to give to those who called upon him.

He was not a politician, and I use the word politician in the highest sense. He could not have been the leader of a party. He was not a great popular figure. He was not an orator. But he had great gifts of decision and he was efficient in all the work he undertook. He was altogether selfless. He had the dislike of a sensitive nature to all forms of self-advertisement, to expedients and to formulas designed to overcome difficulties. He had a dislike of those verbal polemics which are inseparable from the democratic forms of government, whether they be in Parliament or in Council. But when his clear and luminous mind was convinced that a policy was right, and for the ultimate good of the people of this country, he would pursue it with an undeviating course. He desired to bring about its accomplishment as soon as possible. If you look at him in South Africa during those eight years of storm and stress he was borne up, and borne up alone, by that inner feeling which to him was so real and so potent. He said in a farewell speech in South Africa, speaking of the strength that upheld him: "Because I was from head to foot one glowing mass of conviction of the rightness of our cause." It was a deep spiritual power. The man could be broken, but he could never bend; and the purity of the flame that burned within him and the purity of the light that illumined his path was never questioned, even by those who found themselves most bitterly opposed to many of the things which he at that time thought it right to do.

In the War Cabinet his counsel was invaluable. Not only was his judgment superb, but he was a man capable of taking decisions, and he was able in that Cabinet to accomplish much. He played his part in

the events that led to the unification of command, and he played his part in great Imperial events that will leave their mark on the Empire so long as that Empire exists. It was largely owing to him that the War Cabinet became in truth and in deed an Imperial War Cabinet, and that the Prime Ministers of the Empire did not appear as assessors or witnesses, but were an integral part of that War Cabinet through some of the most critical times of the War. That led, and led directly, to the representation of the Dominions by means of their Delegations at Versailles after the War, and to the separate signature by the Dominions of the Peace, which marked their arrival at that status confirmed and declared to the world in 1926. At that moment it was true to say that the British Empire became for the first time in fact a Commonwealth of Nations.

THE NEEDS OF DEMOCRACY

In these days of democracy, among the many difficult problems that lie before us none is more difficult than this. Democracy is limited in her choice of servants because the path to office is a rough path, and calls for many gifts which a man like Milner shared in less degree than many of his fellows. But I think that it is a tribute to the politician under democracy that Mr. Chamberlain in 1897 and Mr. Lloyd George in 1916 chose a man like Milner for some of the gravest work that at that moment lay to hand. Men such as he are essential to democracy, to bring into the field of common work complementary gifts to those which we politicians may have—poise and independent judgment—things which are so difficult for us to maintain and to cherish in the rough-and-tumble of the life to which we are subject. I hope that never in our history shall we fail to raise men like Milner nor fail to find the means of utilizing in the highest service of the State such men and such gifts. Well did Mr. Asquith say just after his death:—"There never was a man who gave himself with a more complete self-devotion to a great task or who set a higher example of public service and duty than Lord Milner."

I have just unveiled his memorial. The place where we stand is holy ground. We are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, and it behoves us to measure our words. But none of those whose bodies were laid to rest in this sacred spot, none of those whose memorials are on these walls, served their country in their time with a love and a devotion more selfless, more profound, and more pure.

THE CONGREGATION

Among those present were:—

Viscountess Milner, the French Ambassador and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, Lord and Lady Desborough, Mr. Patrick Duff (representing the Prime Minister), Mr. Lloyd George, Major-General Sir John Ranbury-Williams, Countess Buxton, Viscount Bridgeman, Viscount Lee of Fareham, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, the Marquess of Lothian, Lord Baden-Powell, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Lugard, the Earl of Cromer, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Dame Edith Lyttelton, the Acting High Commissioner of Canada, the Hon. S. F. Brand, Major-General Sir Alfred Edwards, Lady Horne, Lord and Lady Carson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Malcolmson, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, General Sir Ivor Maxse and Miss Maxse, Sir James Fowler, Lady Dawkins, Mrs. James Annesley, Colonel E. Ft. W. Lascelles, Mr. J. H. Lascelles, Mr. G. E. Buckle, the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Sir Battle Prior, Lord Daresfort, Sir Henry and Lady Birchenough, Miss Beit (representing Sir Otto Beit), Mr. P. E. Matheson (representing New College, Oxford), Sir Herbert and Lady Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Sir Reginald and Lady Blomfield, Sir John Marriott, Mr. E. H. Pelham (representing Balliol College, Oxford), Mr. Glyn Walters, Sir Herbert Creedy, Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Evelyn Cecil, Lady (Ian) Hamilton, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Mrs. Lawrence Drummond, Dr. G. Carmichael Low (representing the Faculty of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Ernest Gowers, Admiral Sir William Goodenough, Sir George Clerk, Sir Benjamin Morgan, the Hon. Francis Garton, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Hichens, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Prain, Sir Algernon Aspinall, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Murray, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Harry Wilson, Sir Sidney Lee, Dr. W. R. Halliday (representing King's College), Mr. Barrington Conyngham Greene (representing Sir Conyngham Greene), Sir John Risley, Sir Roderick Jones, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. J. Gorst Hubbard, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Mr. H. G. Howse, the Rev. J. F. Stern, Mr. Percy Baird, Mr. Scott Piercy, Mr. Lewis Palmer, Mr. Herbert Baron, Mr. Moody Stuart, Mrs. Haskell, Mr. C. A. W. Manning, Colonel Ready, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chapin, Mr. E. W. Bennett, Mr. E. Vaughan Prickard, Mr. C. G. Montefiore, Mr. L. T. Bartholomew, Mr. P. L. Witherby, Senator L. A. Fanous (Egypt), Mrs. V. Penrose, Mrs. Bowett, the Hon. H. A. Wyndham, Lady Wilson, Mr. G. L. Pepler, Mr. C. Maxse, Colonel Eric Murray (representing the British Empire League), Major Hardinge, Mr. R. C. Davis, Mr. Wiggesworth, Mr. A. R. Boughas, Miss Bullock, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. Reincke, Mr. B. Quin, Mr. W. J. Johnson, Mrs. Carrie Davies, Miss Davies, Mrs. William Radcliffe, Mr. Philip C. Sareil, Mr. Eldred Hitchcock, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Prindle, Mr. T. G. Ligertwood, Mr. and Mrs. Airey, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Mr. Mirza, Mr. E. R. P. Moon, Mrs. Harry Lindsay, Mr. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dukes, Mr. Ready, Miss Edith Brinton, and Mr. J. Stuart.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MARCH 26

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—The following elections to scholarships have been made:—In classics.—H. P. GRICE (Clifton), G. V. HART (Rossall), J. MONTGOMERIE (Fettes), W. A. PROCTER (Harpenden (Charles Oldham)), F. SAINSBURY (Clifton), A. WOOLLER (Bradford). In history.—I. K. MACALASTER (Shrewsbury). In natural science.—G. M. HILLS (Sheffield Central School).

EXETER COLLEGE.—The following elections have been made:—In classics:—To open scholarships—P. G. TURPIN (Haileybury College), P. S. PRICE (Cheltenham College); to a Stapledon scholarship—L. W. K. BROWN (Kingswood School, Bath); to open exhibitions—P. TIMSON (Wyggeston Grammar School), J. S. BAYLISS (Harrow). In modern history:—To an open scholarship—R. F. F. SUMMERS (Clifton College). In natural science:—To an open scholarship—C. G. WYNNE (Wyggeston Grammar School); to a Stapledon scholarship—K. C. WILLETT (Dean Close School).

ST. EDMUND HALL.—The following elections have been made to exhibitions in modern languages (French):—W. A. HOLT (Bradford Grammar School), J. H. WRIGHT (Barrow Grammar School).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The following elections to scholarships have been made:—Open scholarships in classics.—J. RONCA (Wimbledon College), R. W. BALDWIN (Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall). Open scholarship in history.—H. MACHIN (Hanley High School, Stoke-on-Trent).

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Governing Body have made the following elections:—To an open entrance scholarship for classics—C. W. SANDERS (St. Paul's School); to an Eglesfield scholarship (open *pro hac vice*) for classics—R. H. HUNT (Marlborough College); to an open entrance exhibition (of the maximum value of £50) for classics—I. W. THOMSON (Glasgow University); to an open entrance exhibition (of the maximum value of £50) for modern history—T. H. K. BERRY (Repton School); to an open entrance scholarship for natural science—R. F. G. ORMROD (Shrewsbury School).

The trustees have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that on the report of the examiners they are unable to award the Christopher Welch scholarship. They have, however, made grants of £50 each to Hebbel E. Hoff, Exeter College, and Ebbe C. Hoff, non-collegiate, in recognition of their work in the examinations.

The judges have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they are unable to recommend an award for the Marquis of Lothian's prize. They consider that the essays submitted by Dorothea M. Vaughan, B.A., Society of Oxford Home Students, and Philip Styles, B.A., Worcester College, deserve honourable mention.

NEW CHAIR AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

The trustees of the late Mr. Edward Clark, printer in Edinburgh, have, out of that part of the residue of his estate at present available, set aside the sum of £30,000 towards the completion and equipment of the new Hospital for Crippled Children at Fairmilehead, Edinburgh.

They have also set aside the sum of £15,000 to endow a Chair in the University of Edinburgh in the subject of Child Life and Health, to bear Mr. Clark's name; and have intimated the following grants to the institutions named:—

Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, £8,000; Edinburgh University Settlement, £5,000; Edinburgh Royal Infirmary (in addition to a legacy of £10,000 already paid), £5,000; King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, £4,000; National Hospital for the Relief and Cure of the Paralysed and Epileptic, London, £3,000; Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children (in addition to a legacy of £1,000 already paid), £3,000; Leith Hospital (Incorporated), £2,000; Deaconess Hospital (Church of Scotland), Edinburgh Dental Hospital, Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children and the Hospice, and Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Incurables, £1,000 each.

Princess Beatrice will lay the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital, Finborough-road, Earl's Court, S.W., on May 29. The new buildings, which will take the place of that part of the hospital demolished early last year, will cost £70,000.

FATE OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

DEPUTATION TO MR. SNOWDEN

DOMINIONS AFFECTED AS WELL AS COLONIES

A deputation of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire, introduced by Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., the Chairman of the Federation, waited upon Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday. The following constituted the deputation, which covered every element of the Empire industry from growing to refining.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., Chairman of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire.
Sir Edward Davson (British Guiana).
E. A. de Pass (West Indian Colonies).
W. Scott Herriot (British Empire Sugar Machinery Manufacturers' Association).
W. A. Hobbins (Queensland Sugar Board and Fiji Sugar Industry).
Major Sir Humphrey Leggett (South African Sugar Association).
Sir Leonard Lyle (British Sugar Refiners' Association).
V. A. Malcolmson (British Sugar Beet Society).
Charles McNeil (Queensland Sugar Board).
L. H. Pike (representing the Agent-General for Queensland).
The Hon. Sir Louis Souchon (Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture).
Harold T. Pooley (Secretary, Sugar Federation of the British Empire).

HEAVY COMMITMENTS

Mr. AMERY, introducing the deputation, remarked upon its comprehensive nature. He said they were not there on any controversial fiscal issue, but from a business point of view, to ask for those all-important matters, continuity and stability, particularly essential in sugar, where very large capital was involved. He added that under the stabilization of the preference heavy commitments had been made.

In Australia the production of sugar increased from something like 160,000 tons in 1919 to 522,000 tons last year, of which more than 200,000 tons were exported to this country. In South Africa there was a similar expansion from a production in 1924-25 of 163,000 tons, with an export to this country of 9,000 tons, to an estimated production in the current year of more than 300,000 tons and an estimated export to this country of something like 118,000 tons.

But we ought by no means to overlook what that policy had done for the West Indies and Mauritius, which were in a far more difficult position because they had no home market of their own to speak of. These Colonies were entirely dependent for their production upon export to a world market upon which, by deliberate policy, all the great protected sugar industries of the world dumped their surplus. Difficult as the position of those Colonies had been, it was, at any rate, something that, thanks to the preferential policy of this country and also to that adopted in Canada, those colonies had been able to maintain their sugar production, to improve the type and organization of their factories, and to keep themselves in a position where, in spite of almost overwhelming difficulties, they had just been able to hold their own.

Without the measure of protection afforded by the present Customs tariffs in the United Kingdom and Canada, the sugar industry of Mauritius and other British Colonies would immediately collapse, with the consequent loss of the large amount of capital employed in the growing and making of sugar, the complete loss of employment of all concerned, and the utter ruin which must infallibly ensue—consequences too appalling to contemplate.

EFFECTS IN QUEENSLAND AND NATAL

Mr. Amery quoted many passages from the West Indies Sugar Commission and the Mauritius Sugar Industry Reports issued that day; all enforcing the point, which Sir Francis Watts had made, that "if the preference is summarily withdrawn, the industry will undeservedly and uneconomically perish." While it meant virtually the extinction of the industry in the Colonies, it would still have nearly disastrous effects also in the Dominions. The great development of Queensland would be brought to a standstill and the large number of ex-Service settlers in Natal would be deprived of a livelihood.

In 1924 there were 22,000 acres growing sugar beet in England. In 1927-28 the figure was nearly 240,000 acres, and he believed the addition in the present year would bring the figure up to something like 300,000 acres. Last year the total production in Great Britain was 216,000 tons. The preference was important to British beet too, because of the preferential rate of excise.

BRITISH TRADE

Turning to the effect upon the trade of Great Britain, he stated that the annual sugar machinery export from 1920 to 1928 averaged a value of £2,000,000, one-third of which went to the British Empire, and that if this third were cut off it was doubtful whether the industry could compete for the other two-thirds. In addition, there was the trade directly arising from the industry, which he estimated at not less than £7,000,000 or £8,000,000. Further, the exchange position was very grave and was obstructing British exports. Take Australia, where the discount had reached £6 10s. per £100. If one took away the £3,000,000 of sugar values, this would have a still more disconcerting effect on the exchange, and similarly with South Africa. In short, the most serious consequences to this country would ensue from any considerable curtailment of the industry.

It might be said that the preferential system was artificial, but it was only so because the whole sugar world was artificial. It was tied up into bundles of highly protected areas. He quoted the Olivier Report on the West Indies:—

"As in 1897, the world competition basically responsible for the situation is a competition of protective tariffs, bounties, and subsidies, which production at a reasonable economic cost can be enabled to withstand only by action in the appropriate province."

From the point of view of the consumer in this country, too, nothing was to be gained by a reduction of the duty. Sugar before the War was the cheapest of foodstuffs, and since it had gone up less than 50 per cent., while other principal foodstuffs had increased by 80 per cent. and upward. There were only two countries where sugar was cheaper than Britain, nor was the duty lower in either of these.

There were various matters of importance to various sections of the industry, all of which would be pressed in due season, but here was the whole industry in all its branches leaving these individual matters to unite on this fundamental question of the preference. Continuity and stability were essential to this great industry and to the trade that it brought to Britain.

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he was greatly impressed with the clearness and the moderation with which Mr. Amery had expressed the views of the deputation. He stated that the Government were deeply concerned with the position of the Empire sugar industry. As regards preference, the position of the Government had been made quite clear; they had undertaken to maintain preference as long as there was a duty, but they were not prepared to maintain a duty for the purposes of preference.

He could, of course, make no statement in advance of the Budget, but he said that he did appreciate the serious position of the industry at the present time, and agreed that the price of sugar was low. He would take all these matters into consideration, but he repeated that he could make no promise as to the Budget. In conclusion, he again thanked the deputation for the moderate way in which they had placed their case before him.

FURTHER CRITICISMS

The West India Committee has received further telegrams from the British West Indies criticizing the inadequacy of the Imperial Government's loan proposals for relieving the serious situation with which the sugar industry is faced. The council of the Jamaica Imperial Association has passed a resolution in which it says:—

Security on next year's crop, that will realize less than the cost of production, will not be considered by the banks even with the Government's guarantee to bear half the loss up to 15 per cent. of the advance. What is required is a subsidy to ensure a price sufficient to cover cost of production at, say, £14 per ton f.o.b. Jamaica.

The Agricultural Society and the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of St. Kitts-Nevis (at St. Kitts, according to the West Indian Sugar Commission, 100 per cent. of the population is dependent on the sugar industry) state:—

The only salvation for the industry is a guaranteed minimum price for cane, or estates will be forced out of cultivation, resulting in unemployment, followed by serious distress among all classes. No colonial funds are available.

The Committee has also received a long report by the House of Assembly of Barbados on the loan proposals. Grateful appreciation of the sympathy and interest which the Government has shown is expressed, but it is pointed out that the losses in respect of the 1930 crop, on the basis of to-day's prices, would not be less than £180,000. The report continues:—

These losses will so adversely affect the resources of the Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank itself that the bank will be unable to meet the requirements of those producers whom it regularly finances, far less provide advances for new clients.

Excluding sugar produced in the form known as "fancy" molasses, but little of the crop of 1930 has yet been sold. Postponement of sales, however, after the end of April will be difficult, if not impossible, and under existing market conditions heavy losses must be entailed. It will not, therefore, be possible for the advances due for repayment in June and July next to be repaid in full.

When the question then arises of financing estates for the ensuing year, the banks and other lenders will have to decide whether, on the one hand, they will make further advances to producers who have been unable to make repayment in full, and, on the other, whether they will face the risk of making any advances without other adequate collateral security, having regard to the fact that such advances can only be repaid if there be a substantial improvement in the price of sugar.

It does not appear to the House that a guarantee in respect of so small a proportion of the amount required to finance estates for the coming crop—a guarantee, moreover, which would become effective in June or July, 1932—would serve the purpose which his Majesty's Government have in view—namely, the continued maintenance of the sugar industry of Barbados. They feel, also, that the acceptance of a liability thus limited, far from inspiring prospective lenders with confidence, might even serve to suggest to these that greater liability was not undertaken because ultimate loss was regarded as certain. It should be added that, if the present conditions continue, the ability of this Government to undertake any guarantee or liability will be a matter of doubt.

Barbados has had difficulties to face in the past when ordinary conditions of supply and demand have made sugar production for more than one season unremunerative. Yet it has not for such reasons sought assistance from the Imperial Government or thought it reasonable or fair that losses in the island's industry, attributable to normal trade conditions, should be made good at the expense of the British taxpayer. The help which they now ask is that his Majesty's Government may take such measures as will make it possible for producers in this island to market their sugar in England without loss—that is to say, that his Majesty's Government should remove the facilities which now make possible the purchase in England of foreign raw sugar at a price below the cost of production. If his Majesty's Government cannot see their way to grant this assistance, or its equivalent, it is manifest to the House that sugar production must be abandoned in Barbados, or financial advances on a greatly extended scale must be secured for as long a time as foreign competitors are able to find financial support for their export policy of selling at a loss. If it were the declared policy of his Majesty's Government to remove the facilities for the sale in the English markets of foreign sugar at a lower cost than that of its production, the House believe it would be possible for the producers of Barbados to make the financial arrangements necessary for the period which would elapse before this change of policy becomes effective, without the aid of the Imperial Government, though this would naturally entail serious sacrifices. If his Majesty's Government have no intention of affording adequate relief, it is inevitable that sugar production in Barbados must be discontinued, with results which, while disastrous to this Colony, could in no sense be to the benefit of Great Britain. The cessation of the production of sugar in the British Colonial Empire would not only be disastrous to the Colonies concerned, especially Barbados, where there is no subsidiary industry of importance, but would affect the interests of the British consumer, who must then be dependent on foreign production without the safeguard of British Colonial competition.

ROLE OF BRITAIN IN EGYPT

LORD LLOYD ON "A DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS TASK"

Lord Lloyd spoke at the annual general meeting of the South Kensington Conservative and Unionist Association at the Kensington Town Hall last night and referred to the arrival of Egyptian Ministers to negotiate a treaty.

Did the Conservative Party, LORD LLOYD asked, adhere to Disraeli's principles of maintaining the Empire? He meant not only the countries over which the British flag flew, but all those areas in which the predominance of our influence was essential to the Empire. Disraeli bought the Suez Canal shares because he saw that control of the Canal was essential to the maintenance of our Empire. As to Egypt, the arrival of Ministers to negotiate a treaty made it desirable to say little—at least for the time being; but certain facts might usefully be recalled. Egypt was a country of an ancient civilization and remote history, whose political customs and religious rites influenced in old days all neighbouring countries, whose seaboard capital of Alexandria was once the depository of all learning and civilization.

Under the later days of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, through corruption and misrule, became first a beggar, then a borrower, and then a bankrupt. Into this scene of poverty, corruption, and oppression England stepped. She was compelled thereto by strategic necessity, but she recognized from the first that she must work for the moral and material regeneration of the country and its people. For upwards of 50 years we had nurtured the people; brought them from bankruptcy and starvation to wealth and plenty; their lands from a value of £3 to £330 per acre; abolished their slavery; put down their forced labour; grappled with disease; given religious freedom which had alike encouraged Islamic learning and Coptic culture; and laid the foundations of popular education. All the while we had kept for other nations the open door of equal trade; so that there was no great nation on the Continent that had not had as great an opportunity as ourselves to advance its commerce and culture. We accepted all the liabilities of a difficult and dangerous task, but shared with others the assets; assumed all the responsibility, shouldered all the burdens, defrayed all the expenses of our inevitable task; and while endowing the Egyptians with sound government, just rule, equal law, and friendly association, gave to other nations costless security and equal opportunity within her borders. It must be the earnest concern of all who supported Conservative principles to see that our future relations with Egypt were informed by as wide an Imperial view, and as clear a recognition of our strategic necessities as in the past.

He had been asked to speak of India. Anyone who had himself carried the burdens of oversea responsibilities knew how easily the random word in England could complicate the task of the man on the spot and add to his difficulties. Moreover the Simon Commission would shortly be reporting how best to continue to carry on our declared policy in India—the gradual realization of responsible self-government in India under the Crown—and until that report was before the country there was little that anyone could usefully say on the platform. He earnestly trusted, however, that in the meantime his Majesty's Government would not allow the faction of the few to obscure our vision as to the administrative duties we owed to the many, or to paralyse the hand of the executive in the discharge of its primary duties.

SHORT TIME IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL

MEN'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL

A deputation from the Woolwich Arsenal Combined Shop Stewards Committee yesterday saw Mr. Shinwell, Financial Secretary to the War Office, in connexion with the Government's proposal to introduce short time into the ordnance factories at Woolwich. Mr. Shinwell informed the deputation that he had carefully reviewed the whole of the circumstances, and said he was sorry to say that he could not alter the decision providing for the introduction of a shortened week in the ordnance factories.

The present proposal is for the men to have Saturday mornings off, a reduction of three hours and 40 minutes off the 47-hour week. With regard to the date when this would become operative, Mr. Shinwell announced that he was prepared to alter it from April 1 to April 7. He said he hoped the short time would be only temporary.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for a joint deputation from Woolwich Borough Council and the shop stewards to see the Prime Minister on the matter.

Obituary

CAPTAIN ARCHER, R.N.

NARES'S EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC

Captain Robert Hugh Archer, Royal Navy, who died at Pau, South France, on March 21, at the age of 77, was one of that now dwindling band of officers and men who took part in Sir George Nares's expedition to the Arctic in 1875-76.

Captain Archer, who was the son of Captain Clement Robert Archer, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, entered the Royal Navy in 1866 at the age of 13. Rated a midshipman in April, 1867, he was appointed to the frigate Galatea, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, for her cruise round the world. Promoted to sub-lieutenant in October, 1871, he underwent the usual courses at the Royal Naval College. Obtaining three first-class certificates, he received accelerated promotion to lieutenant in June, 1872, two months before his 20th birthday. He served in the Agincourt, ironclad, until January, 1875, when he was chosen as second lieutenant of the Discovery, Captain Henry F. Stephenson, a vessel bought into the Service for the voyage of Arctic discovery which had been announced by the Prime Minister the year before.

With the Alert, Captain George S. Nares, the leader of the expedition, the Discovery left Portsmouth on May 29, 1875, entering Smith Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay, at the end of July. After much difficulty with drifting ice the two ships reached Lady Franklin Sound in 81deg. 44min. N., where the Discovery was established in winter quarters. The Alert pressed north to encounter the polar pack, and passed the winter off an open coast in 82deg. 27min. N. Sledging parties set out from both ships in the ensuing spring, and 300 miles of new coastline was discovered, the work being much hampered by outbreaks of scurvy. A fjord in Grant Land was named after Archer.

The expedition returned to England in October, 1876, the Alert having reached a higher latitude and wintered farther north than any ship had ever done before. Much had been accomplished, for besides the discovery of new coastlines, part of the frozen polar ocean had been examined, geological and natural history collections had been made, and meteorological, magnetic, and tidal observations taken at two points farther north than any such observations had been taken before. For their efforts the officers and men were awarded the special Polar medal by Queen Victoria.

On his return to England, Archer served for a time in the Alexandra, until, in September, 1880, he was transferred to the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert, from which he was promoted to commander on September 12, 1882. During the next two years he underwent a course of instruction in torpedoes—then a new weapon—and further courses of study at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, from which, in June, 1885, he obtained the college certificate and the first prize of £100 for general proficiency. For the next three years he commanded the sloop Fantome in North America, and from 1889 until 1895 was employed in the Coastguard Service at Queenstown. From then until January, 1898, he commanded the drill-ship Eagle at Liverpool, retiring at his own request with the rank of captain on August 8, 1900, his 48th birthday. Captain Archer, who lived for a time at St. Catherine's, Horndean, Hants, married, in 1892, Miss Elizabeth Hewetson, daughter of Colonel Henry Alexander Hewetson. He is survived by his widow and three sons, the eldest of whom is a captain in the Royal Artillery, and the second is in the Consular Service.

The funeral will be at Hampton to-day, at 3 o'clock.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SHIRLEY

Lieutenant-Colonel William Shirley, C.M.G., 5th Cavalry, late of Pinewood, Farnborough, died yesterday at Cannes at the age of 63.

The elder son of Dame Mary Scharlieb, the distinguished gynæcologist, by her marriage to the late William Mason Scharlieb, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Volunteer Guards, and Presidency Magistrate, he was born on December 11, 1866, and was educated at Lancing. He and his brother, Colonel H. J. Shirley, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.S., changed their name by deed poll in 1914. From Sandhurst he joined the King's Dragoon Guards in 1887 and transferred to the Bengal Cavalry in 1889. He commanded the escort of the Burma Boundary Delimitation Commission in 1897-8, and was an instructor at Raniket, India, from 1902, and at Sandhurst from 1907.

In 1912 he was appointed a teacher by the Board of Military Studies at Cambridge University, and in 1913 was appointed the first Director of Military Studies. In the same year he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, when he retired. On the outbreak of the War he raised and was lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd Artists' Rifles O.T.C., and was mentioned for distinguished service and created C.M.G. Later he became Principal of Pinewood Preparatory School, Farnborough. He received the hon. degree of M.A. from Cambridge University in 1919. Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley was fond of games—cricket, football, polo, and tennis—and also of yachting, and he wrote a book, "How to Play Cricket," in 1925. He married in 1899 Ida, daughter of Colonel R. de la Cour-Corbett, D.S.O., and had two sons and one daughter.

ENGINEER CAPTAIN FROWD, R.N.

Engineer Captain William Smeeton Frowd, who died yesterday at Brighton, was born in 1865, and was the son of the late Mr. John Frowd, of Hassocks. At one period of his service he was attached to the Royal Canadian Navy, and during the Great War served as Engineer Manager at Halifax Dockyard, for which he was mentioned in dispatches, was created a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and, in 1920, a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, military division. Engineer Captain Frowd married in 1899 Ethel Isabel, daughter of Mr. G. Pallant, of Brighton.

MAJOR KENRICK

Major Reginald Watkins Edward Kenrick, of Glenesk, Turriff, died recently at Mentone, where he had been a regular visitor for many years. Born at Ferrington, Forfarshire, 74 years ago, Major Kenrick served for a number of years in the 3rd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders, and during the War he was on the recruiting staff of Lincolnshire. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society from 1880, and he travelled extensively in Australia, East Africa, Canada, and the United States, as well as in Europe. He gave many specimens to the South Kensington Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Gardens. His chief sports were shooting and fishing, and he frequently visited Norway, where he rented shooting and fishing. A staunch Episcopalian, he was a sidesman at St. John's English Church, Mentone, and a generous supporter of St. Congan's Episcopal Church, Turriff. He had been proprietor of Glenesk, near Turriff, for many years, and at the end of the War he made Glenesk House his home. His genial and kindly personality will be much missed in the town and district of Turriff.

SIR W. M'CORMICK

Professor H. E. Armstrong writes:—

It has been my good fortune in recent years often to meet Sir Wm. M'Cormick, particularly to discuss educational problems with him. He had an exceptionally wide outlook. Being himself both scholar and student, as well as inquisitor, he was able to survey the field critically and dispassionately with full understanding. His greatest service probably was that to the universities; next came that to the Carnegie Trust. His loss at the moment is a disaster and irreparable. He had accumulated just the experience that is needed to promote the reforms that are so urgently required in the school-university system. He was one of the few men, if not the only man, to whom the authorities would have listened. We have long discussed together the reform of the school curriculum and the examination crux. He wrote to me only about a month ago:—

"How hopeless it seems to set a real constructive reform a-going! Where are we to find the teachers fit to be let loose on the job? And how are we to get them really trained and fit to undertake it? The one ghmmering of the dawn that I can see is the growing attack on the examination system. That—as you rightly diagnose—is where we must first direct our artillery in force."

Coming from a man of his calibre, these are weighty words. I believe he has put nothing on record. We are utterly unscientific in making but temporary use of such men—it should be part of their work to keep the record of their experience for the use of others.

The funeral service for Mr. John Pearce, the caterer, whose death was announced in our later editions yesterday, will be at 11.15 a.m. on Saturday at Chatsworth-road Baptist Church, West Norwood, to be followed by the interment at West Norwood Cemetery at noon. It has been decided that an inquest will not be necessary.

KNIGHTS OF ROUND TABLE CLUB

DINNER TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

A dinner of the Knights of the Round Table Club in honour of the American Ambassador and the United States Delegation to the London Naval Conference was held last evening at the Hotel Cecil. The KNIGHT PRESIDENT, Commander Sir A. Trevor Dawson, presided.

Proposing "The Guests," the KNIGHT PRESIDENT said the United States had ever given them of their best as Ambassadors. General Dawes had had a most distinguished career. He was a man of peace and a man to be trusted in regard to the problems involved in the Naval Conference.

GENERAL DAWES, in replying, said the thing in which Americans in England were interested perhaps most of all, in addition to the achievements of this country, was the old environment in which their forebears lived. They loved to visit some of the great typical English institutions, like the Middle Temple and the House of Lords, which was one of the most august bodies in the world. They were all honoured to be connected with their historic club, which carried on the traditions of King Arthur, who inspired the imagination and the admiration of the English people. (Cheers.)

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER gave "His Majesty's Ministers." He said his experiences in India had taught him to have sympathy with those who carried high responsibility. The problem of naval disarmament had been faced with courage by the Prime Minister, who had dispelled the last vestiges of distrust between us and our comrades over the seas. (Cheers.) They all hoped for a successful outcome of the Conference. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, M.P., replying, said democracy was on trial in this country to-day. In his particular office he had tried to substitute work for State assistance, and when they talked of pride and race and Empire they had to remember it was built on the foundation of the work of men and women with character and spirit and independence. There was no short cut to success, and the world was passing through a difficult period, all countries having their problems.

Nations were like individuals, and if more was spent than was earned bankruptcy was the result. We suffered from our great expenditure and from over-production. Some thought we could get over our difficulties by spending thousands, but he was not willing to do that and add to the deadweight of debt. (Cheers.) He was willing rather to be misjudged than to attempt such a temporary solution of the problem. (Cheers.).

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR TRAVERS CLARKE gave "Our Other Guests," and response was made by LORD JUSTICE GREER and Mr. O. W. NICHOLSON, M.P. SIR A. SHIRLEY BENN gave "The Knight-President."

Those present included:—

Lord Lugard, Lord Baden-Powell, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. G. W. Davison, Senator D. A. Reed, Mr. C. F. Adams, Senator J. T. Robinson, Sir James Cooper, Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. A. G. Partridge, Mr. Justice McCardie, Mr. M. J. Bruce, Major Sir Frank Fox, Major-General Sir John Moore, Sir Walter Gilbey, Admiral Sir Herbert King-Hall, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Air-Commodore B. C. H. Drew, Commander C. S. Craven, Admiral Luis Escobar, Mr. T. H. C. Bannister, Major-General H. S. Neville White, Commander Sir C. Dennistoun Burney, and Mr. F. S. McFarlane.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AT ANNUAL DINNER

Prince Arthur of Connaught was the principal guest of the London Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner held at the Connaught Rooms last night, when the PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Herbert Scott) was in the chair.

PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, responding to the loyal toast, proposed by the PRESIDENT, remarked that perhaps at no other time had the attention of people throughout the Empire been more keenly directed towards the possibility of developing trade among themselves, and he wished them success in their endeavours. He would like to say how interested he was to hear that the 12th congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was to be held in London towards the end of May, and he was delighted that a strong deputation from South Africa would attend the congress.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary, in reply to the toast of "Anglo-South American Friendship, proposed by the ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR, spoke of the desirability of world friendship, and said it was no easy task to express that friendship in the terms of trade, statistics, and percentages. The world, however, lived by trade, and they must get down to terms of work, trade relations, and business dealings with each other. Speaking of the importance of British interests in Argentina, he said that British capital and enterprise had been largely responsible for developments there and in other republics such as Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. In Argentina there were 50,000 British subjects engaged in all manner of important work and 66 per cent. of the mining there was British owned. New markets were of the highest importance to this country and he paid a tribute to such organizations as chambers of commerce, which were seeking those markets. Those markets abroad must be won back for Lancashire and other counties in order to sustain their population.

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to the toast of "The Navy and Mercantile Marine," proposed by SIR ALEXANDER GIBB, referred to the Naval Conference, and said that he believed that the country recognized that the Prime Minister and his colleagues did not and would not stand for unilateral disarmament. They had made their offers and shown their good faith, and in true British fashion they had laid them on the table. They hoped that those with whom they were working would meet them on equal grounds. Referring to the British mercantile marine he said he believed that the keels of ships which would beat the Atlantic record would still be laid in this country.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

MR. MORRISON ON HONOUR OF THE PROFESSION

The London Association of Accountants held its 25th annual dinner last night at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Mr. T. ATKINSON GILLESPIE, president of the association, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gillespie, presided, and about 300 persons were present.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON, the Minister of Transport, in proposing the toast of "The Association," said that those who were present were no doubt rejoicing over their victory with regard to the Cardiff Corporation Bill. For the first time they had been recognized in the legislation of the British Parliament as an accredited association of accountants, and it would probably be followed by similar victories. The accountant was a very important public institution nowadays. The investing public depended enormously on the honour and rectitude of the accountancy profession. The work of auditing the accounts of public companies and public authorities depended for its success on the personal honour and rectitude of members of the accountants' profession, and rarely, if ever, did they find accountants ready to be used for purposes for which they should not be used. Their work was to safeguard the interests of shareholders, and they ought not to be influenced by members of public authorities or members of the Government. They were responsible to the community at large for the investigation of public accounts, and were of great value to the industrial world in seeing that business men understood their real economic position and that public authorities understood their real financial position. They did good service in bringing to light abuses and mismanagement.

The PRESIDENT, in responding, spoke of the growth of the profession and the pride of the association in having secured recognition by Parliament. They had one grand object in view and that was registration.

MINER KILLED BY ROOF FALL

A fall of roof at Hatfield Main Colliery, near Doncaster, yesterday, buried and killed Thomas Pool, 22, a loader, of Dunscroft. Six men of the rescue party were cut off by two subsequent falls, and their comrades had to work feverishly to remove several tons of débris to liberate them. Rescue workers, headed by the manager, Mr. F. S. Atkinson, were occupied for five hours removing scores of tons of débris before they could reach Pool, who died from a fractured skull.

Brentford and Chiswick District Council decided last night to apply to the Privy Council for a Charter of Incorporation.

THE GERMAN STATE

GENERAL VON SEECKT'S ANALYSIS

THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. By GENERAL VON SEECKT. Translated by OAKLEY W

P&O
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WHEN WHITE SHEETS CALL

There comes a time in the pleasantest evening when one begins to miss the humour of the jokes, when, all of a sudden, bed appears the most desirable place in the world—*though the clock has just chimed nine!* But the wise people who know Eno's 'Fruit Salt' never feel tired till bedtime. For they have discovered the great truth that a teaspoonful of Eno in a tumblerful of water every morning puts their systems in tune, and keeps them healthy, active, and cheerful through the longest and busiest day.

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 26

Sir Ronald Macleay had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Buenos Aires.

Mr. D. J. de Villiers had the honour of being received by The King upon his appointment as Minister for the Union of South Africa at The Hague.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Lady Katharine Hamilton, and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, was present at a *matinée* which was given at the Chelsea Palace Theatre in aid of the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society.

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle have gone abroad until after Easter.

Countess Howe has left 35, Curzon-street for Penn House, Amersham, where she will remain for several weeks.

Viscount Adare returned to 44, Seymour-street yesterday from New York.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, the Dowager Viscountess Allendale, and the Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gilpin will return to 144, Piccadilly next week from the South of France.

Viscount and Viscountess Brentford will return to 70, Queen's-gate early next week from Egypt.

Lady Catherine Ashburnham has left England in the Stella Polaris for a Mediterranean cruise. She does not expect to return to Ashburnham until the middle of May.

Lord Wittenham, who had a bad fall when getting out of his motor-car some time ago, is making satisfactory progress.

Lord Queenborough has returned to 39, Berkeley-square from Cannes.

Lord Churston's condition remains unchanged. He underwent a serious operation a fortnight ago.

Lord Hothfield has returned to 2, Chesterfield-gardens from Cape Town.

Lord and Lady Middleton have returned to Birdsall House, Yorks, from abroad.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu will arrive in London this evening on their return from South Africa.

Lady Worsley has left 8, Great Cumberland-place. Her address in future will be 15, Gloucester-place, W.1.

The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn FitzGerald has returned to 39, Grosvenor-street from Paris.

The Hon. Mrs. Rochfort Maguire will return to 3, Cleveland-square on Saturday from Rio de Janeiro.

Lady Struthers left 31, Sloane-gardens yesterday for Spain, where she will remain for about three weeks.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote will arrive in England to-morrow from South America, and will proceed to Bighton Wood, Alresford, Hants.

Judge and Mrs. Edward Harington have returned to 66, Onslow-gardens, S.W.

Colonel and Lady Constance Gore will leave 5, Eaton-gate on April 7 for Longfield House, Hatfield.

Mrs. John Walter will give a dance at Claridge's on June 16 to celebrate the coming of age of her eldest son, John.

Mr. and Lady Blanche Girouard have returned to 10, Upper Berkeley-street from the South of France.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Grenfell have left 9, Connaught-place and are staying with General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton at the Governor's House, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, until they move into their new house, 45, Hyde Park-square, early in May.

Mrs. Robert Mathias's dance for her daughter is postponed from May 7 to May 15.

Lady Diana Cooper will represent a Madonna by an unknown Tuscan painter in the *matinée* Pageant of Italian Exhibition Pictures arranged by Lady Birkenhead at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Friday, April 11, at 2.30 p.m., in aid of the General Lying-In Hospital Extension Fund. There will also be cartoons by Du Maurier, Tenniel, Keene (by permission of the proprietors of *Punch*), H. M. Bateman, Lewis Baumer, and George Belcher. Songs by Maud Nelson. Lady Alexander and her helpers will sell programmes.

Lady Lawrence was at home on Tuesday afternoon at 17, Courtfield-road, to receive Lady Greer and members of the Silver Rose Committee. Lady Greer presented the cheque of £1,164 as the result of the Silver Rose Ball to Mr. Howard. The greater part of the money raised by the Silver Rose Ball goes in grants to the very poor nurseries throughout the country.

Decorations will be worn at the official opening of the new clubhouse of the Ladies' Carlton Club by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., to-morrow at 10 p.m.

The annual dinner of the Officers of the 37th Division will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C., on Friday, April 11. The honorary secretary's address is 3, Aubrey-road, W.8.

Lady Berkeley Paget was present at the memorial service for Lady Alexander Paget at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Tuesday.

DINNERS

MME. VAN SWINDEREN

Princess Helena Victoria honoured the Netherland Minister and Mme. van Swinderen with her presence at dinner on Tuesday night, when the other guests were:—

The Turkish Ambassador, Lord and Lady Dynevor, Lord and Lady Greville, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald, Mr. Adams, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, the Hon. Thomas Egerton, Lady Robertson, Baroness von Brienen, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Elliot, Mrs. Adams, M. and Mme. Hubrecht, and Jonkheer Reuchlin.

MRS. HANBURY-TRACY

The Hon. Mrs. Hanbury-Tracy entertained the following at dinner in the Ritz Restaurant before going on to Lady Sinclair's dance on Tuesday night:—

The Earl of Jersey, Lady Joan Villiers, Lady Violet Pakenham, Miss Eileen Brougham, Miss Hanbury-Tracy, Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther, Mr. de Winton, Captain de Tchitatcheff, and Mr. Colin Malcolm.

SERVICE DINNER

5TH BATTALION, THE ESSEX REGIMENT

The Regimental dinner of the 5th Battalion, The Essex Regiment was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night. Those present included:—

Colonels Sir F. Carne Rasch, T. Gibbons, C. Fortway, L. L. French, W. F. S. Ridley, and A. M. Welch; Majors F. G. Bright, R. J. S. Carlyon-Hughes, W. Eric Wilson, and W. L. Ridley; Captains the Rev. A. Colvin, F. Finn, T. G. Franklin, Hugh W. Herpel, S. B. Hinton, E. J. Lockwood, J. P. Nott, A. F. L. Richmond, G. E. Tompson, and L. D. Wornersley; and Messrs. C. A. Brooks, S. K. Clover, A. J. Hills, A. E. Kimberley, D. Nott, P. G. Payne, W. B. Thompson, C. A. C. Turner, and F. P. Windsor.

THEIR MAJESTIES' COURTS

The Lord Chamberlain announces that The King and Queen will hold Courts at Buckingham Palace on the following dates:—

Wednesday, May 14.
Thursday, May 15.
Tuesday, May 27.
Wednesday, May 28.

A fifth Court will be held early in July, the date of which will be announced in due course.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. HARDY AND THE HON. DIANA ALLSOPP

The engagement is announced between Mr. Rupert Hardy, Life Guards, eldest son of Major and Mrs. Bertram Hardy, and the Hon. Diana Allsopp, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Hindlip.

MAJOR N. CANTLIE AND MISS LUCAS

The engagement is announced between Major Neil Cantlie, M.C., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., third son of the late Sir James and Lady Cantlie, and Mollie, elder daughter of the Rev. R. H. and Mrs. Lucas, Yealmpton Vicarage, South Devon.

MR. N. A. SLIGH AND MISS V. H. J. BURGOYNE

The engagement is announced between Nigel Archibald, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Sligh, of Pednor House, Chesham, Bucks, and Vivienne Hazel John, younger daughter of the late Sir Alan and Lady Burgoyne, 33, Eaton-terrace, S.W.1.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. S. JEROME, R.N., AND MISS MADILL

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Henry Savile Jerome, Royal Navy, of 119, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, W., only son of Lucien Jerome and the late Mrs. Jerome, and Thelma Julia Madill, elder daughter of the late Charles Alexander Madill and Mrs. Madill, of St. Louis, Missouri.

MAJOR S. O'DONEL AND MISS WILLIAMS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Saugor, India, on April 9, between Major Sidney O'Donel, M.C., School of Equitation, Saugor, and Olwen Diana Williams, only daughter of the late Major Jestyn Williams and Mrs. Jestyn Williams, of Broad Entry, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT G. COMBE AND MISS BAINBRIDGE

The engagement is announced between Flight-Lieutenant Gerard Combe, Royal Air Force, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Combe, and Brenda Mary (Bennie), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bainbridge, of Killeen, Lakeside-road, Bournemouth West.

THE REV. A. W. MACMICHAEL AND MISS E. H. R. NEWBOULT

The marriage arranged between the Rev. Arthur William MacMichael and Elizabeth Helen Royale Newboult will take place, at Lambeth Palace Chapel, on Wednesday, May 7, at 11 a.m.

MR. F. R. GASKELL AND MISS MANN-THOMSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. R. Gaskell and Miss Mann-Thomson will take place on Thursday, May 8, at St. Peter's Church, Kineton.

MR. J. H. HAMBRO AND MISS E. T. DE KNOOP

The marriage arranged between Mr. John Henry Hambro and Miss Elizabeth Theresa de Knoop will take place, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Wednesday, April 23, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MR. W. S. FLOWER AND MISS DRAGE

The marriage arranged between Mr. William Stanley Flower and Miss Dorothy Drage will take place in Suva, Fiji, at the end of July.

MR. C. W. BEER AND MISS A. T. GILROY

The engagement is announced of Cyril William Beer, Sudan Political Service, younger son of the late Mr. A. W. Beer and Mrs. Beer, of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, and Alison Theophila, youngest daughter of the late Major Alistair Gilroy, 11th Hussars, and Mrs. Gilroy, late of Dallicott, Bridgnorth, and granddaughter of the late Theophilus Shepstone, C.M.G., of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa.

MR. E. L. WIRGMAN AND MISS LAWSON

The engagement is announced between Edward Leighton Wirgman and Nancy, only surviving daughter of Mrs. Lawson, The Farm Hotel, Woking, and the late Mr. R. G. Lawson, M.A.Cantab., Burhill Golf Club.

MR. J. WOODMAN-SMITH AND MISS SPENCER

A marriage has been arranged between John Woodman-Smith, only son of the late William John Woodman-Smith, of Laithers, Aberdeenshire, and Aileen, only daughter of the late Herbert Spencer, of Snarestone, Addlestone.

MR. R. O. REEVE AND MISS E. EVERSON

The engagement is announced between Richard Owen, son of William Vevers Reeve, of Sydenham, and Eileen, daughter of the late Frederick Charles Everson and Mrs. Everson, of Anerley-park, Anerley.

MR. L. G. COLLETT AND MISS FERNANDES

The engagement is announced between Mr. L. G. Collett, third son of the late John Martin Collett, J.P., and the late Mrs. Collett, of Wynstone Place, Brookthorpe, near Gloucester, and Joy Mona Lais, elder daughter of Lieut.-Colonel C. C. R. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. Robert Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haslam and Miss Frances Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mills, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Captain and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. T. Griffiths, Major and Mrs. H. L. Nathan, Mr. F. J. Hannen, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, the Rev. Herbert Dunnico and Mrs. Dunnico, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Mr. Wilfred Wellock, Captain and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Walford Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Butler, Mr. John Murray, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Nigel Ronald, Mr. R. G. Leigh, the Hon. Cecil Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Eric Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Charles, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Mack, Mr. G. Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. P. Scrivener, Mr. and Mrs. R. Leaner, Mr. A. N. Noble, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Aspinall-Oglander, Miss Sadds, Mrs. Saxton Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Bohn, Mr. G. H. W. Boffin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson, the Hon. Mrs. Wynn Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Captain Rodney Dyke, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Docker, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Mr. Rene Janin, Mrs. E. Gibson Smith, Mrs. A. J. C. Humphreys, Mr. Wilson Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Denis Sayrad, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Ewer, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes-Wilson, Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Hazel Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom, Mr. Albert E. Leonard, Colonel and Mrs. Hitchins, Captain Owen Tweedy, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. P. Foster, Major and Mrs. Norman Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Maclagan, Mrs. Joseph Maudslay, Miss Dorothy Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Graves, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mr. J. M. Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Blattner, Mrs. George Halahan, Captain Scott-Montagu, Brigadier-General F. G. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. J. B. Manio, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Money, Mr. R. P. Rolands, Dr. and Mme. Cawadias, Mr. and Mrs. Tepteott Tanburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Hammasley, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson.

Mr. V. Warren Low and Miss Margaret Low, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonell, Mrs. B. C. Spoor, Mr. and Mrs. Weimar Cross, Mrs. Furtley, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Portch, Mr. and Mrs. Hazard, Mr. H. J. E. Gibb, Captain and Mrs. Cecil Price, Major and Mrs. Folson Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ottley, Dr. and Mrs. Pastor, Professor G. H. F. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Courtauld, Group Captain and Mrs. Charles Breese, M. Francois Seydoux, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Harold J. Solomon, Major and Mrs. Hanns Vischer, Mr. and Mrs. MacNaghten, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenfeld, Mr. Keith Miller-Jones, Professor Elliot-Smith, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. Cruickshank Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Morice Corbet-Singleton, Mr. Victor Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Peckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Argrour, Mr. Rudolph Said-Ruete, Major and Mrs. McKenzie Wood, Dr. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wise, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fachiri, Mr. A. C. Landsberg, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Spears, Mr. Sidney G. Smeed, Miss Bridges, Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. de Lassio, Mr. Bernard Docker, Mr. H. Liveright, Mr. Leigh Ashton, Mr. C. H. Pagge, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Simpson, Mr. P. M. Tottenham, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, Captain Prince and Princess Shimadau, Prince and Princess von Bismarck, Count von Bernstorff, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, the Marquis Palavicini, M. de Sonnenberg, M. Louis Micheli, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Poulpiquet du Halgouet and Mlle. du Halgouet, Dr. and Mme. Hubrecht and Mlle. Hubrecht, the Hungarian Military Attaché and Mrs. vites Bédy, Comte and Comtesse André de Chalendar, Mirza Mohammed Khan and Mme. Nabavi, Colonel the Marquis and the Marchioness Mayeda, Serki Pasha, Dr. and Mrs. G. Feine, Dr. Dibw Millichitch, M. Francesco Giorgio Manell, Captain Count and Countess Sommati di Mombello, Comte and Comtesse de Limur, Vicomte La Combe, M. Z. Skokowski, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Antoine Sala, M. Renato Prunas Barraco, M. J. Truelle, M. Walter de Bourg, M. J. de Blesson, M. Pierre A. Charpentier, Comte and Comtesse La Combe, Mr. E. H. Reuter, M. Constantinesco, M. P. Saffrey, Zulficar Khan, M. and Mme. Steen, Mr. Robert L. Buell, General and Mme. Despres, Signor Guido Cirolla, M. Spyridon Saltaferse, M. J. Kindynis, M. Clement Rezzonico, and Baron Scola-Camerini.

DANCES

JUNIOR LIBERAL CLUB

The Junior Liberal Club held a dance with *cabaret* last night at the club premises in St. Ermin's. Marius B. Winter's band played, and among those present were:—

Mr. Lloyd George and Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P., Mr. Richard Acland, Dr. Leslie Burgin, M.P., Major Sir Thomas and Lady Carey-Evans, Sir William and Lady Carruthers, Captain Sir William Edge, M.P., Viscount Elmley, M.P., Captain Ernest Evans, M.P., Miss Elisabeth Edwardes, Mr. Harry Fildes, Sir James and Lady Greig, Mr. Ronald Haylor, Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Amy Huntington, Sir Murray and Lady Hyslop, Miss Josephy, Major and Mrs. Gwilym Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason, Mr. Frank Murrell, Major and Mrs. Purves, Mr. F. J. Pybus, M.P., Mr. T. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Seebohm Rowntree, Miss Frances Stevenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester.

THE MEYNELL HUNT

Confined to members of the Meynell Hunt and their friends, an invitation subscription dance was held at the Friary Hotel, Derby, last night, following the annual point-to-point meeting. The Embassy band played. Among those who brought parties were:—

Colonel Hardy, Major Bertram Hardy, Lady Hindlip, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Green, Mrs. E. F. Phillips, Mrs. Evelyn Wright, Mrs. Cox-Cox, Mrs. G. A. Strutt, Mrs. E. M. Mosley, Mrs. K. Knowles, Mrs. A. Knowles, and Mrs. D. Wilmot-Sitwell.

The American Women's Club gave a luncheon yesterday in the Italian ballroom to meet Lady Isabella Howard on her return from Washington. Over 100 members were present.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes took place yesterday at St. James's, Spanish-place. The Rev. Herbert Vaughan officiated, and the child was named Veronica Mary. The godparents were Mr. Leo Ward, Lady Burghclere, and Mrs. Laurence Cave.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

The Queen, attended by Lady Ampthill, Lady Katharine Hamilton, and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, was present at the *matinée* performance at the Chelsea Palace Theatre yesterday afternoon in aid of the Chelsea Housing Improvement Society. Her Majesty, who was received by Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Bromley Martin, and the Mayor of Chelsea, wore a sapphire-blue dress under a long black velvet coat and a toque to match her frock. She had a silver fox fur and wore a sapphire ornament at her neck. Miss Catriona Bromley Martin presented the Queen with a bouquet.

The variety entertainment, which was arranged by Mr. Ernest Thesiger, included a one-act play in which Miss Sybil Thorndike took the leading part, a pageant of Chelsea China figures, songs by Miss Carrie Tubb, and an auction of a black and white sketch by Sir William Orpen. Among those taking part in the *tableaux* were:—

Lady Ursula Horne, the Hon. Ivy Somerset, Mr. Eric Portman, Mr. W. E. C. Jenkins, Miss Monica Duncan, Mr. Robert Armitage, a pageant Mrs. Gordon Ives, Miss Rosalind Norman, Mr. Gordon Russell, Mr. Robert Harris, Mrs. Henry Bousfield, Mr. Jack Bennett, Miss Lilla Labbenshire, Miss Elisabeth Meade, Miss Violet Waddington, and Master John Mansel Pleydell.

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD

A memorial service for Sir Vincent Caillard was held yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Canon Carnegie officiated, and among those present were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred and Lady Welby, Captain and Mrs. G. Whitaker, Miss D. Welby, Mrs. Lanham, Miss Copland Griffiths, the Dowager Lady Hagian, Lady (Francis) Barker, Catherine Countess of Westmorland, Baron Wimmer (representing the Austrian Minister), Lady (Trevor) Dawson, Sir Roland Nugent, Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Vicomte de la Panouse, Lila Lady Abinger, Colonel the Hon. Sidney Peel, Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard Baring, Brigadier-General Maxwell, Miss Ursula Cailliard, Mrs. Rowland Marriott, Mrs. Robert Crawshay, Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. Sister Minvalla, Miss E. M. Kench, Miss A. Cartwright, Mr. William Fedden, Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. A. Hulme, Miss Hulme, Mr. J. Wilson, the Rev. J. Clark, Mr. G. A. S. Anderson, Mr. Charles F. de Nordwall, Mr. C. Nevison, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. de Marchant, Mr. G. Bird.

Colonel and Mrs. Oliver Armstrong, Captain Craven, Mr. Horace Clarke, Mr. L. Lichenstein, Major Adrian Chamier, Mrs. R. Micklem, Mrs. Seymour Darlington, Mr. Philip Franklin, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Robert Fenner, Mr. A. H. Jump, Mrs. Charles Pinter, Miss Ryan, Mr. Archibald Crawford (representing the Economic League), Mr. W. McArthur, Mr. E. B. Hoard, Mr. Hutchens, Miss Hutchens, Mrs. Hinds, Mrs. McCall, Mr. H. E. Swann, Mrs. L. Townsend, Mrs. Bateman, Mr. R. Young, Mr. C. S. Sim, Mr. W. H. Hewitt, Mr. H. Hilliard (representing Mr. Dudley Docker), Mr. D. H. Crawford Cory, private secretary to Sir Vincent Caillard, Commander William Forbes, Mrs. H. J. Tennant, Major A. Lambart, M. Emile Cohn, Mr. Ralph Snowden (secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada), the Rev. A. Haverghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Sambrook, Mr. Murray G. Baillie, and Mr. Seymour Leslie.

The funeral of Sir Vincent Caillard took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's Church, Wingfield, Trowbridge. The officiating clergy were Canon W. H. McC. Clarke, Canon E. P. Knubley, the Rev. J. Medforth, and the Rev. Pendennis Hayes. The chief mourners were Lady Caillard (widow), Mr. Bernard Caillard (son), Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Fry (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Margaret Caillard, Major and Mrs. Maurice Caillard (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. Esmond Caillard (sister-in-law), Miss Zoe Caillard, Major and Mrs. Felix Caillard, Miss Copland Griffiths, Captain Esmond Copland Griffiths, Captain and Mrs. Whitaker, Commander Maund, and Mrs. Hulme. Among others present were:—

Sir John Hanbam, Sir Trevor Dawson, Lieutenant-Commander Hugh Dawson, Mr. H. P. Hanham, Mr. Ernest Bechnitzer, Mr. E. G. Lister, Captain T. Holland Hibbert, M.P.H., Mr. C. Crump (representing Major the Hon. Eric Lough), Major R. G. Gwatkin, Major J. H. Clark, Mr. F. W. Stancomb, Mr. Maurice Clark, Mrs. Hedworth Williamson, Miss Maud Grimston, Mr. H. J. Knox, Mr. H. R. Garlick, Mr. H. G. Foley, Mrs. Duncan Skirtine, Mrs. Alex Skrine, Mrs. Baynton, Colonel Allan Johnson, and Miss K. Kenna.

MR. A. T. LAWRENCE

A service in memory of Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, K.C., will be held in Chelsea Old Church to-day at 2.30 in the afternoon.

EGYPTIAN LEGATION

RECEPTION FOR KING FUAD'S BIRTHDAY

A reception was held at the Egyptian Legation last night, on the occasion of the birthday of the King of Egypt, by the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Hamed Mahmud. The Prime Minister of Egypt, Nahas Pasha, was present, and also the Foreign Minister, W. B. Ghali Pasha, the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Makram Ebeid, the Minister of Public Works, Osman Moharram Pasha, and other members of the Egyptian Delegation who arrived in London on the same day.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes and Mr. Henry Dawes.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Austrian Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig and Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, the Venezuelan Minister, the Estonian Minister and Mme. Kallas, the Greek Minister, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. and Mlle. Hadji-Mischeff, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmans, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson and the Misses Zoe and Olga Patterson, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, the Siamese Minister, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Mendez Pereira, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, the Iraq Minister, the Minister for El Salvador, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Persian Minister, the Afghan Minister, the Liberian Minister and Mme. Dreesenburg, the Nicaraguan Minister.

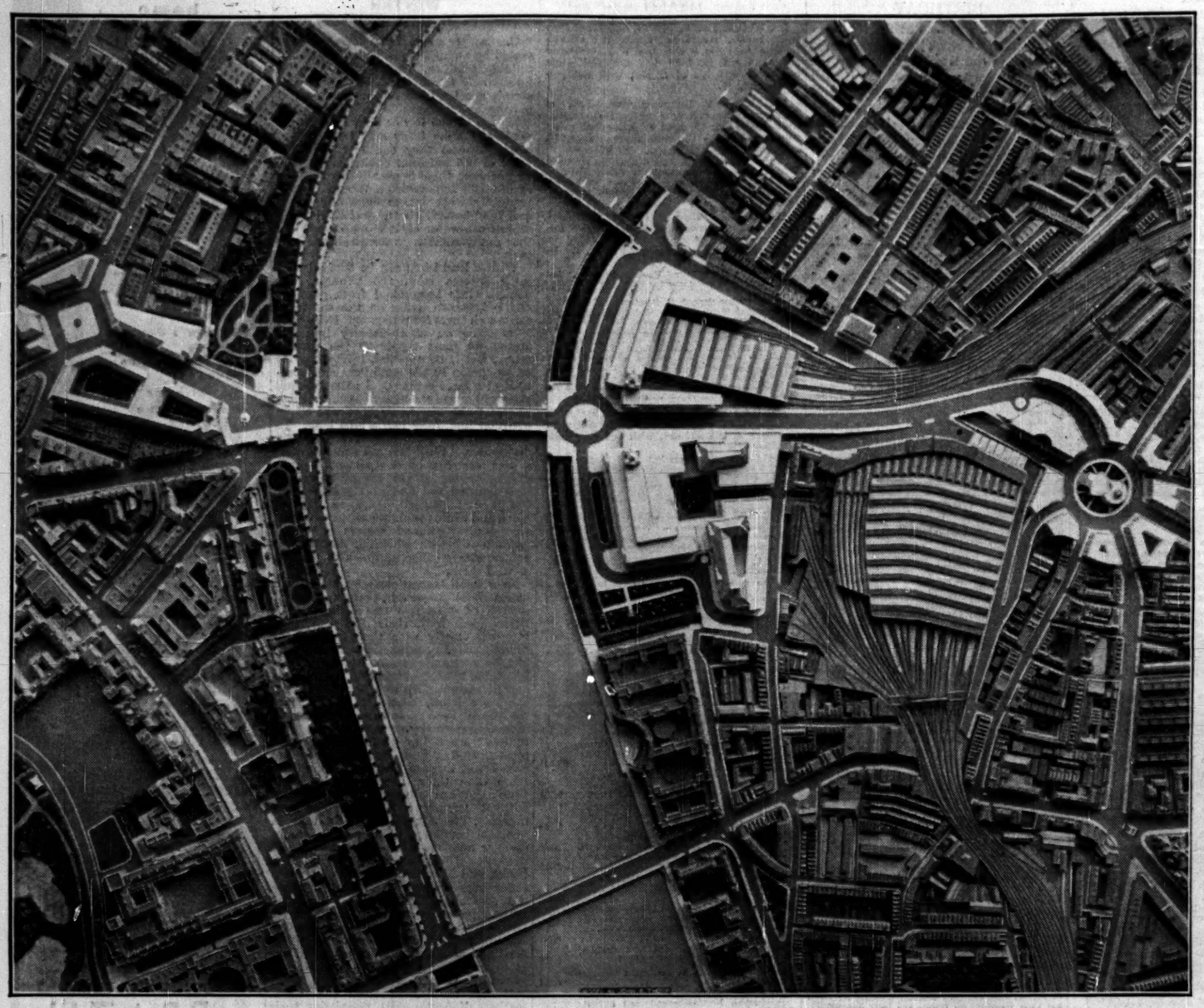
The Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires, the Uruguayan Chargé d'Affaires, the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Wei Cheng Chen, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyres, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Acting High Commissioner of Canada, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy and the Misses Smiddy.

The Lord President of the Council and Lady Parmoor, the Duchess of Atholl, Violet Duchess of Rutland, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Earl and Countess De La Warr, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Mary Countess of Minto, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, Earl Jellicoe and Lady Gwendoline Jellicoe, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Earl and Countess Peel, Catherine Countess of Westmorland, the Countess of Chichester and Lady Prudence Pelham, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, and Lady Patricia Moore, Priscilla Countess Annesley, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Rosina Viscountess Mountgarret, Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Viscount Lascelles, Lord Thomson, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Lord and Lady Arthur Browne, Lady Lena Kennedy, Lord and Lady Wraxall, the Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Hewart, Lord and Lady Meschett, Lord Lugard, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Biades, Lord and Lady Swarthling, Lord and Lady Lamington, Lord and Lady Camrose, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Evelyn Lady Allington, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lord and Lady Jessel, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Lord and Lady Newborough, Lord and Lady Inverforth, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Lord Cushendun, Lord Montague, Lord and Lady Askwith, Baron and Baroness d'Erlanger.

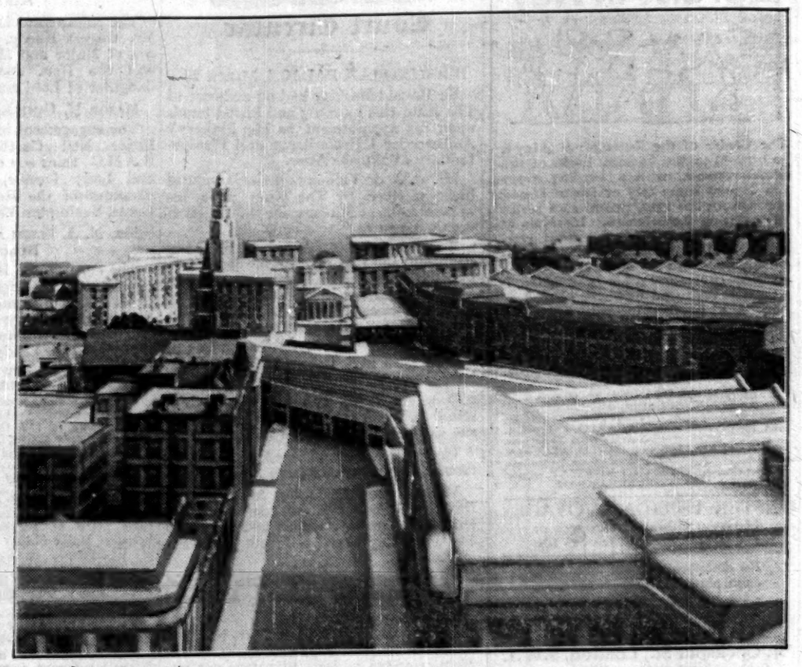
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hayes, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Greenwood, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Sir James Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Short, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Mr. William Lunn, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Mr. and Mrs. F. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ammon, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawson, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Senator and Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Admiral Baron, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Sir John and Lady Simon, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel, Major Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Percy Loraine, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Sir Victor and Lady Wellesley, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair, Sir Boyd and Lady Merriman, Sir Bolton and Lady Eyres-Monsell, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Major Sir Archibald and Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Montague Barlow, Major-General Sir John and Lady Davidson, Sir Maurice and Lady Amos, Sir Arthur and Lady Colwin, Sir George Berry and Miss Berry, Sir Alfred and Lady Lewis, Constance Lady Boyle, Sir Edward and Lady Boyle, Sir Edward and Lady Manville, Sir George and Lady Armstrong, Lady Malcolm, Lady Beauchamp, Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir Murdoch and Lady Macdonald, Sir Edgar and Lady Bonham-Carter, Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Lady Cory, Sir Edmund and Lady Wyldbore-Smith, Sir Malcolm M'Ilwraith, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Galway, Sir Denison Ross, Sir Albert and Lady Levy and Miss Levy, Sir Harold and Lady Bowden, Sir Charles Ballance, Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, the Hon. Donough and Mrs. O'Brien, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer, Sir Robert and Lady Lynn, Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Sir Holburt and Lady Waring, Lady Fitzgerald, Lady Dashwood, Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Gordon-Watson, Sir Francis Mottershore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Spender-Clay, Commander Locker-Lampson, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, Miss Susan Lawrence, the Hon. Henry Mond, Mr. Arthur Henderson, jun., Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Lady Phyllis Allen, Colonel and Mrs. Malone, Captain Victor Cazalet, Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. R. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Mr. Robert Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Haslam and Miss Frances Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Mills, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Captain and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. T. Griffiths, Major and Mrs. H. L. Nathan, Mr. F. J. Hannen, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, the Rev. Herbert Dunnico and Mrs. Dunnico, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Mr. Wilfred Wellock, Captain and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. Walford Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Butler, Mr. John Murray, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Mr. J. B. Monck, Mr. Nigel Ronald, Mr. R. G. Leigh, the Hon. Cecil Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Eric Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Charles, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Mack, Mr. G. Jebb, Mr. and Mrs. P. Scrivener, Mr. and Mrs. R. Leaner, Mr. A. N. Noble, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Aspinall-Oglander, Miss Sadds, Mrs. Saxton Noble, Mr. and

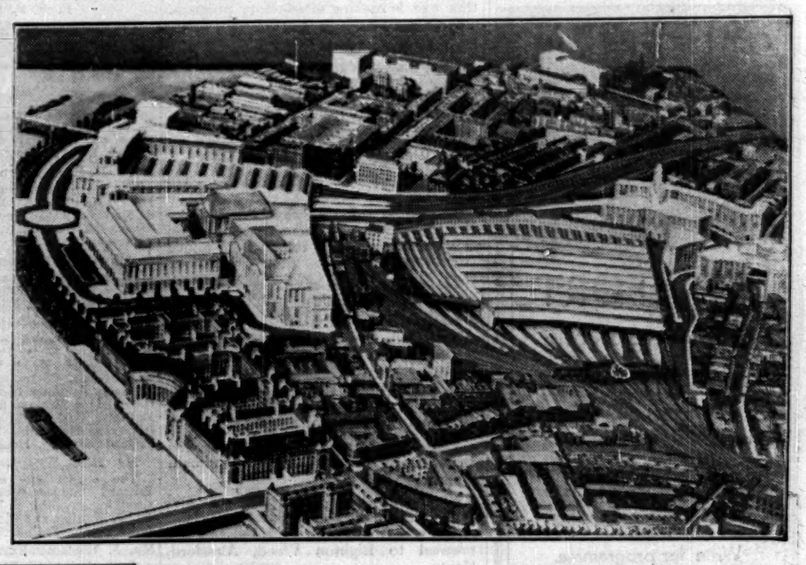
PROPOSED CHARING CROSS BRIDGE: THE EFFECT ON THE SURREY SIDE



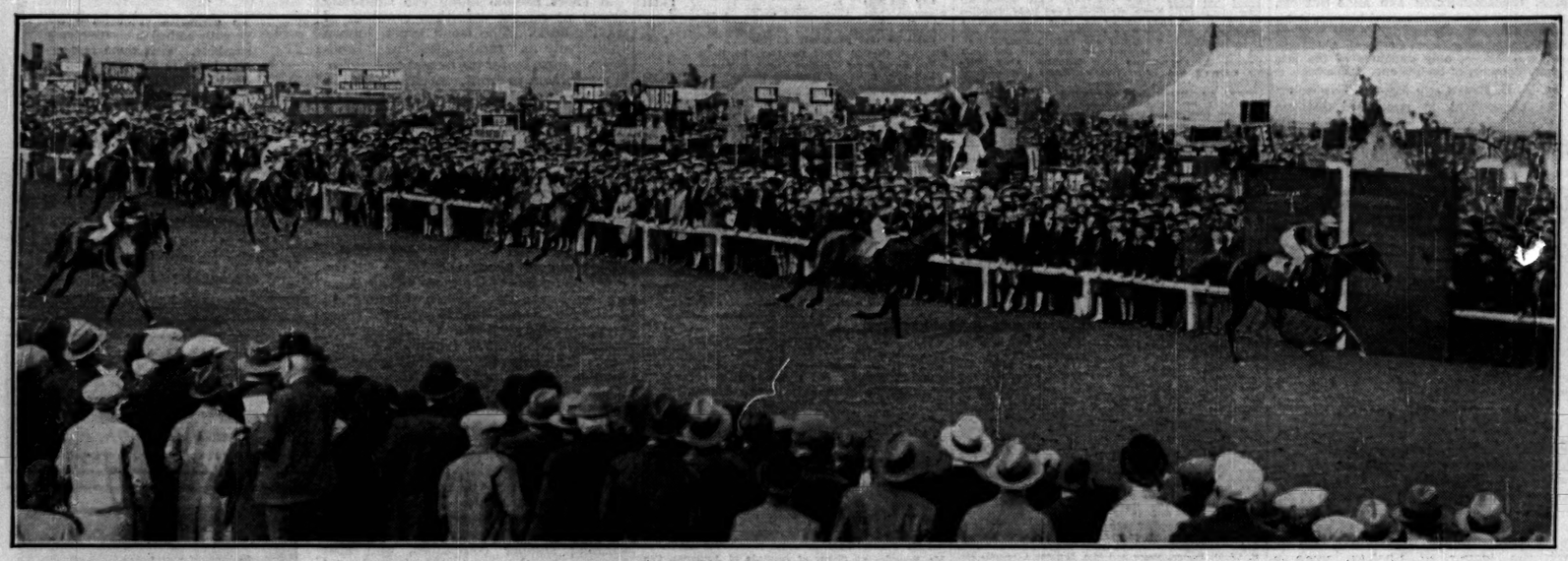
THE NEW ROAD ON THE SOUTH OF THE RIVER.—Three photographs of the model of the new Charing Cross Bridge, issued officially and published on this page yesterday, showed the scheme from the Middlesex side. Photographs of the model since obtained show in greater detail how the scheme will affect the Surrey side. Above, the proposed new road is seen crossing York and Waterloo roads on its way to the circus to be created at the junction of New Cut, Lower Marsh, and Waterloo-road. It gives a good idea of the length of the "tunnels" which will be formed by the road and the railway crossing over the important thoroughfares of York-road and Waterloo-road.



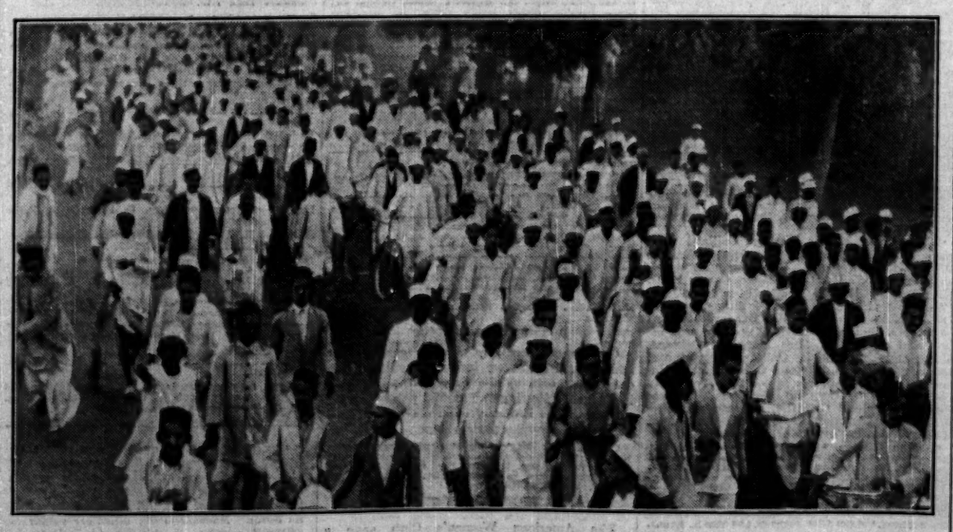
THE WATERLOO-ROAD VIADUCT.—This view of the model shows the railway and new road crossing Waterloo-road, with the proposed circus in the background. Waterloo Station is on the right, and part of the roof of the new Charing Cross Station is in the foreground on the right. The official model was made by Mr. J. B. Thorp-



THE NEW STATION.—Another aspect of the official model of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme. It shows both Waterloo Station (right) and the proposed Charing Cross Station with the many sets of rails running from them, and also, in greater detail than in the other photographs, the effect of the scheme on York-road. This thoroughfare can be traced from its junction with Westminster Bridge-road, through the "tunnel" to the Blackfriars side of Waterloo-road.



OUTSIDER WINS THE LINCOLN.—A photograph of the finish of the Lincolnshire Handicap yesterday, showing the French-bred horse Leonidas II., owned by M. M. Boussac and ridden by H. Southey, winning by three lengths from Mr. J. McLean's Culzean (F. Sharpe up). Sir George Noble's Knight Error is seen two lengths behind. Leonidas II. started at 66 to 1, and the second and third horses at 40 to 1 and 28 to 1 respectively.



MR. GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.—Above are two photographs, received by air mail from India last night, showing incidents in Mr. Gandhi's march. It was on March 12 that he and his chosen band of volunteers set out from Ahmedabad on their march to Jalalpur, with the intention of breaking the salt laws. The lower picture shows some of the crowd that followed him for a few miles after he left his *Ashram* outside Ahmedabad. Above he is seen surrounded by his followers on the way to Aslali.

Foot-ease or Foot-ache

This shows how the ground plan of the Cantilever Shoe allows ample toe room, giving thereby, easy, comfortable walking. Note its straight inner line.

This diagram shows the ground plan of the ordinary shoe which forces the big toe out of position to squeeze, pinch and cramp the other toes. Note its unnatural, distorting inner line.

Are you wearing your ordinary walking shoes? If you are, feel with your fingers the inside edge of your shoe at the spot where it comes into contact with the joint of your big toe. You will probably find that your shoe is actually pressing on the joint, while the line of your shoe running from the joint to the top of the big toe is forcing it inwards to squeeze, crowd and cramp the other toes. The fact is, that ordinary shoes are not made to conform to the outline of the normal healthy foot. That is why you should wear Cantilever Shoes. For Cantilever Shoes follow the straight inner line of your foot and do not squeeze the toes into impossible positions. You will find miles and miles of happy, tireless walking in Cantilever Shoes They are made for women, children and men in a wide range of sizes.

Cantilevers must be fitted by a personal call at a Cantilever Store.

P.S. Write for "Miles of Smiles," our free illustrated booklet explaining the Cantilever principle and for the name of your nearest Cantilever Store to:—

Cantilever Shoes

for comfortable walking.

CANTILEVER SHOE COMPANY, NORTHAMPTON.

CL.235

Whatever the occasion nothing has the exquisite flavour of the FAMOUS "Priory" BISCUIT

England's Choicest Biscuits — FAMOUS HOME MADE "Priory" (REGD) BISCUITS, COLCHESTER — From England's Oldest Town.

ANOTHER MARVEL!

Priory (REGD) OATEN

The Biscuit of the year

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200 pleasing rooms all with private baths.

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Single Room with Bath from 70 frs.
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AMERICAN BAR. GRILL ROOM.

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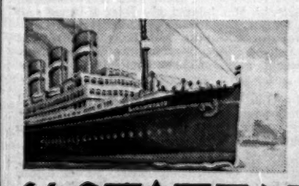

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Holland's Largest Luxury Liner
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ALL CABINS IN BOTH VESSELS FITTED WITH HOT & COLD WATER AND BEDSTEADS. SWIMMING POOL AND GYMNASIUM

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Next Sailings:- APRIL 19TH MAY 17TH JUNE 14TH

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Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Head Office: 38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL, in 600,000 Shares of £5 each £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £4,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER, Chairman.
COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL, ESQ.
SIR WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, BT., K.B.E.
ARCHIBALD AULDJO JAMIESON, ESQ.
EDWARD FAIRBAIRN MACKAY, ESQ.
SIR HENRY PELHAM WENTWORTH MACNAGHTEN.
SIR WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL.
ARCHIBALD ROSS, ESQ., C.I.E.
ARTHUR D'ANVERS WILLIS, ESQ.
JASPER BERTRAM YOUNG, ESQ.

Chief Manager—W. E. PRESTON.
Managers—J. S. BRUCE, G. MILLER.
Sub-Manager—J. L. CROCKATT.
Auditors—DAVID CHARLES WILSON, F.C.A. HENRY CROUGHTON KNIGHT STILEMAN, F.C.A.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.
WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED.

Agencies and Branches.

ALOR STAR (Malay States).
AMRITSAR.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
CANTON.
CAWNPORE.
CEBU.
COLOMBO.
DAIREN.
DELHI.
HAIPHONG.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HARBIN.
HONGKONG.
ILOILO.
IPOH.
KARACHI.
KELANG.
KOBE.
KUALA KANGSAR.
KUALA LUMPUR.
KUCHING.
MADRAS.
MANILA.
MEDAN.
NEW YORK.
PEIPING (PEKING).
PENANG.
PESHAWAR.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SEMARANG.
SEREMBAN.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TAIPING (F.M.S.)
TAVOY.
TIENTSIN.
TOKYO.
TONGKAH (BHUKET).
TSINGTAO.
YOKOHAMA.
ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Presented at the Seventy-sixth Ordinary General Meeting, 26th March, 1930.)

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last.

These show a net profit, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, of £848,254 9s. 11d., inclusive of £186,856 3s. 9d. brought forward from the previous year. The Interim Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum paid in September last absorbed £210,000. The amount now available is therefore £638,254 9s. 11d. and the Directors propose to pay a Final Dividend at the rate of Fourteen per cent. per annum together with a Bonus of Six Shillings and Threepence per share, making Twenty and a quarter per cent. per annum for the whole year free of Income Tax; to set aside £50,000 on account of Contingencies and to carry forward the balance of £190,754 9s. 11d.

The Directors have to announce with regret the retirement of their esteemed colleague Mr. Henry Bateson, who during his period of office rendered valued service to the Bank as a member of the Board.

Mr. Arthur d'Anvers Willis, of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., has been elected a Director, and the Shareholders are now invited to confirm his election.

Messrs. JASPER BERTRAM YOUNG, ARTHUR D'ANVERS WILLIS, and COLIN FREDERICK CAMPBELL the Directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. DAVID CHARLES WILSON, F.C.A., and Mr. HENRY CROUGHTON KNIGHT STILEMAN F.C.A., retain their services.

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 2nd April.

By Order of the Court,
ARTHUR SCOTT, Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Capital, Authorised and Issued, 600,000 Shares of £5 each, paid up	3,000,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	4,000,000	0	0
Notes in Circulation	2,160,221	11	7
Current and Other Accounts, including Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Contingencies	25,020,058	10	8
Fixed Deposits	19,827,431	16	0
Bills payable	2,936,171	7	8
Acceptances on Account of Customers	1,825,026	12	6
Loans Payable, against Security, per Contra	849,260	18	8
Due to Agents and Correspondents	17,149	4	1
Sundry Liabilities, including Rebates	795,110	4	11
Profit and Loss	638,254	9	11
	£81,081,684	15	7

Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, &c., at 10th March, 1930, which £7,145,681 12s. 9d. has run Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, &c., £8,240,633 1s. 10d.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand and at Bankers	4,782,716	8	10
Bullion on Hand and in Transit	362,877	1	8
Government and other Securities	5,885,335	18	1
208,566 shares of £10 each, fully paid, at cost	2,276,333	9	8
Security lodged against Note Issue and Government Deposits	2,360,250	0	0
Bills of Exchange, including Treasury Bills	14,619,600	8	1
Liability of Customers for Acceptances, per Contra	24,182,091	2	9
Due by Agents and Correspondents	1,825,026	12	6
Sundry Assets, including Exchange Adjustments	120,981	0	0
Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Branches	496,402	7	8
	1,170,190	7	1
	£81,081,684	15	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend at 30th June, 1929	210,000	0	0
Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:—			
Dividend, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to date £210,000 0 0			
Bonus of 6s. 3d. per share 187,500 0 0			
Contingencies account 50,000 0 0			
Carried forward to Profit and Loss New account 190,754 9 11			
	638,254	9	11
	£848,254	9	11

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance at 31st December, 1928	624,156	3	9
Less Dividend for half-year to 31st December, 1928 £210,000 0 0			
Bonus of 6s. 3d. per share 187,500 0 0			
Contingencies Account 40,000 0 0			
	437,500	0	0
" Net Profits, provision having been made for Expenses of Management, taxation, bad and doubtful debts, &c.	186,856	3	9
	661,598	6	2
	£848,254	9	11

W. E. PRESTON, Chief Manager.
J. S. BRUCE, G. MILLER, F. W. GARRARD, D. S. RUST } Managers.

A. A. JAMIESON, W. FOOT MITCHELL, A. D'A. WILLIS } Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the Books, Vouchers and Securities in London and with the certified Returns from the Agencies and Branches. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is full and fair and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

D. C. WILSON, H. C. K. STILEMAN } Auditors
Chartered Accountants.

London, 12th March, 1930.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

ANNUAL REPORT for Year ended 15th November, 1929.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES DISCLOSED:

(1) NEW POLICIES ISSUED: £2,870,000
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO: £18,970,000

(2) ANNUAL VALUATION:
Market Value of Assets considerably in excess of book value.
Liabilities calculated on same basis as before of unequalled stringency (rate of interest assumed 2½ per cent.).
Net rate of interest actually earned over 5%.

(3) RESERVES STILL FURTHER STRENGTHENED:
£100,000 of surplus carried to General Reserve and £25,000 carried forward.
The Guarantee Fund which gives additional security to Policyholders now amounts to £1,550,000.

(4) BONUS DISTRIBUTION:
An annual compound bonus of 42/-% was again declared. (This is approximately equal to 44/-% if declared quinquennially.).

THE ANNUAL CASH BONUS SCHEME inaugurated last year has proved very popular—a with-profit policy at a non-profit premium.

Write to-day for a copy of the Annual Report and for Leaflet "C.B.19," giving full particulars of this scheme.

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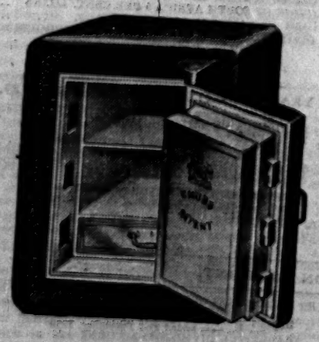

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CITY NOTES

MONEY AND MARKETS

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL RESULTS

While the pace has slackened in the market for British Funds and profit-taking has caused a slight recession in prices here and there, a satisfactory volume of business continues to be transacted in investment markets as a whole. Under present monetary conditions the activity in investments is likely to continue and prices generally to move upward. The discount market is steadier, and although the open market rate of 2 3-16 per cent. is over 1½ below the official rate, which is therefore ineffective, few members of the market yesterday expected any action to be taken by the Bank Court to-day. Many members do not expect any further weakening of the present market rate partly because of the larger sales that are to be made this week of Treasury Bills and the probability that after the turn of the financial year sales of bills will be greater than the maturities, even though the increase will not be so great as in previous years owing to the considerable amounts to be received by the Treasury in respect of subscriptions to the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan.

Placing of Greek Mortgage Bonds

Hambros Bank have placed privately £1,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Sterling Mortgage Bonds of the National Mortgage Bank of Greece at the price of 95¼. These bonds, which are guaranteed by the National Bank of Greece, rank *pari passu* with the existing bonds. The first issue, which amounted to £2,000,000, was made in June, 1927, at 93½; the second issue, amounting to £1,000,000, was made in April, 1928, at 92. The present issue differs in one respect from the earlier issues in that the date of redemption is a little later—namely, June 1, 1960, instead of December 1, 1957. The bank was formed in June, 1927, to take over the long-term mortgage business of the National Bank of Greece. Four months' interest is included in the price of 99 for the existing bonds, so that the net price is just over 97.

Imperial Chemical Profits

According to the preliminary statement issued yesterday, the net profit of Imperial Chemical Industries for 1929, after making provision for obsolescence and income-tax amounted to £5,780,208, which compares with £5,212,703 for 1928. There was thus an increase last year of £567,505. The directors are placing £529,020 to general reserves, and are raising the "carry-forward" by about £242,000 to £350,923, after distributing a balance dividend of 5 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, and paying 2 per cent. on the Deferred shares. The dividend on the Ordinary is the same as for 1928, but the Deferred shareholders get ½ per cent. more. Last year £1,000,000 was placed to reserve, but only £27,000 was added to the "carry-forward." The issued capital of this great undertaking (now £76,482,000) was increased last year by the sale in May of £4,410,000 of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares and £6,017,000 of Ordinary shares, the former being placed at a premium of 3s. per share, and the latter at a premium of 13s. 6d. The total reserves of the company now amount to £16,725,000, as compared with £11,009,138 a year earlier. The increase of £5,715,862 is due to the share premiums referred to (less expenses of issue) and to transfers out of profits of £529,020 to general reserve, and £575,479 to the central obsolescence fund. To the latter fund a sum of £415,383 has been added from the books of Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Limited. Reference is made in the statement to the company's investments, which on December 31, 1929, after deducting profits realized from the sale of investments, showed a depreciation on book value of £983,347. The directors express the opinion that in the case of the company's investments market prices did not represent their true value, and they state that the subsequent increase in market values has largely eliminated the book depreciation.

Rio Tinto Dividend

A final dividend of 25s., together with a bonus of 5s. per share, was declared yesterday by the Rio Tinto Company. This compares with 25s. a year ago and no bonus. Including the interim dividend of 25s. the company is paying 55 per cent. for the year, as compared with 40 per cent. for 1928 and 50 per cent. for each of the four preceding years. The "carry forward" is increased from £167,371 to £203,651. A favourable dividend had been foreshadowed by the substantially higher average price for copper that prevailed last year, and the distribution is, in fact, the highest since 1917. It is to be paid on a capital increased by 50,000 shares of £5 each, which were issued in June last at £50 per share.

Handley Page Finance

In the past three years the gross profits of Handley Page, Limited, have steadily risen from £102,349 to £110,785, but the net profit, which in 1927 was £46,638 and in 1928 £47,795, has dropped to £40,508 in 1929. This fall is more than accounted for by an increase in general expenditure, which has risen in the past year from £46,854 to £60,242. Out of the profit of £40,508, £20,000 is placed to reserve, as against £15,000 last year, making the total £50,000. Holders of the Ten per Cent. Participating Preference shares are to receive a bonus of 2½ per cent., making 12½ per cent., while the holders of the £7,500 of Ordinary shares are to receive a maiden but substantial dividend of £4,979. This will leave £15,241, against £24,605, to be carried forward. A further marked improvement has been effected in the balance-sheet. For instance, cash has risen from £16,730 to £36,834; investments, consisting mainly of trustee securities, have risen from £58,604 to £103,449, while the goodwill and patent rights item has been entirely eliminated. This has been rendered possible by appropriating £63,155 of the net proceeds during the year from the sale of patent rights, which brought in £82,633. The general position relative to the company's patent rights is to be explained by the chairman at the meeting. Sundry creditors are a little higher at £27,721, and sundry debtors a little lower at £23,570, but stock and work in progress have risen from £38,231 to £59,593.

P.C.T. Progress

Satisfaction with the report for 1929 issued by Provincial Cinematograph Theatres is enhanced by the encouraging statement made at yesterday's annual meeting. The company was last year faced with considerable difficulties connected with the advent of the talking film. Mr. Isidore Ostrer (the chairman) mentioned that until the company's theatres were equipped with talking apparatus and showing talking pictures the receipts were relatively poor, but towards the end of the financial year, by which time a large proportion of the theatres were showing talking films, receipts and profits not only enabled the company to make up for the lean period but also provided a substantial increase in profits for the full 12 months. The board has completely written off out of revenue the loss incurred in the enforced shelving of many silent films, so that the company starts the current financial year with a clean sheet so far as this matter is concerned. It was estimated at the time the issue of Six per Cent. Debenture stock was made last year that when the new money was fully employed profits would exceed £475,000. Last year's earnings came within a few thousands of this figure, although the chairman pointed out yesterday that the new capital was as yet by no means fully employed. On the profits actually earned the interest on the Debentures was covered about six times.

Swedish Ball Bearing Progress

Net earnings of the Swedish Ball Bearing Company again increased last year, the total being 21,421,130kr. (£1,190,000), compared with 17,671,951kr. for 1928. These profits are declared after making substantial deductions for depreciation. The dividend is maintained at 12 per cent., to which it was raised for 1928, but owing to the larger capital on which it is now payable it requires 15,600,000kr., against 12,720,000kr. A further addition of 5,634,862kr. is made to the undistributed profits, which are thereby increased to 11,144,738kr. Although the rapid expansion of the company's operations and interests renders exact comparison of its results difficult, the company has clearly experienced another successful year, and the figures indicate that the further large sums expended in increasing its shareholdings in 1928 were wisely employed. Its interests are now almost world-wide, for in addition to its operations in Sweden it controls factories in America, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia.

Rand Mines' Investments

Profits of the Rand Mines, Limited, for 1929 were slightly larger at £512,716, and for the fifth year dividends amounting to 100 per cent. have been distributed on the capital of £531,000. This capital seems small when contrasted with the company's share and debenture holdings, which amount to £3,090,000, but the contrast is explained by the fact that the company possesses an investment reserve of £2,558,000. The bulk of its share holdings consists of shares in South African mining companies, but it has interests in other forms of enterprise, such as Trinidad Leaseholds, Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela, and the Anglo-Spanish Construction Company. The net amount expended on investments last year was increased from £289,004 to £377,194, while £100,000 was set aside as a general reserve to meet contingencies. As a result of this reserve allocation and the expenditure on investments the appropriation account has been further reduced from £897,792 to £422,026. The statistical record accompanying the accounts shows that since the company's formation 37 years ago it has paid £20,130,478 in dividends and bonuses, the aggregate profits having been £27,778,843.

Advantages of Canal Transport

Mr. W. H. Curtis, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Grand Union Canal Company, said that large businesses were coming on to the canal, and went on to enumerate some of the advantages of canal transport. Road transport, he pointed out, must have good roads, and it was his opinion that some restriction of the weight carried would have to be put upon road vehicles, having regard to the fact that a 20ft. road costs £18,000 a mile to construct and an arterial road as much as £60,000 a mile. To carry 15 tons a road vehicle must itself weigh 12 tons; a railway wagon could carry about twice its own weight, whereas craft on the water could carry three times their weight. Mr. Curtis added that the cost of upkeep of roads was enormous, and the upkeep of a canal far the cheapest of all. These are great advantages, but how far they offset the chief drawback of canals—lack of speed—must, of course, depend upon individual circumstances.

Criticism of Single Premium Policies

Mr. Reginald B. Jacomb, the President, described the London Life Association, at the meeting yesterday, as being, although 123 years old, still on the threshold of a great future; he regarded the future of the reversionary bonus policies of the Association as extremely good; and he commented on the "amazing" bonuses declared for the policy-holders of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, which is now allied with the London Life. The members of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society, in their turn, are now securing the advantage, in an impressive way, of the cautious policy pursued by their directors in recent years and of the recent amalgamation with the London Life. Discussing general topics, the president was particularly outspoken on the subject of the single premium policies of which the greater part of the premium is advanced by life offices. So long as there was a substantial amount of assurance involved, allowing some set-off to the Inland Revenue in death duties (the Association has never issued a policy of this kind with less assurance than was contained in a 10-year endowment assurance), there was, he admitted, no great objection to them. Recently, however, the system has been "grossly abused," and numbers of policies have been issued which contain little or no life assurance and are "simply and solely made use of as a means of evading the payment of sur-tax." In his declaration that such an abuse brings assurance offices into disrepute, and "should be stopped," the president of the London Life will have strong actuarial support.

Jubilee of the Employers' Assurance

Since the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is now celebrating its jubilee it was natural that Sir Joseph Broodbank, the chairman, should at the annual meeting yesterday briefly review its history. It was formed in 1880, chiefly in connexion with the new liabilities imposed on employers by the Act passed in that year, and subsequent legislation dealing with workmen's compensation has called for an extension of the work of the corporation. From the beginnings in this country its activities have been extended to many parts of the world, and the greater part of its immense premium income is now collected in the United States. The percentage of profit has commonly been very slender, but even a small percentage on so vast an income has meant substantial sums in the aggregate. The corporation began to transact business in the United States in 1886 as the pioneer of liability assurance, and it has now become one of the largest of the liability companies working there, and its credit stands high. While formed to transact the particular types of business which are expressed by its title, it now transacts, directly or indirectly, all the principal forms of insurance, and but for the asset which the name "Employers' Assurance" represents it would probably, before now, have been changed to one of a more comprehensive character.

STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE PROFIT-TAKING

FIRM AT THE CLOSE

Markets yesterday were subjected to a renewal of profit-taking, professional and other speculators who had bought for the short run showing a desire to close commitments in view of the approach of the Settlement—the present Account ends to-morrow. In the gilt-edged market British Government stocks went back to a small extent in the early hours, but showed a hardening tendency later; indeed, markets as a whole had a firm appearance at the close. There was a continued demand for scrips of new Corporation loans—the Brighton loan now stands at 4 premium. The absorption of investment stocks has extended to a wider circle; among the various groups in which the presence of buyers was very noticeable was that for South America Railway debenture and preference stocks. Dealings began in Tate and Lyle Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debentures, on which a premium of fully 2 per cent. was established. The Home Railway market was depressed by the publication of poor traffic returns. The receipts of the Argentine lines also showed large decreases, but to the extent that these were due to the recent "go-slow" movement amongst the men they do not represent current conditions, as the strike has been called off. Approval of the Bill for splitting the shares was responsible for a very sharp rise in Canadian Pacific shares.

The Five per Cent. War Loan and the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan established small gains, but other British Government stocks closed lower on the day; Conversion "A" and "B" dropped ½, but in other cases the movements were restricted to ¼. Funding "Fours" were quoted at 91¾ ex dividend. Home Corporation loans were in good demand at rising premiums. There was some small selling of India stocks at low prices, but apparently the real state of the market is one of scarcity, for attempts to buy moderate lines proved difficult. Prices at the close in several cases showed fractional gains as compared with Tuesday. The poor traffic returns caused selling of HOME RAILS. Falls of a point were marked in Great Western, L.M.S., and North Eastern Preferred, and the passenger lines also gave way.

Business in the FOREIGN market was on a very reduced scale. Brazilian bonds remained heavy, and, while slightly above the lowest in some cases, closed with falls of ½-1, the Rescission being 60, the 1889, 55¼, and the 1914, 82. One or two Argentine loans hardened, and Chinese bonds were firmer in some cases, but several European loans lost a fraction. Czechoslovak Eight per Cents. continued firm, and reached the price of 114. ARGENTINE RAILWAY traffics, which continued to reflect the recent labour trouble, were poor, the Buenos Ayres Great Southern reporting a decrease of £120,000, the Western a decrease of £75,000, and the Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres and Pacific decreases of £98,000 and £83,000 respectively. The Argentine North-Eastern exceptionally reported an increase of £900. There was little change in the market, and Buenos Ayres and Pacific stock, at 88, was better. San Paulo hardened further, but Leopoldina declined, though the traffic showed a slight sterling increase. United of Havana stock was also lower, the week's receipts being £25,953 down. A sharp advance occurred in Canadian Pacific shares, on the appraisal of the stock-splitting scheme by the Canadian Parliamentary Committee; the shares rose 8¾ to $219, and were a fraction easier in the street.

In the OIL market V.O.C. were quoted ex rights valued at 10s. per share, allowing for which they closed firmer at 2 11-16. The market leaders were easier, but some of the low-priced shares hardened.

The RUBBER and TEA markets were very quiet. Rubber shares were firm in tone, buying orders being difficult to execute in many cases.

SUPPORT FOR BANK SHARES

There was a further contraction of business in the INDUSTRIAL market, where few important movements took place. Support of a miscellaneous character was reflected in rises in such shares as Imperial Continental Gas, Rolls Royce, Pinchin Johnson, and Wallpaper Deferred. Courtaulds and Imperial Chemical were steady; the results of the latter company for 1929 did not come to hand until after hours. A further recovery took place in some of the cotton textile shares, Bleachers rising to 22s. 9d., comparing with below par a few days previously, Bradford Dyers to 27s. 6d., and Calico Printers to 13s. 6d. Cables and Wireless stocks declined, both the "A" and "B" falling 1¼—to 62 and 31 respectively. The American group showed a general fall of moderate extent, Nickel being under $43 and Brazilian Traction $44¾. There was renewed support for BANK shares, which showed numerous rises. Barclays "A" and "B" hardened to 8 3-16 and 58s. respectively, and Westminster £1 shares to 51s. 9d., while National Discount "B" advanced to 9¼—a rise of 3-16. Hongkong and Shanghai shares rose to 118. Insurance shares were easier, and London and Lancashire were 1 lower at 29¼. International Tea were firmer at 23s. Argentine Navigation Preference were better at 22s. Dealings began in Tate and Lyle Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, which closed at 2 premium, having been slightly above that level.

SOUTH AFRICAN shares were heavy. Central Mining, Rand Mines, Gold Fields, Union Corporation, and numerous others experiencing small falls. De Beers remained at 9, while New Jagersfontein were lower at 1½. Rhodesian shares were quiet and steady, but tin shares hardened on the firmness of the metal. Malayan, at 28s., and Southern Perak, at 2 5-16, being among those inquired for. Ashanti advanced 9d. to 28s. 6d.

BRITISH TALKING PICTURES

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT WITH CREDITORS

Unsecured creditors of British Talking Pictures, Limited, unanimously approved a scheme of arrangement which was laid before them by Mr. Henry Morgan, on behalf of the creditors' committee yesterday. Mr. MORGAN said that £100,000 was due to finance houses, in respect of which there had been given a charge upon certain debts nearly double the liability incurred and receivable over a long period. The bank also had a debenture for £7,000, which constituted a floating charge on all assets other than those specifically mentioned.

There were disadvantages in the scheme, he said, because it provided debtors with no immediate cash payments, but, he added, "there is a very considerable chance—I might almost put it higher than that—that the creditors of the company will eventually receive 20s. in the pound. Their debts are going to be secured by a first charge upon all the assets of the company."

AUSTRALIAN GOLD FOR ENGLAND

SYDNEY, March 26.—Gold to the value of £1,018,000 was shipped on the Orient liner Oronsay to-day. This is the first £1,000,000 of a total of £3,000,000 which is being sent from Australia to London. A total of £17,000,000 has already been sent to England since July.—*Reuter.*

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

	PAGE
Barrow Hæmatite Steel	22
British Gas Light	22
Chartered Bank of India	22
City of London Electric Lighting	21
Employers' Liability Assurance	21
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Grand Union Canal	22
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MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK EXCHANGE LOWER

DECLINE IN BERLIN RATE

In Lombard-street yesterday money was in rather better supply. New loans for the night were obtainable at 2½ per cent. during the earlier hours, and later at 2¼ per cent., and even less. Old day-to-day advances were usually renewed at 2½ per cent., while for fresh money into April 2¾ per cent. was the general charge. The easier state of the short loan market was partly attributed to buying by clearing banks of April and May bills at 2 5/16 per cent. and 2 7/32 per cent. respectively. Discount quotations were generally unaltered, though the tendency was described as slightly easier in the afternoon in sympathy with money. Brokers found it difficult to obtain three months bank bills at 2 3/16 per cent. in the later hours of business. There was again a demand for "outside" bills, and buyers were reported for the Metropolitan Water Board Bills due February, 1931, at 215/16 per cent. Apart from a rise in the Paris rate to 124.28f. the leading foreign exchanges were less favourable to sterling, the New York and German rates being lower.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½-2¾	2½-2¾	2¾-2 5/16	2 5/16	2¼	2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills)				
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.	
2¼	2¼-2 5/16	2 5/16-¼	2¼-¼	2¼-¼

(Fine Trade Bills)

3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2¼-¼	2¼-¼	2¼-¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the FOREIGN EXCHANGE market interest largely centred in the New York exchange, which moved against sterling in the afternoon, and closed slightly below $4.86 13/16, compared with $4.87 on Tuesday. The Montreal rate was finally $4.86 15/16. While the Paris rate moved in favour of London, closing 2c. higher at 124.28f., the Berlin rate again declined, closing 1pf. lower at 20.38½m. Belgas, too, continued in demand, the Brussels rate being 34.88b., and a sudden inquiry developed in the afternoon, apparently on New York account, for Italian lire, the Milan rate closing at 92.89l., compared with 92.97l. The Swedish exchange was also lower at 18.09¾kr. Spanish currency was cheaper, the Madrid exchange being finally 39.05½p., against 38.87½p. The Batavia rate declined to 12.11¾d., and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 11¼d. A recovery took place in the Buenos Aires exchange, which finished at 42 11/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
New York	$ to £	4.86½	4.86¼-86 11/32	4.86¼-87 1/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86½	4.86¼-87¼	4.86¼-87 1/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25-124.29	124.22-124.27
Brussels	Belg. to £	35.00	34.87½-88½	34.88-34.88½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.88-92.97	92.93-92.98
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.13-25.14¼	25.13-25.14
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375¼	374½-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192.25-193.45	193.23-193.45
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.80-39.20	38.80-39.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108½-108⅝	108½-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-12⅝	12.12⅜-12.13
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-39	20.38½-39½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.53-34.57	34.54-34.58
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.86-27.89	27.83-27.89
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½-164⅝	164-164⅛
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.40-43.45	43.40-43.44
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.26	25.19-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-820
Constant'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0301	1.0301
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.25	275¼-275¾	275¼-275⅝
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	483/4-487/8	483/4-487/8
Sofia	Lev. to £	678.659	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr. to £	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.18¾-17¼	18.19¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09⅜-10¼	18.09¾-10¼
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16⅛	18.15⅞-16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1.537/32-1.53/4	1.537/32-1.53/4
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1.537/32-1.53/4	1.537/32-1.53/4
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1.537/32-1.53/4	1.537/32-1.53/4
Hong-kong	Per doll.	—	1.61/4-1.63/16	1.61/4-1.61/16
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2.09 3/4-2.10 1/16	2.09 3/4-2.10 1/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11-1/11¾	1/11-1/11⅛
Singapore	Per doll.	2/4	2/32 1/32-1/16	2/32 1/32-1/32
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅞-12¼	12.12⅛-12⅜
Manila	Per doll.	2.0634	2.06⅛	2.06⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5¼-5 5/16	5¼-5 5/16
B. Aires	Per doll.	47.577d.	42 5/16-42⅜	42 5/16-42⅜
Montev'do	Per doll.	40	39.94	39.91
Lima†	£ to £	51d.	44-44⅜	43 7/8-44⅜
Mexico	Peso to £	9.76	Par 24-4% prem.	25% prem.
			10.16-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 10 0	94 15 0	94 7 6	93 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. The net influx since Wednesday last therefore remains at £1,677,982, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 20—		March 20	Nil
Bar gold	25,500		
Foreign gold coin	8	March 21—	
March 21—		Bar gold	2,952
Bar gold	2,952	Foreign gold coin	16
Foreign gold coin	16	March 22—	
March 22—		Sovs. set aside	500,000
Sovs.	2,000,000	Sovs. exported	2,000
Bar gold	206	March 23	Nil
March 24	Nil	March 24	Nil
March 25—		March 25	Nil
Bar gold	151,300		
March 26	Nil	March 26	Nil
		Net influx	1,677,982
Total	£2,179,982	Total	£2,179,982

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,793,053; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of gold was quoted 1d. higher at 84s. 11d. per oz.

Silver again lacked support, and the price further declined 1/16d. to 19 7/16d. per oz. for cash and 19 3/16d. for forward delivery.

BOMBAY STERLING TENDERS

An official *communiqué* issued in Bombay states that there were no tenders for sterling yesterday. An amount of £250,000 will be offered on April 2.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

	March 22	March 15
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
Note circulation	18,057	17,967
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin & bullion in India	10,957

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

STEADY AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, March 26.—Active trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was accompanied by a good deal of irregularity due to frequent outbursts of selling pressure, but support continued of a good character and declines were soon checked. Sales were returned at 5,022,000 shares.

After a steady opening the market advanced under "bear" covering and active buying of leading industrial and public utility issues. News that the Senate has voted appropriations of $383,000,000 for road building and general construction to aid business, and the fact that railway-car loadings for the week ended March 15 showed an increase of 7,639 cars, stimulated a belief that a general business improvement was underway. Reports that the easiness of money was stimulating building operations throughout the country attracted attention to steel issues, particularly Steel Common, and predictions of an advance in crude oil prices encouraged speculative support for oil stocks, especially as advances in prices of petrol were reported in sections of the country. The sale of 35,000 shares of General Electric at 80, compared with yesterday's closing price of 77¼, was among the features of early trading. Later in the morning the upward movement was checked by realizing and professional selling, but offerings were readily absorbed and the tone hardened again around midday, when the buying of copper stocks was stimulated by reports of an increased export demand for the metal.

A renewal of realizing and professional "bear" pressure succeeded in dislodging a considerable volume of liquidation during the afternoon. The firmness maintained by leading industrial and railroad stocks, however, prevented the spread of the selling movement, and the market rallied again towards the end of the session under covering operations and a renewed demand for tobacco stocks encouraged by increasing consumption and further predictions of a coming advance in cigarette prices. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.863	4.867⅛	4.87
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.867⅛	4.863
Cables	£1	4.863	4.867⅛	4.8611/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84	4.8411/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.863	4.8611/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.851	4.8511/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅝	3.91⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.09¼	40.12
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.80
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90	26.91
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.81⅛
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.961/2	2.961/2
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88	23.88¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.96½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.56½	19.57¼
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	12.45	12.52
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.10
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.47¾	17.47¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.294	1.294
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.70	37.67
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.80	11.80

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	Mar. 26	Mar. 25		Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Atchison	238	236	Int. C. Amer	28¼	28⅛
Atl. Coast	173½	175	Kansas City	81½	80⅜
B. & O.	119	119½	Louisville	135	134¼
Do., Pref.	81⅛	81¼	Minn. St. P.	32½	30¼
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	92½	94
C.M.St.P.	73½	74¼	Mo. Pac.	159	159½
Can. Pac.	214	208	N.Mex.I.Pf.	2½	2½
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	253	232¼	N.Y. Cent.	188	187
Ch. G.W.	14	13¾	Nflk. & W.	258	257
Chi., Ind.	39	38½	N. Pacific	94	93½
Ch. N.W.	86	86	Pennsylv'a	84	83¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25⅝	25½	Reading	125	125
Ch. Rock Is	121	120½	St.L. & S.F.	116½	115⅛
Del.& Hud.	178	174	St.L. & S.W.	68	66½
Del. Lack.	142	144	S. Pacific	124	124
Erie	58⅛	58½	Southern	150	150
Do., 1st Pf.	66⅝	66¼	Do., Pref.	100¼	99¼
G.N., Pref.	102½	102½	U. Pacific	237	237½
Ill. Cent.	130	129½	Do., Pref.	84½	84⅝
Interboro'			Wabash	58	59
Rapid Tr.	34½	33⅛	Do., Pf., A	87	87

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	145¼	144½	Int. Nickel	41⅝	41¾
Allied Chem	290	285	Int. Paper	29½	29
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	32	31	Int. Tele.	63¼	62⅝
Am. & F. Pwr.	90	87½	Kennecott	58¼	58⅝
Am. Can.	149¼	147¾	Kresge S.S.	31⅞	31⅞
Am. Loco.	81½	82	K'ger. S'ds	30½	30⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	91½	91½	Liggett & M.	110	109
Am. Smelt.	75⅜	74¼	Loose-Wile	65¾	64¼
Am. Steel F.	69¼	69¼	Mack. Treks	85	85
Am. Sug. R.	69¼	68¾	Montg'y W.	39½	39½
Am. Tel.	249⅝	246½	Nash M'trs.	47¼	46½
Am. Tob.	240	237	Nat. Biscu.	226	226
Am. Woo'n	15	15	Nat. Dairy	50¾	51¼
Anaconda	75	75	Packard	22½	22⅝
Armour, D.	75	75	Pan A. Pet.	55¼	55
As. Dry Gds.	42½	42	Pub. Ser. N.J.	106¼	101¼
At'tic Ref.	48	48¼	Pullman	81¾	82
Baldwin	33¾	34¼	RadioCorp.	48½	49¾
BarnsdallA	30¼	28⅞	R'm'g'n Rd	38¾	38⅞
Beth. Steel	106½	107⅛	Roy.Dtch	52¾	53⅜
C.de Secor	63¼	63½	Sears R'b'k	86¾	87⅜
Chile Copp.	55	55	Shell Trans.	45⅛	46⅛
Chrysler	39¼	38⅞	Shell Un.	23⅝	23⅞
Col. Fuel	65¾	67	Sinc. S. Rd.	53	53½
Colum. Gas	99½	95⅜	Std. Brands	25⅝	25⅜
Col. Graph.	27⅝	27⅝	Std. Gas	115½	111
Cons. Gas	124¼	120	Std. Oil of Cal.	66⅛	65⅞
Cont. Can.	68¼	68½	Do., N.J.	74⅜	72⅞
Cont. Oil	27	26¼	Do., N.Y.	35⅝	35½
Corn Prod.	99	95¾	Studebaker	41	41¼
Crucible	89¼	89	Texas Corp.	58	57¾
DavisonCh.	42	42⅜	Tex. G.Sul.	65⅛	65½
Drug. Inc.	85	84	Tidewater	15¼	15⅛
Du Pont	138¼	137	Un.Carbide	100	99⅜
Eastman K	238	239½	Un. Fruit	90⅛	90
Elec. P. & L.	88	79	United Gas	40⅞	38
Electric Storage	75¼	75¼	U.S. L'ther	10½	8⅞
Fox Films	29½	29	U.S. Rbr.	30⅛	30
Gen. Elec.	79¼	77¾	U.S. Steel	190¼	190
Gen. Foods	48	48	Wayne Pump	14⅝	14⅝
Gen. Motors	47⅞	47⅞	W. Un. Tel.	188	177
Gillette	85¾	87¼	Whse. Mtg.	185¾	182⅝
Goodrich	56	56¾	Woolworth	63¼	62½
Goodyear	92	94	Worth'n Pump	131½	128⅜
Hou.Oil Tx	105	100	Youngst'n Sheet	146¾	146¾
Hud. Mtrs.	54¼	56			
Ind. Rayon	105	106			
Int. Harv'r	94½	93			
Int. Match	83	82¾			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	13	13	Mid. West Utilities	37	37
Assoc. Gas	43½	42⅝	Pennroad	15⅝	15⅝
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28⅝	28⅛	Silica Gel	33¼	33
Cntasse	24	23⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	57⅛	56⅞
Elec. Bond	107⅝	106⅝	Swift Int.	32	32¼
Gulf Oil	150½	150¼	Tri-Cont.Cp	18¼	18¼
HydroElec.	47½	47½	Vacuum Oil	93¼	93
Int. Pet.	22½	22¼			

BONDS

Libty Ln., 3½%	100⅝₃₂	100¹⁰₃₂	Finl., 6%, 1945	96½	96⅜
Do., 4¼% (1st)	101¹⁵₃₂	101¹³₃₂	Fren., 7½% 1941	123	118
Do. (4th), 4¼%	101³⁰₃₂	102¹₃₂	Do., 7% '49	118	118
U.K., 5½% 1937	104½	104⅜	Ger. 7%, '49	109⅜	108½
Do., 4% 1960-90	89	88¼	Greek, 7%, 1964	100	99⅞
Arg., 6% 1959	99½	99½	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	97	97½
Aust., 5% 1957	92	92⅛	Hungary, 7½% '44	104	104¼
A'tria, 7% 1943	107¼	106	Ital., 7%, 1951	100⅜	100½
Belg., 6% 1955	103¼	103	Jap., 6½% 1954	104⅛	104
Do., 7% 1955	112⅝	112½	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	104⅝	104⅜
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅜	103¼	Norway 6% P.L.M., 6%	102⅞	102½
Brazil, 7½, 1952	104	103	1958	102⅞	102¼
Bulg., 7'67	84	85	Do., 7%, Poland, 7%	105⅜	105
Canada, 5, 1951	100⅝	101	1947	87¼	88
Chile, 7, '42	103	103	Do., 8% 1950	97½	97¼
Do., 6, '60	93	93¼	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	102	102
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110¼	San F., 8% 1950	100¾	100⅜
Denm'k 5% 1942	104⅞	105¼	Seine, 7% 1942	108⅞	108¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102	102¼	Swed. 5½% 1954	104¼	104¼
Do. 5½% 1953	101⅜	101⅝	Tokio City, 5½% '61	93¼	93⅛
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105⅜	105⅝			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	79	80
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	59⅞	61⅛
New York, Ontario, and Western	14½	14⅝
Reading, 1st Pref.	46½	46½
Texas and Pacific	20	20
National Lead	170	174

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

The Money Market was easy, call loans ruling at 3½ per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were again raised ¼ to 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3 to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was weaker, cable transfers falling back ½c. to 4.86 11-16.

Silver declined ½c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The Northern Pacific Railway has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25.

BONDS.—The market was quieter, with an easier tendency, especially for Government issues. Sales reached $12,673,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT FIRMER

NEW YORK, March 26.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed steady at ½c. to 1½c. advance. No. 2 red winter, 125½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 110½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 117½c. MAIZE steady at ½c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ½c. advance. White clipped, 51½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE steady at ½c. advance. No. 2 Western, 72c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	264	914	1,389	372,496	449,890
Do., Atlantic	171	399	551	69,129	101,212
*Exports, ditto	333	359	519	62,344	83,255
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	794	859	2,092	192,182	231,084
Do., Atlantic	19	29	46	3,749	10,850
*Exports, ditto	—	86	—	9	16,378
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	114	87	306	19,783	20,727
Receipts, Atlantic	101	82	314	15,779	17,982
*Exports, ditto	9	25	80	2,980	4,201
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	292	259	1,257	109,127	108,156
Do., Atlantic	11	10	35	4,909	10,165
*Exports, ditto	—	29	—	139	3,856

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady at 5c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.70; Middle West, spot, $10.60.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm at 9 to 17 points advance. Sales estimated at 12,000 bags. Closing prices.—March, unquoted; May, 8.63c.; July, 8.27c.; Sept., 8.06c.; Dec., 7.84c.; Jan., 7.83c. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 17 to 12 points up. Sales, 24,000 bags. Closing prices.—March unquoted; May, 12.82c.; July, 12.30c.; Sept., 11.84c.; Dec., 11.46c.; Jan., 11.38c. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA.—Futures closed steady and 5 points to 1 point higher. Sales, 15,000 bags. Closing prices.—April, 8.42c.; May, 8.62c.; July, 8.89c.; Sept., 9.14c.; Dec., 9.13c.; Jan., 9.20c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady and 2 points higher all round. Sales, 18,000 tons. Closing prices.—March, unquoted; May, 1.73c.; July, 1.77c.; Sept., 1.84c.; Dec., 1.92c.; Jan., 1.93c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.65c.; Sept., 3.74c.; Dec., 3.83c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees, spot, was nominally unchanged. The sale is reported of 5,000 bags of Porto Rico, prompt shipment at 3.52c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON OIL closed steady, refined futures were unchanged to 8 points up. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.25c. bid; yellow, spot, 8.50c. bid. Futures.—March, 8.55c.; May, 8.79c.; July, 9.01c.; Sept., 9.20c.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 6½c.; extra, in tierces, 7c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.70 to $2.80 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady at 55½c. to 56½c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 26.—TURPENTINE was steady, ½c. lower at 50½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 50½c. bid. ROSIN.—Grade F, $7.00; grade K, $7.30; grade WW, $7.75.

DULUTH, March 26.—LINSEED futures closed firm at 1½c. advance. May, 290½c.; July, 290½c.

KANSAS CITY, March 26.—WHEAT futures closed steady, unchanged to ½c. higher. May, 99½c.; July, 98½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—WHEAT futures closed steady at ½c. to ½c. advance. May, 106½c.; July, 106½c.

TOLEDO, March 26.—CLOVERSEED was firm and 25 to 40 points up. Cash, 11.25; Oct., 11.75.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—WHEAT opened easy and 1½c. to 1½c. lower under the influence of "bearish" foreign news, including reports of an increased import duty in Germany and export offerings on French account. The market rallied afterwards owing to an improved demand from commission houses, partly influenced by reports of unfavourable weather in sections of the country, while professional covering took place owing to firmer advices from Chicago, a sharp falling off in car lot receipts, and rumours of better inquiries on export account. The close was firm and 1½c. to 1½c. higher. May, 108½c.; July, 110½c.; Oct., 111½c. OATS closed steady, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. May, 52½c.; July, 52½c.; Oct., 49c. BARLEY futures closed barely steady at ½c. to ½c. decline. May, 47½c.; July, 49½c.

LINSEED futures closed firm, 1c. to 2c. higher. May, 252c.; July, 252c.

CHICAGO, March 26.—WHEAT opened easy and 1c. to ½c. lower under professional selling due to expectations of an increase in French exports and reports that, in the event of a reduced acreage in the United States, Australia was likely to grow more wheat. Reports of an increase in the German import duty also helped to cause outside selling, but the market rallied later on firmer advices from Winnipeg and the North-west which, with unfavourable crop reports from Kansas and indications of an oversold market situation led to "bear" covering. The rally made further progress in the afternoon on the news that President Hoover had signed a Bill appropriating $100,000,000 for the Federal Farm Board available for immediate use. The close was steady at ½c to 1c. advance. March, 105½c.; May, 108½c.; July, 106½c.; Sept., 108½c.

MAIZE closed barely steady at ½c. decline to ½c. advance. March unquoted; May, 84½c.; July, 85½c.; Sept., 85½c. OATS closed steady and ½c. to ½c. higher. March, 43c.; May, 44c.; July, 43½c.; Sept., 42½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures, steady, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. March, 60½c.; May, 62c.; July, 67½c.; Sept., 71½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard 5 points higher and pork 2½ points lower. Closing prices.—Lard—May, 10.30c.; July, 10.52c.; Sept., 10.72½c. Hogs (drysalted clear bellies) —May, 13.10c.; July, 13.20c.

BACON was steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, light and heavy descriptions unchanged. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 1,873,000, against 1,990,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Hogs Heavy
To-day	11.62½	9.75 to 10.60	9.25 to 10.00
Previous day	11.62½	9.75 to 10.60	9.25 to 10.00
Last year	12.00	11.00 to 11.60	11.00 to 11.50
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		88,000	14,000
Previous day		83,000	17,000
Last year		80,000	17,000

Sales of land by the City of San Paulo Improvements and Freehold Land Company for the year ended February 28 exceeded £250,000.

City News in Brief

Mr. A. H. Sharp has rejoined the firm of Messrs. Mumford and Bicknell.

Mr. Allen Gilbert Bartholomew has been appointed a general manager of the Anglo-South American Bank.

Lloyd's will be closed for the Easter holidays from 4 p.m. on Thursday, April 17, until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 22.

The Australian Federal Government has authorized the New South Wales Water Board to raise a loan of £1,000,000 in New York.—*Reuter.*

No remittances were made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council during the week ended March 22.

Sir Alexander Roger states that, finding himself in disagreement with the policy adopted by the board of the Constantinople Telephone Company, he has resigned his directorship.

Messrs. G. W. Dawes and Co. are taking into partnership, as from to-day, Mr. H. Heyblom, who has been associated with them since 1918 and has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1906.

The P. and O. Company announce that, beginning with the departure of the Maloja from London on April 4, their fortnightly mail and passenger steamers to Australia will make Brisbane their terminal port.

With reference to the notice which appeared yesterday in regard to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Fabrique de Soie Artificielle de Tomaszow, S.A., it should have stated that the offer applied only to original shares.

Mr. Alexander Batchelor, a farmer and land valuator, of Craigie Home Farm, Dundee, was yesterday elected chairman of R. E. Jones, Limited. Mr. Batchelor is a director of a number of other companies, including the Piccadilly Hotel Company

The Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons yesterday passed the Bill promoted by the Brighton and Hove Gas Company for powers to convert its Four per Cent. "C" Preference stock and its Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock into Six per Cent. "B" Preference stock and Five per Cent. Perpetual Debenture stock respectively.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL RESULTS

DEFERRED DIVIDEND INCREASED

The directors of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, announce that the net profit for the year 1929, after making provision for obsolescence and income-tax, amounts to £5,780,908, which corresponds to £5,212,703 for 1928—an increase of £567,505. With £108,807, which is the balance brought forward from 1928, less dividends paid in respect of further shares exchanged since the date of the last balance-sheet, the total profit available is £5,889,015. The directors have decided to transfer £529,020 to general reserves and to carry forward to 1930 £350,923, leaving £5,009,072 available for distribution to the shareholders. The Preference dividend takes £1,407,755. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was paid on December 1, 1929. The directors have decided to recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year (the same rate as for 1928), and a dividend on the Deferred shares of 2 per cent. (against 1¾ per cent. for 1928), payable on June 2.

The total reserves of the company at December 31, 1929, amounted to £16,725,000, as compared with £11,009,138 at December 31, 1928. The increase of £5,715,862 is due to the share premiums received, less expenses of issue, in respect of the new issue in May last, and to transfers out of profits of £529,020 to general reserve and £575,479 to the central obsolescence fund. The latter fund has also been strengthened by the transfer of the obsolescence fund amounting to £415,383 from the books of Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Limited.

As a result of the general fall in market values, the aggregate book value of the company's marketable securities at December 31, 1929, after deducting profits realized from the sale of investments, showed an excess over market value of £983,347, which was amply covered by reserves. It is stated that the subsequent increase in market values has eliminated to a great extent the book depreciation.

The annual general meeting will be held on April 29.

L. G. AUTOMATIC SERVICES

COMPULSORY WINDING-UP PETITION

The extraordinary general meeting of the L. G. Automatic Services, Limited, called yesterday for the purpose of approving a reconstruction scheme, proved abortive. The CHAIRMAN (Sir Christopher Robinson, Bt.) explained that a circular sent out a few days ago stated that the board had been notified of opposition to the reconstruction scheme from a section of the shareholders, and in view of such opposition it would be useless to persevere with the scheme.

It was necessary, he added, that they should have a three-fourths majority in favour of the scheme, and it would be remembered that a large number of shares were allotted as consideration for the acquisition of the various inventions, and that block of shares alone was sufficient to prevent 75 per cent. of the votes being given in favour of the scheme. The proposals of an opposition group for carrying on the business without any reconstruction and without asking for more capital—apparently by financing the Sharp contract under a system of hire purchase—he described as grotesque, and, under all the circumstances, Mr. Thomas and himself, in conjunction with their legal advisers, had decided that this was essentially a case where they ought to invoke the assistance of the Court. A petition for the compulsory winding up of the company had been lodged on the previous day and the case would come up for hearing on April 7. In these circumstances, he said, it would not be fitting to embark upon a general discussion of the company's affairs, and he therefore proposed that the matter be adjourned *sine die* to await the result of the legal proceedings.

Mr. SORRELL, late managing director, said that he, together with Mr. Chubb, was responsible for selling the Sharp contract to the company. He had had the opportunity of studying the address of the chairman at the recent meeting, and he considered it a very one-sided statement in certain respects, especially where it concerned the Sharp contract and the flotation of Chubb's Automatic Manufacturing Company.

The meeting dispersed without passing any resolution.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 26.—A firm and active opening resulted from improving reports of the business outlook, the feature of trading being the strength of public utility stocks, notably Brazilian Traction and Montreal Light and Power. The close was irregular.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	Mar. 26	Mar. 25	—	Mar. 26	Mar. 25
Abitibi	No bid	32	Cons. Mining	244	230¼
Alberta Pac. Grain	20¼	20	Dom. Bridge	70	71¾
Asbestos	3	3	Dom. Textile	65	65
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fam. Players	62½	58
B.C. Packers	7	7	Fraser Cos.	15	15¼
Braz. Tract.	44¾	43¾	Hollinger	59	59
B.C. Pwr., A	39¼	39½	Int. Nickel	41¾	41½
Do., B	20½	20¼	Massey H.	35¾	No bid
Brit. Emp. Steel	1½	1½	Montreal Lrt.	137½	136⅝
Do., 1st Pf.	28	28	Nat. Brew.	32	32
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car	68	68½
Brompton	26⅞	26½	Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary	165	165	Power Corp.	74¼	No bid
Can. Car.	25⅞	25⅞	Price Bros.	82	No bid
Do., Pref'd.	30¾	30¼	Quebec Pwr.	65½	65½
C. Cement	No bid	No bid	Shawinigan	No bid	74½
Do., Pref.	93	93	S. Canada Power	33	33½
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	44	44½
C. Indust. Alcohol, A.	8½	9	W'ern Elec.	42¼	42
Do., B	71¾	71½	Bk. Montreal	307½	307
C. Power	15¼	14¾	Can. Bank Com.	250	254½
C. Steamship	17	17	Royal Bank	305	307
Do., Pref'd.	70	70			
Cockshutt	19½	20			

* Ex dividend.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 26.—After opening at a decline of 1s. to 1, values further receded during the day, and the market closed easy ¾ to 1 lower. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—May, 42 (previous 42¾); July, 40 (40¾); Sept., 39 (39¾); Dec., 38½ (39½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 3,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 26.—WHEAT.—The cargo market was dull owing to the easiness in primary centres and reports that further large quantities were available for export from France. Quotations marked a decline of from 3d. to 6d. per quarter. For 17,750 quarters No. 2 Northern and 16,250 quarters No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Uganda, B/L Feb. 15, sold at 39s. 6d. and 38s. 6d. respectively. Rosafe, 63½lb., on passage (old crop) was offered at 37s. 6d., and (new crop) at 37s.; 62½lb., March-April at 36s. 9d., and Barusso, 62lb., at 35s. 9d. Australian, afloat, was obtainable at 39s. 9d. Parcels sold slowly at 6d. per quarter under recent prices. Barusso, 62½lb. (new), per Launnerhaw, about due, sold at 35s. 3d.; Hull paid 36s.3d. for Rosafe 62½lb., March, and 35s. 7½d. for 62½lb., Buell, expected to sail April 5, white to Glasgow, No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), afloat, made 40s. 9d.

In the wheat futures market a small business was recorded in May (new contract) at 34s. 11½d., and final values were 7d. to 8d. lower, as compared with yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
			OLD CONTRACT		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	38 6	38 6	38 3	38 6	39 0
May ..	—	—	37 10	—	—
	NEW CONTRACT. LONDON GRADE OF MILLING QUALITY				
March ..	34 8	34 6	34 11½	34 4	35 0
May ..	34 8	34 6	34 11½	34 4	35 0

MAIZE continued in quiet demand and quotations were again lower. For La Plata, 6,064 tons, per Wyncote, at Las Palmas, 26s. 9d. was paid. For this quality, April, 26s. was asked; and 26s. 6d. for May and June. Parcels were in poor request, and 3d. per qr. lower, but the market closed steadier. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 25s. 10½d. to 25s. 9d. and 26s.; and May-June, at 23s. 9d. to 24s. 1½d.

BARLEY was dull and lower. No. 3 Canada Western, March, 23s. 6d. Persian, March-April, 17s. 6d.; Danubian, at 18s. 6d.; and Azoff Black Sea, 17s. 9d.

OATS were quiet and easier. La Plata, March and April, 13s.; May, 13s. 9d.; and June, 14s. Chilean Tawny, March-April, were offered at 14s. 6d.

AT MARK-LANE trading in all departments was quiet. English wheat was nominally unchanged at 37s. to 38s. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was irregular. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 43s. 6d.; No. 2, 42s.; No. 3, 42s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 41s. 3d.; No. 5 (Alberta), 39s.; No. 6, 31s. 3d.; Rosafe (62½lb.), 38s. 9d.; Barusso (62½lb.), 38s. 6d., and Australian, 41s. 6d. per 496lb. Flour continued quiet at late rates. London straight run, 35s. to 36s., and country straight run, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb. Maize was quietly steady. La Plata, landed, 28s., and ex ship, 27s. per 480lb. Barley was in poor request at recent prices. English malting, 28s. to 40s.; English feed, 26s. to 27s.; Californian, 34s. to 40s.; and Smyrna, landed, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 18s. 6d.; Russian, 19s. 6d.; ex ship, 18s. 6d.; and Syrian, ex ship, 19s. per 400lb. Oats ruled quiet and against the seller. English, 17s. to 19s.; and Scotch, landed, 20s. 9d. per 3cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s. 6d.; ex ship, 14s. 9d.; Chilean tawny, landed, 16s.; Chilean, white, 21s. 6d.; German, ex ship, 16s. 6d.; South Russian, 14s. 3d.; and North Russian, 13s. 6d. per 320lb. Beans and peas were quiet unchanged. Wheat-feed was steadily held. Middlings, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; fine middlings, 7s. 3d.; and bran, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per 112lb. Oatmeal remained quiet. Fine Middlothian, 18s.; Aberdeen, 19s.; American, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; and rolled oats, 16s. 3d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline, but failed to attract buyers. No. 1 N. Manitoba, April, quoted 41s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s. 6d.; No. 3, 39s. 6d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 38s. 6d.; No. 2 N. Duluth, No. 2, 38s. 1½d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, April, 41s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter, April, 39s.; No. 2, 38s.; No. 2 mixed durum, April, 36s. 1½d.; Rosafe, 63lb., about sailing, 35s. 9d.; Baril, 65lb., April, 36s. 3d.; May, 36s. 6d.; 62½lb., April, 38s.; 62lb., afloat, 35s. 3d.; Barusso, 62½lb., April, 36s.; May, 36s. 6d.; and Australian, afloat, 39s. 6d. Spot parcels met a fair trade at 1d. to 1½d. per cental decline. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. lower, in sympathy with easy closing Winnipeg and Buenos Aires advices and further declined, owing to large offerings of La Plata wheat, a poor demand from millers, and outside selling orders. In the afternoon, values improved moderately, and the market closed steady with March 1½d. and other positions 1d. to 1¼d. per cental lower on the day. Sales were 250 loads. Official settlement prices:—March, 7s. 4d.; May, 7s. 6d.; July, 7s. 6d.; and Oct., 7s. 9d. Tenders against current month one load, making a total of 1,277,141 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 191,881 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settle't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8
May ..	7 5¼	7 6⅝	7 5¼	7 5	7 6⅝	7 7⅝
July ..	7 6¼	7 7⅜	7 6¼	7 6	7 7⅜	7 8⅛
*Oct. ..	—	7 10¼	7 9⅛	7 9	7 10¼	7 11¼

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were steady with a moderate enquiry. La Plata, about sailing, sold at 26s. 3d. and May-June at 23s. 9d. to 24s.; sellers offered nearby afloat at

COMPANY MEETINGS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

DIFFICULTIES OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS

DECLINE IN COMMODITY PRICES

OUTLOOK IN THE FAR EAST

SIR MONTAGU TURNER'S VIEWS

The SEVENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held yesterday on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER (chairman of the bank) presided.

The CHIEF MANAGER (Mr. W. E. Preston) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I have now the pleasure to present the directors' report and statement of accounts for the 12 months ended December 31, 1929.

From the report you will notice that since we last met our colleague, Mr. Bateson, acting under medical advice, has, much to our regret, resigned his seat on the board. Mr. Bateson had a long and varied business career in Calcutta and in London. He possessed a matured and well-balanced judgment and his personality was much appreciated by all who knew him. We trust that he will be spared many years to enjoy his well-earned retirement. (Hear, hear.)

To fill the vacancy, your directors invited Mr. Arthur d'A. Willis, of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., to join the board. Mr. Willis has accepted the invitation and you will be asked to confirm his election to-day.

Mr. Willis has had a long Indian business experience, and as the representative of the firm of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., the connexion between the bank and that firm, which has existed for so many years, will be continued. Our friend and colleague, Mr. Colin F. Campbell, is unable to be with us to-day as he is taking a well-earned rest and change.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS MAINTAINED

From the balance-sheet and profit and loss account statement you will notice that in most cases the figures are slightly better than last year. Current accounts have fallen by about a million and a half sterling, but fixed deposits exceed last year's figures by nearly two millions and a half. This follows the trend of present-day movements in most banks.

I am glad to say that the results justify our paying the same dividend and bonus as in previous years, and we are able to place £50,000 to contingencies account with a carry-forward in excess of last year. I trust this may be considered satisfactory, seeing the difficulties under which exchange banking is now conducted in the East. (Hear, hear.) There is the same extremely keen competition with rather less business and more competitors. It seems impossible to obtain a working agreement owing to the number of banks concerned and the diversity of interests. It is therefore not surprising that exchange operations result in profits which are comparatively insignificant.

EXTRAORDINARY DECLINE IN COMMODITY PRICES

Business both for the merchant and the banker has also been difficult owing to the extraordinary decline in prices of all commodities forming the staple exports from Eastern ports. As a result, the sterling value of bills offering in those markets is considerably below the normal, and in some cases funds which had been laid down for the financing of the export trade have not been fully required. It is only natural that with prices constantly on the down grade dealers in commodities are careful to avoid laying down stocks, whether it be in the East or in the Western markets. The converse to this is also true—namely, that producers of Eastern commodities securing less for their crops are unable to buy the normal quantity of foreign goods. In other words, the purchasing power of the millions of consumers in the East of Manchester goods or manufactured British goods is correspondingly reduced.

COTTON POSITION

As regards the fall in prices of commodities, I may mention a few instances dating from January, 1929, up to the present. Cotton shows a drop of 24 per cent., jute 20 per cent., rubber 29 per cent., tea 20 per cent., tin 19 per cent., wool 32 per cent., and wheat 12 per cent. Groundnuts, which form an important part of exports from the Coromandel Coast, have dropped from £21 to £15 per ton.

No doubt over-production or over-cropping is responsible in most cases for the fall in wholesale prices, but we must remember that for some time prices of many articles have been unduly high, the result of the boom year 1920. This present decline is therefore a readjustment of prices or a return to normal conditions. The process of readjustment is a painful one, and we can only hope that the end is not far off. I am inclined to think we have almost touched bottom.

SLUMP IN SILVER

Silver has had, perhaps, the most sensational slump of any article of commerce, according to the table recently issued by Messrs. Pixley and Abell. From 1833 to 1873 silver remained fairly steady about 60d. per oz., when the demonetization of silver commenced. From 1873 to 1890 it was about 48d. per oz., and then came a steady drop to 28d. per oz. up to 1916, when it rose during the War period and touched 89d. for a short time in 1920. After a sudden drop to 42d., it declined gradually to 26 7-16d. per oz., where it stood at the commencement of January, 1929. Since that date it reached its lowest point in March this year at 18¼d. per oz. The causes of this gradual decline are, among others, the establishment of gold standards in various countries and the increased use of notes in place of coins for daily purposes, also the cheaper cost of production consequent on the fact that in many cases in America silver is a by-product of ore-producing mines (copper and lead). Of the total world's production of silver (240,000,000oz.), no less than 73 per cent. comes from North America. Thirdly, we have various countries, such as India, France, Belgium, and Great Britain, selling demonetized coins, or surplus coinage, and, finally, we have an import duty of 4 annas per oz. revived in India. The effect on silver-using countries such as China has been disastrous to the import trade, and holders of stocks may suffer severely.

The Chinese tael has dropped from 2s. 7d. to 1s. 1d., and the Hong-kong dollar, which has been almost reduced to the parity of silver, has fallen from 2s. to 1s. 6d.

INDIA

Politically, India—or, we should say, a section of the 300,000,000 inhabitants of India—is at the present moment in a curiously unrestful condition requiring most careful handling and judicious treatment. I venture to say that only those on the spot can really judge of the prevailing conditions and to what extent firmness, tempered by the utmost consideration and good will, is required. It is only right that we should, as suggested by Sir John Hewett and Sir Claude Hill, trust the man on the spot—in other words, back up the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, with all the moral support we can give. (Hear, hear.) Lord Irwin, as Viceroy and Governor-General, has a most difficult task, requiring great tact, great forbearance, and great courge. He commands our sympathy and our respect.

As regards trade in India, there has been a comparative absence of activity in nearly every class of exports, mainly owing to the restricted demand in Western markets. Wheat exports from Karachi, which in the past few years averaged 300,000 tons and in some cases considerably exceeded that figure, last year reached only 15,000 tons, while 120,000 tons were imported. This was partly due to failure of crops in some districts and to the fact that a good deal more wheat is consumed in the country and is therefore not available for export. But the low price in Western markets has undoubtedly helped to restrict exports. Cotton exports, on the other hand, from Karachi increased appreciably, and 1,900,000 bales (being an excess of 200,000 bales over last year) were shipped to the United Kingdom and Continent.

Incidentally, I may here mention that, in view of the diminution of business in the Port of Karachi and to the fact that this port is considerably over-banked, it has been decided that the business of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, in which this bank has a controlling interest, be transferred to the premises of the Chartered Bank. This we consider desirable, especially from the point of economy. The name of the P. & O. Bank will, of course, be retained, and appear on the premises of the Chartered Bank. I am glad to say that the P. & O. Bank itself is, in its general operations, doing quite a satisfactory business.

THE BOMBAY MILLS

In Bombay the cotton mills have been, and are, suffering badly from the effect of Japanese competition, added to which the industry has been hampered and harassed with constant strikes fomented by agitators, who seem determined to do their best to ruin the staple industry of Bombay. The mills will obtain some relief if the increased duties on imported cloth goods are approved by the Legislative Assembly in India, but more good will probably result from the reorganization which has already been taken in hand.

The total capital of nine mills, we are informed, has been written down from £6,375,000 to £2,250,000, while the liquidation of 10 other mills has resulted in a loss of £1,000,000. Bombay has thus suffered badly by the losses experienced by its chief industry.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The resulting depression of these untoward losses may to some extent account for the depreciation of Indian Government securities, for Bombay has always been a very active market in dealing in shares and Government securities. But apart from this there is the fact that India in recent years has borrowed too cheaply, as evidenced by the heavy drop in the various loans, and this was aggravated by the issue of Treasury Bills at a high rate. During the past three years the fall in India Government securities has averaged about 8 per cent. The recent fall also has, perhaps, been accentuated by the hint of repudiation made by Mr. Gandhi at Lahore in January last.

As regards repudiation by India of its obligations, the possibility is quite unthinkable, and the letter from Sir Arthur Hirtzel in *The Times* on January 28 last should give complete confidence to all intending investors in, or actual holders of, Government securities. As holders of these securities (and, of course, we are bound to have them in India), we have had to face the depreciation for the last three years, which has made a serious inroad into the profits we have earned in India; but the depreciation has been met fully, and our Government securities are written down to market value as at December 31 last. At the moment, at the price at which these securities stand, they are a perfectly sound and safe investment.

JUTE BUSINESS

Jute export business has been rather quiet, and the jute mill industry in Calcutta is suffering from over-production, but that is a case of temporary indisposition only. The ordinary demand for hessians and bags from Australia, America, and the Argentine has slackened as a natural result of depression in exports from those countries, but that is likely to recover in the near future.

Tea has, as I have already said, experienced rather a heavy drop, especially in the coarser grades, but the very fine tea still commands a good price, and with reduced plucking on a wholesale scale the market should right itself.

The balance of trade in favour of India for the financial year 1927-28 amounted to £51,000,000, and seems likely to be rather higher for the 12 months now ending. Since 1864 the value of foreign trade has jumped from £80,000,000 to £420,000,000 annually. Imports of specie, silver and gold, have averaged from £28,000,000 to £30,000,000 for the past 30 years, the bulk of which remains in the country in the shape of hoards, jewelry, &c. The British Raj has therefore fostered Indian trade for the benefit of India to a remarkable degree. What India means to us and Great Britain means to India can be realized by a study of the Special Number issued by *The Times* on February 18 last.

TRADE RETURNS ANALYSED

It is interesting to note that recent trade returns show that during 1929 the import of motor-cars into India numbered about 20,000, of which 8,000 were American, 6,500 Canadian, and 3,600 British. As regards heavy lorries and omnibuses, 6,370 were Canadian, 5,800 from America, and 473 from Great Britain, but for motor-cycles Great Britain had 91 per cent. So also in China, cars from America numbered 767, from Japan 663, from France 153, and from Great Britain 107.

Burmah has had a very poor season both in import and export markets. Rangoon has experienced one of the worst periods of depression ever known, both as regards exports and imports. Exports of rice have been affected by the poor demand from India especially, and prices have fallen. As a consequence the piece-goods business has suffered, and especially the Manchester market has been prejudiced by imports from Japan, Italy, and America.

CEYLON AND MALAYA

Business in Ceylon has been fairly active in spite of the depreciated values of tea and rubber. Shipments of tea in 1929 amounted to 246,000,000lb., or an increase of 18,000,000lb. over the previous year, and the quality has been well maintained. Rubber also showed an increase in shipments of 55,000,000lb. over 1928, but owing to the fall in values the buying power of Ceylon is greatly reduced, and with a somewhat over-large import of piece-goods the holders of stocks are none too happy under present conditions.

Malaya generally has suffered, and is suffering, severely from the slump in prices of tin and rubber, with the result that the offtake of imported piece-goods has been the lowest known for many years. It is satisfactory to note that imports of British piece and fancy goods in 1929 showed an increase over the previous year and are in excess of the same goods from Japan, although Japanese imports show an increase over 1928.

TIN AND RUBBER

As regards tin the price has fallen some £60 a ton during the past 12 months, and is now steady at about £160 a ton. Exports have increased over 1928, and last year amounted to 102,000 tons. A form of restriction of output has been agreed upon as affecting dredged tin, and it is hoped that if this is honestly carried out the effect will be an improvement in prices.

Consequent on the withdrawal of restriction in Malaya and Ceylon, shipments of this product materially increased. Shipments in 1929 show an increase of nearly 170,000 tons. The most important and satisfactory feature in the situation is that of increased consumption both in America, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy, but after the set-back experienced in the United States the consumption began to decline. From recent figures I find that, including some 200,000 tons reclaimed rubber, the total world consumption amounted to nearly 1,000,000 tons, and of this amount America took over 470,000 tons, so that the present low price of this article has compensating advantages in that it has undoubtedly increased consumption of rubber.

CHINA

In China the present position is slightly disappointing to those who anticipated a more speedy return to peaceful conditions and had looked for a settled and powerful central Government which could effectively control the greater part of China and repress with a firm hand the system of banditry on land and piracy on the water with all its attendant horrors. This is not so at present, but the Government at Nanking has increased its power. The War Lords seem to be once more on the move, and the future is difficult to forecast. Nanking practically controls the purse and is backed up by solid financial and business interests in Shanghai. The relations between the Chinese Government and the British representative in China are excellent. Anti-British agitation seems to have died out and we can with all sincerity express our good will for the consolidation and continuance of the present Government at Nanking.

THE SLUMP IN SILVER AND FOREIGN IMPORTS

Both in Hong-kong and in Shanghai the gradual decline in the price of silver culminating in the recent slump when silver has been quoted at 18¼d. per oz., while favourable for exports as a temporary measure, tells badly against imports of foreign goods, especially British piece-goods and general merchandise. The import of British goods or indeed of foreign goods generally has also suffered in Northern China from increased maritime and inland taxation. The Chinese Government have now full liberty to fix their scale of import duties, with the result that the duties have been about doubled. As an illustration it is shown that the receipts from the maritime customs for 1929 amounted to 152,000,000 taels, as compared with 82,000,000 taels in the previous year. The interest on all foreign loans covered by the maritime customs has been met in full.

The railways in North China are mostly in the hands of the military, and it is amazing to think that producers are able to get their produce in the market at all. I understand that they have to depend upon most primitive methods.

In China we again note the penetration of Japanese imports, and this applies to Hong-kong as well as to China.

In past years Manchester supplied 75 per cent. of piece-goods business and Japan 25 per cent. Now the position is reversed, and Japan has won the premier position.

JAPAN

As regards Japan, the chief feature has been the return to the gold standard as from January 11 of this year. During the past year the exchanges have been cleverly and effectively worked up by slow stages, the Japanese Government working in conjunction with the leading banks. The yen was worked up to 2s., and with credits opened in London and elsewhere the return to the gold standard was finally concluded and the par value of the yen made good. Japan deserves great credit for this most effective piece of finance.

The silk business of Japan has not been up to the standard of previous years. Owing to the decreased buying power in the American market, consequent on the Stock Exchange boom collapse, the usual orders fell off appreciably, and prices decreased to a point below cost of production.

As regards the spinning and weaving mills in Japan the number of spindles in the Rengo-kai Mills increased to 6,159,000,000 spindles in October, an increase of a million spindles in nine months. The mills did rather well in 1929, but with increased production stocks have begun to accumulate, which must lead to a curtailment of operations.

THE COMPETITION WITH LANCASHIRE

When we seek to explain the cause for Japan ousting Lancashire from its premier position in the Eastern markets we have to remember that apart from cheaper labour and perhaps longer hours Japan is benefitting by greatly improved organization, resulting in mass production and mass distribution. Three large mercantile houses import more than three-quarters of the raw cotton consumed and export about the same percentage of the piece-goods produced by that cotton. The three firms have established agencies in Java, East Indies, all over India, all over the cotton-growing portion of China, as well as the United States, and selling agencies in most of the principal markets of the world. The spinning section is also largely controlled by big combines. Some 40 per cent. of the spindles are owned by four big firms. The cotton is spun into a small number of counts and from the yarn a number of standard cloths are made in bulk. With a huge turnover good results can be obtained from small margins.

THANKS TO STAFF

In conclusion I desire to convey the thanks of the board to Mr. Preston, Mr. Bruce, and their colleagues at head office for their able management of the bank's affairs in the past year. (Hear, hear.) To the managers abroad, to the foreign and home staff, we also tender our sincere thanks and appreciation of the excellent work and continued devotion to the interests of the bank shown in these perplexing and difficult times. (Cheers.)

With those remarks I beg to move:—"That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

SIR WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously without question or comment.

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—"That a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, together with a bonus of 6s. 2d. per share, free of income-tax, be now declared payable on and after the 2nd proximo."

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN, Bt., K.B.E., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. A. A. JAMIESON, the election of Mr. Arthur d'Anyers Willis to the board was confirmed.

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. E. F. MACKAY, the retiring directors, Mr. Jasper Bertram Young, Mr. Arthur d'Anyers Willis, and Mr. Colin Frederick Campbell, were re-elected.

Mr. A. I. D. STUART proposed the reappointment of the auditors, Mr. D. C. Wilson, C.A., and Mr. H. C. K. Stileman, C.A., and this was seconded by Mr. W. WALLACE, and passed unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. E. T. HARGRAVES, proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff for the successful way in which they had conducted the business of the bank, congratulated the board on being able to maintain the dividend and bonus in spite of the difficulties to which the chairman had referred. He was far from believing that exchange banking was dead. He was convinced that when the trade of the world improved they might look forward to considerably better times.

Mr. F. TOMKINSON seconded the vote, and it was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the board, adding that whatever their difficulties might be, so long as they had the management and staff which they at present possessed, shareholders need not fear the results. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. E. PRESTON (chief manager) thanked the shareholders for the vote on behalf of the staff.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An Extraordinary General Meeting was subsequently held at which resolutions were passed for the adoption of new by-laws and regulations in substitution for the provisions of the bank's existing deeds of settlement, and authorizing the court of directors to apply for and if granted accept a supplemental and consolidating charter in place of the bank's existing charters.

The above resolutions will be put forward for confirmation at a meeting of the shareholders to be held on April 16.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

REVIEW OF THE POSITION

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

INCREASE OF £193,000 IN PREMIUM INCOME

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE CORPORATION

SIR JOSEPH BROODBANK'S SPEECH

The FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of the corporation, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.

SIR JOSEPH G. BROODBANK (the chairman of the corporation) presided.

The ASSISTANT MANAGER and SECRETARY (Mr. William J. Ralph) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The operations of the corporation during the year 1929 may be summed up by saying that in a year which has been marked by industrial depression throughout the world, and has not otherwise been a favourable one to insurance companies, we have been able, out of our revenue, to maintain our dividend of 4s. per share, free of income-tax, and carry the sum of £57,000 to the credit of the general reserve fund.

LOSS OF DIRECTORS AND NEW APPOINTMENTS

I must first refer to the loss the corporation has sustained by the death of Mr. Frank G. Webster, who was one of the members of our advisory board in the United States and formerly for many years one of our trustees there. I must also refer to our loss by the premature death of Sir Geoffrey Butler. Leaving aside the loss of a charming colleague which is personal to the directors, his death at the early age of 41 has deprived the corporation of a director who, in the short time he had acted on the board, had rendered outstanding service to the corporation, especially in Canada and the United States, and who showed promise of even greater things in the future. In his place we have appointed Sir Campbell Stuart, whose close personal association with Canada, and high ability as a man of business and affairs, will, we are sure, make his appointment most acceptable both in this country and in the Western Continent. You will, I know, also give a most cordial welcome to Sir Samuel Hoare on his return to the Board. In the Air Ministry he has done magnificent work which can never be forgotten. If the nation loses the advantage of his administrative abilities his freedom is our gain, for no director has a more intimate knowledge of the corporation's business.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS

As stated in the report, our total premium income is increased by £193,500, and this increase is indicated in each of the separate accounts which we submit to you to-day. The first one, the fire account, while showing an advance of £30,250 in premiums, reflects what we believe to be the common experience, that 1929 has proved a year of quite exceptional losses, and consequently we are only able to transfer to profit and loss account the sum of £4,839, instead of the average of the previous five years, £49,514 per annum.

The Employers' Liability and Personal Accident Account.—In this account are combined the employers' liability business in the United Kingdom, for which we have to make a separate return to the Board of Trade, and the personal accident business transacted in all places where we operate. That this account has not yielded the same amount of profit as last year is due entirely to the personal accident side. Notwithstanding this we are able to transfer to profit and loss account £26,521, or almost 7 per cent., as against £33,586, or 9 per cent., last year.

PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES AND STREET DANGERS

This result is scarcely to be wondered at when the tremendously increased dangers of the traffic in the streets and roads are considered. It also emphasizes the point that every prudent man should protect himself against these dangers by holding a policy of accident insurance. The premium for such a policy is very low, and makes a hardly perceptible difference to the annual expenditure of a household. Such a payment can in no sense be described as a luxury, and the benefits derived when a holder is unfortunate enough to suffer from an accident are a source of much comfort to the sufferer and are a substantial factor in assisting in his recovery.

The next account, "The General Account," contains the record of all the other business which we transact both in the United Kingdom and abroad. It shows premiums of £6,860,890, compared with £6,711,041, an increase of £149,849, and we are able to transfer to profit and loss £272,039, almost 4 per cent., as against £241,486, or 3.6 per cent., last year.

On the marine closing account I have little to comment. We shall in all probability close this entirely at the end of this current year, and we anticipate we shall be able to transfer to general reserve a substantial portion of that fund.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

This brings me to the profit and loss account. The first item, interest and rents, shows the substantial increase of £48,931 in the net receipts. This is obtained after deducting for the first time the sum of £5,002 for establishing a fund against the depreciation of our buildings. This increase of £48,931 is largely the result of the sales to the "Employers' Group Associates," which we reported to you a year ago, and I only mention it now to remark that a similar increase cannot, of course, be anticipated when we make up our accounts for the current year. We do anticipate an increase, but it will not be anything like such a large amount.

HOME AND OVERSEA TAXES

The only other point I will refer to in this account is the taxes. You will see that there is a large increase in both the British taxes and in the foreign and Colonial taxes. This is due to the fact that, first, in 1928 we received a large sum returned to us as taxes overcharged in U.S.A. in respect of 1919-21 years. Our foreign and Colonial taxes were consequently reduced in that year by this sum, but that advantage is now offset to some extent, inasmuch as our British taxes this year are raised by the tax on that receipt; and, secondly, that this year British taxes for the first time under the Finance Act of 1926 are charged on the profits of the previous year only, and not on the average of the three previous years.

The result, therefore, is that we carry down to appropriation account this year £365,080, as against £435,111, but the comparable figures, omitting the return of taxes from U.S.A., are £365,080 this year, compared with £333,111 last year.

It is satisfactory to observe that in a very difficult year we have more than held our own, and have improved our position very materially in several ways.

MERCHANTS' MARINE

The position of the Merchants' Marine Company which has been the source of anxiety for the last five years is referred to in the directors' report.

Last March I dealt fully with the question including a review of the conditions of the Marine Insurance market which had been largely responsible for bringing about the parlous state of our subsidiary. The market conditions have continued to improve during the past year, though, owing no doubt to the depression in the shipping trade, they cannot yet be considered altogether satisfactory. But as regards our own marine business, the statement made in our report should assure the shareholders that the policy which I set forth 13 months ago has been duly carried out, and should tend towards a greater feeling of optimism to the future of the marine section of our operations.

PROSPECT OF EVENTUAL PROFIT

There is now a reasonable likelihood that premiums will balance losses and expenses. With some improvement in shipping, with common sense in the marine market, and with the full development of the Merchants' Company's premises in Cornhill, I believe we are justified in hoping there should be eventually a profit on our transactions.

As you know, for the great improvement already shown we are largely indebted to Mr. Besant's able and ungrudging services during the year 1928. He has continued his work during 1929. We also have to acknowledge that Mr. Roberts, the new underwriter, who came into office at the beginning of 1929, has proved himself a careful underwriter, and is loyally carrying out the policy of the directors.

You will notice that though we are setting aside the sum of £53,000 as an additional reserve on account of the deficiency in the Merchants' Company's accounts for 1928, we have fortunately on the other side to set off the sum of £45,000 which has been saved in the settlement of the claims arising from the failure of certain British and Norwegian reinsurance companies in 1921. The result is that the net debit to the general reserve funds for 1929 on account of these old troubles is reduced to some £8,000.

CLERICAL AND MEDICAL

The report refers to the continued prosperity of our other associated company, the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society. Their chairman, Mr. Francis Smith, also a member of our board, dealt with the society's affairs at its annual meeting a month ago. His speech has been published, and there is no need to amplify it. The one point I should like to emphasize is his confident forecast of a record bonus for the new quinquennium, and that policies taken out during 1930 will share in the bonus benefits. In this record bonus we also, as shareholders, shall participate.

INVESTMENTS

With regard to our investments, the report shows that on December 31 there was a depreciation of £75,141 on such of our investments as have a Stock Exchange quotation. This depreciation is slightly over one per cent. on the total of £6,310,132, which, I am sure, you will agree is a very small shrinkage, having regard to the condition of the stock markets here, and in America, in the closing months of last year. It is satisfactory to state that by the end of last month there had been a recovery of £28,892, thereby reducing the depreciation to £46,249. Again, since that date, there has been a further substantial recovery. For the information of shareholders who may not have followed our investment policy, I may say that by far the greater proportion of our investments, whether here or in Canada or the United States, consist of terminable bonds, national or municipal or issued by public bodies, and are repayable at or above par, and that in no case has the payment of interest or capital ever been in default or repudiated. I think it safe, therefore, to assume that any depreciation on our Stock Exchange securities may be regarded as a temporary paper depreciation only.

NATURE OF THE NON-QUOTED INVESTMENTS

Turning now to the other class of investments—the non-quoted—they are limited to the shares in our two associated companies and our office buildings here and abroad. In the case of the office buildings, sinking funds are in operation for all leasehold properties, and even for our freeholds in the United States. The values in our books are fair values—indeed some of the buildings are stated at considerably below their realizable value.

The Merchants' Marine Company investment has been cut down to the bone, though, with its restoration to a sound trading position, it should rapidly obtain a goodwill value.

The Clerical and Medical shares stand in our books at the price we paid for them in 1921, though the present income derived from them is 33 per cent. above what it was in the first years of our ownership, whilst for 1931 and succeeding years, the 33 per cent. increase will rise to at least double that figure. It is obvious that the value of these shares greatly exceeds the figure of £486,000, at which they stand in our books. In these circumstances the directors thought it wholly unnecessary to make any special provision against the decline in the Stock Exchange values—a decline which I am sure is only temporary.

INCOME-TAX

You will observe that we propose in future to pay dividends subject to income-tax instead of paying them free of income-tax. It will, in practice, make no difference to the shareholders while the income-tax remains at 4s.

The method now proposed is followed by the great majority of the leading insurance companies, and we believe it is the better one. The present method sometimes misleads members of the public who are studying stock market lists. In those lists the asterisk or other note indicating that the dividend is free of tax is often overlooked, and it is not always appreciated that a 4s. dividend, tax free, is really equivalent to a dividend of 5s. with tax deducted at the present rate.

THE CORPORATION'S FIFTIETH YEAR

It was in the year 1880 that The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation was incorporated. The promoters had chiefly in mind the provision of an insurance service for the benefit of employers who were faced with new liabilities imposed upon them by the Act passed in that year. The Workmen's Compensation Act passed in the year 1897 imposed even greater responsibilities on the employers, and, of course, the facilities offered by our corporation met the requirements of this second Act and all subsequent Workmen's Compensation Acts that have been passed.

The year 1930 sees our Jubilee. In the 50 years we have left our name untouched, but our purpose has been so enlarged that we now, either directly or through our two associated companies, undertake every form of insurance. Our operations extend to the United States, Canada, Australia, India, China, and to most of the countries of the world where it is possible to transact insurance business with a chance of securing a reasonable return for our services. In the United States, where we went in 1886, as the pioneer of liability assurance, we have become one of the largest liability companies, native or foreign.

The aim of the management throughout has been the rendering of honest efficient service in return for the payment made, and, without undue boasting, I think we may claim that it is the consistent carrying out of that aim which has made the corporation one of the most successful British commercial ventures of recent years.

We shall endeavour to celebrate the Jubilee in a befitting manner, not overlooking the opportunities which such an occasion offers for stimulating the interest of the public and our staff in the operations of the corporation. We shall develop ideas as the year goes on.

For to-day I cannot leave the subject without reminding you that we still have with us Sir Philip Waterlow, one of the original directors of 1880. It happens to few men to be pioneer of an enterprise, to help in guiding it for 50 years through good and evil times to a great success, and yet to be taking a full share in its management to-day. We congratulate Sir Philip and ourselves on the achievement. (Cheers.)

TRIBUTE TO MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

It is in difficult trading years, such as 1929 has proved itself to be, that shareholders and directors have specially to look to the co-operation of their staff to meet the daily problems, and in this respect 1929 has been no disappointment. It has more than confirmed all our previous experience of their fine teamwork. For that work Mr. Gray is primarily responsible as general manager. Of Mr. Gray's services to the corporation much has been said here by my predecessors, and I can add little that is fresh to you. You all know him as the personification of "The Employers'." So do our clients, and so does the great international world of insurance, and he is honoured and trusted there no less by our rivals than by our friends. (Hear, hear.)

THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES

Time forbids the mentioning of other members of our staff whose names are written on our hearts and memories, but I must detain you for a word on our representatives in the United States, where, as you know, most of our business is carried on. Our organization there is controlled by an Executive and Finance Committee, the names of whose members have always stood for all that is best for character and business ability in the United States. It is particularly appropriate that I should refer to these committees, as one member, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, is in this country to-day, as secretary of the United States Navy in Mr. Hoover's Cabinet, acting as one of the delegation to the Naval Conference. Mr. Adams comes from a family which bears one of the most honoured names in the history of his country, and we wish him as great a success in the work he is doing to promote world peace as his ancestors had in their time for the interests of their own country.

Of our United States manager, Mr. Stone, the danger is that in trying to do him justice by any studied form of compliment I should undervalue his great qualities. I content myself therefore with saying that in the past year he has more than lived up to the outstanding reputation he had already established for himself.

The synchronization of the Jubilee with Mr. Stone's management is one of those appropriate coincidences that history occasionally supplies us with of the "Hour and the Man" arriving at the same time. The "hour" of the Golden Jubilee, as our American friends call it, is at hand. Mr. Stone, the Man, is on earth ready to welcome it, and to utilize it. Similar thanks are due to Mr. Stone's assistants and to all our other foreign and Colonial managers and agents throughout the world. I wish here to place on record our sincere appreciation of them and of their successful and untiring work.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

I ended last year on a note of confidence. I do so this year with even greater emphasis, inasmuch as our position has been strengthened, and the prospects are more assured than they were when I addressed you then.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

SIR COURTAULD THOMSON, K.B.E., C.B. (deputy chairman), seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The dividend recommended was approved, the retiring directors (Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., Mr. Hugh D. Flower, and Mr. J. A. Goudge) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co.) were reappointed.

On the motion of SIR EDWARD BOYLE a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors, the general manager and the staff, and the proceedings terminated.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTRIC LIGHTING

FURTHER INCREASE IN SALES OF CURRENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the City of London Electric Lighting Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, Falcon House, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. B. BRAITHWAITE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. F. Harrison) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said that the sales for the year again showed a substantial increase. Last year he had pointed out that their sales of current showed a progressive increase; for 1926 the increase was 4,000,000 units; for 1927 it was 5,000,000 units; for 1928 it was 8,400,000 units; and he was glad to say that for 1929 the increase was just over 9,000,000 units. (Cheers.) Thus it was seen that the progress in their sales was entirely satisfactory.

All the various departments of supply had shared in that increase. Lighting showed an increase of 12.6 per cent.; power, 4.3 per cent.—not quite so large as in the preceding year; heating, 34.9 per cent.; and the increase over the whole output was 12.6 per cent. In spite of the reductions which they had made in the prices to their consumers, the profit also showed a small increase, that for 1929 being £473,972, as compared with £451,587 in 1928, showing an increase of £22,385.

BENEFITS FOR CONSUMERS

For 1929 the average price paid by their consumers all-over was 2·1-10d., which, he thought, in the circumstances in which they were situated in the City of London, with no evening load and with other drawbacks to which reference had been made in the past, was an exceedingly satisfactory figure. (Hear, hear.) The reduction in the price to their consumers led, of course, to an increase in the so-called consumer's benefit. In 1926 that was £128,274; in 1927, £178,095; in 1928, £275,937; and in 1929 it was £348,253, an increase of £72,316 over the figure of the previous year, so that during the four years in which that arrangement had been in force their consumers had benefited to the extent of £930,000 as compared with what they would have paid had they been charged the standard price as authorized by the Electricity Commissioners.

That increase in the consumer's benefit led to an increase in the one-sixth share which the company was allowed to retain and add to the reserve fund, which, as explained last year, was available either for capitalization or for supplementing their statutory dividend. In 1926 they were able to retain £12,986; in 1927, £27,676; in 1928, £45,989; and for the past year, £58,052, so that the reserve fund now stood at £243,137.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

The Chairman then referred to a chart showing how the demand for electricity for lighting, heating, and power had been constantly rising over a series of years while the prices charged to consumers had been falling, and adding that that had only been possible as the result of economies in generation. He went on to say that an interesting feature was the increased demand for electricity for heating, which was now assuming considerable proportions.

They proposed to pay the usual statutory dividend, and they now had their special reserve raised to close on a quarter of a million pounds. Their intention was, if possible, by 1932, to get that figure up to half a million, which would enable them to capitalize a further half-million, and the result of that would be that in 1933, when the statutory dividend dropped to 7 per cent., they would still be able to distribute £120,000 to the shareholders, just as they were doing on the present occasion. After that it would be within their discretion whether they supplemented the dividend or not.

INCREASING USE OF ELECTRICITY

Looking at the position all round, and in view of the enormously increasing uses for electricity, he had confidence in the future. He recommended all shareholders in electric supply companies to go to the Ideal Home Exhibition, at which they would see that lighting no longer played the most important part as regarded the use of electricity. There were many other uses, including heating, cooking, and cleaning, making toast for breakfast, heating water for shaving, making tea, washing up, and many other things, including refrigerating, so that one could keep cool in the summer and warm in the winter by means of electricity. There was, in fact, hardly anything which electricity could not do.

They looked forward to the current year with quiet confidence. They were considering further reductions in their charges, which would increase their consumer's benefit, and consequently the one-sixth share of it which they were entitled to retain. Their power house at Bankside was a selected station under the Central Electricity Board, and they might, therefore, be called upon at any time to supply current in bulk. Their generating plant and distribution system were the best of their kind; their staff was loyal and competent, and might be relied upon to obtain the best possible results, from which, as co-partners, they would stand to benefit.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

The MARQUESS OF WINCHESTER seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 25.—EXCHANGE on London advanced ½d. to 5 31/32d. The COFFEE market continued steady, with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 15$125d. Receipts totalled 12,000 bags, which makes 2,304,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,904,000 bags for the same time last season. Clearances were nil to the United States, 2,000 bags to Europe, and 18,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 354,000 bags, which compares with 252,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 New York standard was again quoted 21$000. Receipts were 13,000 bags, making for the season to date 7,260,000 bags, against 6,572,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 22,000 bags to the United States and 11,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows a decrease at 1,195,000 bags, and compares with 1,226,000 bags a year ago.

GRAND UNION CANAL COMPANY

FIRST YEAR UNDER AMALGAMATION

MR. W. H. CURTIS ON WATER TRANSPORT

The TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Grand Union Canal Company was held yesterday at the offices, 5, Lloyd's-avenue, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Mr. W. H. CURTIS (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. Bygrave) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—We have now before us the results of the first year's working of the Grand Union Canal Company, and, as you know, we have had a severe test of our ability to fight the two enemies of canal transport, ice and drought. As I told you last year, we kept the whole waterway open for traffic during the very severe frost, and our excellent water resources, carefully fostered, enabled us to keep plenty of water in our canals. The advantages which have accrued from unification were nowhere more apparent than in the ease with which we made such a successful fight against the drought. I went round all the reservoirs at the end of September, a day or two before the drought broke up, and found that we had then enough water to last us several weeks longer. A certain amount of reorganization of sta

LONDON LIFE,
Clergy Mutual, and Metropolitan

LARGE INCREASES IN RATES OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

CENTENARY BONUS FOR CLERGY MUTUAL

"REMARKABLE RESULTS"

REVIEW OF ANOTHER PROSPEROUS YEAR

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the above companies were held yesterday at 81, King William-street, London, E.C.

Mr. REGINALD B. JACOMB (president of the London Life Association) was in the chair.

Mr. HAROLD M. THOUNCER, M.A., F.I.A. (actuary and manager), read the notices convening the meetings, the minutes of the general meetings held on March 27, 1929, and the auditors' report on the joint balance-sheet.

The PRESIDENT, who was received with applause, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year 1929, the 123rd year of the London Life, have been sent to all the members of the three offices. I assume that, in accordance with custom and convenience, we may take them as read. (Agreed.)

During the year under review there have been changes to record in the board of directors. To our great regret we have lost by death our colleague Mr. Frank Bertrand Wyatt. Mr. Wyatt was very ill on the day we held our general meeting last year, and passed away the same evening. He had a wide knowledge of insurance affairs, and was always most ready to help. I know well—and it does not seem out of place to mention it—how pleased he was that the Clergy Mutual had so greatly prospered under the union with the London Life.

I also regret very much to say that Sir John Mullens, on giving up his work in the City, thought right to retire from the board. Appointed so long ago as 1901 he has throughout given the association the benefit of his expert knowledge of finance and sound judgment. We thank him and wish him long life and much enjoyment in his travels.

We introduce to you to-day our new colleague, the Earl of Limerick, who as we have already found is a friend with whom it is a great pleasure to work. (Cheers.)

A DIFFICULT YEAR

In any review of the year 1929 from an insurance point of view one would expect it to be labelled as difficult, whether you consider it from the point of view of investments at home or abroad, or of the business of writing life assurance, affected as it has been by the conditions of trade.

As president of this association, which, although 123 years old, is still on the threshold of a great future, I decline to be other than an optimist as regards the future. (Hear, hear.)

Take, for instance, the fall in the values of securities; that in itself, in connexion with the class of securities which a sound life assurance company should hold, should be no more than an inconvenience. From the various causes which led to the fall in values there is, however, much to be learned, and surely all thoughtful people must see that the safest investments they can make are by the medium of an insurance policy.

Again, look at the present condition of trade and of unemployment. We, as a people, are passing through critical times and have not yet recovered from the effects of the War. Is that a reason for assuming that the Old Country is fast going down hill and that nothing can stop it? Problems have got to be solved, but there is a spirit among us to-day which will brook no policy of *laissez faire* and will in the end prevail. (Hear, hear.)

INCREASE IN TOTAL FUNDS

Now let us consider some of the items which are dealt with in the report.

The first, which records an increase in our total funds by £1,209,215 to £21,058,385, is in itself of considerable importance. One of the problems we have had to face was how to expand our business and thus spread our overhead charges over a broader basis without increasing the percentage of our expenses of management. That we have succeeded is evidenced by the large increase in our total funds in recent years, while our expense ratio remains the lowest of any life office in the world. (Hear, hear.)

The depreciation in the values of our Stock Exchange securities during the year represents some 2½ per cent. only of the total funds. On December 31 last we had an investment fluctuation fund of £328,000, apart from other reserves, to cover the sum of £22,456, by which the value of the Stock Exchange securities fell short of the total at which these securities stood in the books. I am informed that up to yesterday the values of our Stock Exchange securities have appreciated by more than £250,000 since December 31. (Cheers.)

It is the policy of some companies to write down securities when they drop in value and not to write up those that rise. For this policy there is much to be said by way of creating a reserve, but with us there are other considerations.

We have, associated together and sharing in the joint assets of three companies, the London Life, whose funds are increasing rapidly, and the Clergy Mutual and Metropolitan, whose funds are at present for practical purposes stationary, and in a few years will begin to diminish fairly quickly.

Suppose, for the sake of example, that we applied an investment fluctuation fund in writing down the values of securities, and suppose that we were able to keep them so written down until the Clergy Mutual and Metropolitan had ceased to exist. Then the members of those two societies would have had little benefit from their share of the investment fluctuation fund other than a small compensation from an increased rate of interest.

It would appear, therefore, that our policy should be to build up the investment fluctuation fund, and for this purpose even to write up the values of securities when they rise, as we have confidence they will do, and as events of the last few weeks have shown.

LARGE INCREASE IN NEW BUSINESS

I have so often in the past had the pleasure of calling your attention to fresh records in the amount of new business that such an announcement ceases to be a novelty. This year is, however, exceptional, and we have jumped forward with an increase of £424,683 and secured a total of £2,927,608, a magnificent figure—(hear, hear)—obtained without any material increase in the expense ratio. I say we, because in our satisfaction at such a result the directors and staff—and I hope our members—are one.

Included in the new business is £237,000 of single premium (with loan) business, and I am personally very glad that the amount of this class of business is no larger. Considerable publicity has been given recently to the immense volume of this class of business written by some offices, and to the probability that the Inland Revenue will take measures to limit very drastically its attractions. This business was started in a form that combined life assurance with a very material saving to supertax payers, and so long as there was a substantial amount of assurance involved, so that on death there was some set-off to the Inland Revenue in death duties, there seemed no great objection to such policies. Recently, however, this system has been grossly abused and numbers of policies have been issued which contain little or no life assurance and are simply and solely made use of as a means of evading the payment of surtax. Such an abuse brings assurance companies into disrepute and should be stopped. The association, I am glad to say, has never issued a policy of this kind with less assurance than is contained in a 10-year endowment assurance.

It is interesting to follow the effect that would arise of issuing a large amount of this business in the accounts. You would see a swollen premium income and a consequent reduction in the expense ratio and in the balance-sheet a large increase in loans on policies. If all such policies were to be surrendered you would see a large diminution in funds and in premium income, and an increase in the expense ratio, and the possibility of having to pay out large sums on surrender might be very inconvenient for offices who have specialized in this business.

"VERY GRATIFYING RESULTS"

I have kept the most pleasing subject for the conclusion of my remarks—namely, the very gratifying results of the year's working and the declaration of increases in rates of reduction of premium and reversionary bonuses.

Taking the London Life first, we are, for the third year in succession, increasing the rate of reduction for members assured under our reduction of premium system by three. Two years ago I said at the general meeting, "It is a matter for surprise that more new entrants do not choose this system." Since then there has been a distinct movement in favour of this system. I would add that my opinion is unchanged.

For our reversionary bonus policies we are for the second year declaring a 40s. bonus on sums assured and existing bonuses, a high rate when the smallness of the premiums is considered and when you realize what a compound yearly bonus means in the years to come. We have been able to apply £29,794 in strengthening the valuation basis as well as transfer £28,463 to the investment fluctuation fund. I feel justified in regarding the future of this class of policy as extremely good.

The bonuses declared for the Clergy Mutual policyholders are amazing: £5 per cent. for endowment assurances and for whole life assurances £5 per cent. for all ages up to 65, increasing by 5 per cent. for each additional year of age up to no less than £13 15s. per cent. at age 100.

Remembering the lean years following the outbreak of war, we can, without any jealous comparison, congratulate the Clergy Mutual policyholders that the centenary of the founding of the society should produce such remarkable results. (Hear, hear.)

This year it is the turn of the Metropolitan members to feel the advantage both of the cautious and sound policy adopted by their directors in recent years and of the amalgamation with the London Life. An increase in the rates of abatement by no less than 10 should give great satisfaction, combined with the prospect of the normal increases in future years.

APPRECIATION OF MANAGER'S SERVICES

My final words must be to express on behalf of the directors, and I am sure all our members, our thanks to Mr. Trouncer and his staff and our warm appreciation of their continued services. (Cheers.) They bear the burden and heat of the day, and it is to the initiative and perseverance of Mr. Trouncer and the loyal efforts of the staff that we are indebted for the splendid report I have been able to present to you to-day. (Cheers.)

LONDON LIFE

I now move that the report and accounts, so far as they relate to the London Life, be received and adopted. I would remind you that only members of the London Life can vote on this motion.

Mr. GERALD DUDLEY SMITH (vice-president) seconded the motion.

After some congratulatory remarks from Mr. R. A. ROBINSON—who also referred to single premium policies—and a graceful tribute from Sir JOHN BARRAN, the motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. J. H. VIGNE, seconded by Mr. H. G. SPICER, Mr. J. A. Stoneham was re-elected auditor and Mr. Patrick R. Frere was elected auditor of the London Life.

CLERGY MUTUAL

The CHAIRMAN.—I now move that the report and accounts, so far as they relate to the Clergy Mutual, be received and adopted, and will ask members of the Clergy Mutual only to vote on this motion.

Sir LEWIS T. DIBDIN, D.C.L., seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

On the proposition of the Rev. A. P. SHAW, seconded by BISHOP EDEN, Mr. Patrick R. Frere was elected auditor of the Clergy Mutual.

METROPOLITAN

The CHAIRMAN.—We now come to the ORDINARY MEETING of the Metropolitan and I will ask the actuary and manager to read the report of the consulting actuary.

The ACTUARY and MANAGER read the report of the consulting actuary.

The CHAIRMAN.—I now move that the report and accounts, so far as they relate to the Metropolitan, be received and adopted, and will ask members of the Metropolitan only to vote on this motion.

Sir IVOR PHILIPPS, K.C.B., D.S.O., seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. E. CHARRINGTON, seconded by Mr. S. T. HANMER, Mr. Henry James Baker, F.I.A., was reappointed consulting actuary to the Metropolitan, and Mr. Harold Read was reappointed auditor.

JOINT GENERAL MEETING

The CHAIRMAN.—We will now take the ORDINARY JOINT GENERAL MEETING of the London Life, the Clergy Mutual, and the Metropolitan, the business at which is to vote on the proposal to re-elect the two directors who retire by rotation—namely, Mr. Gerald Dudley Smith, the vice-president, and Mr. H. H. Gordon Clark. I have much pleasure in moving the re-election of these two gentlemen as directors.

Sir LEWIS DIBDIN seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. SMITH returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Gordon Clark and himself, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

MARKED PROGRESS

The NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the General Life Assurance Company was held yesterday at the chief offices of the company, General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.

After the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report had been read,

Mr. F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P., the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and the approval of the appended accounts, said:—My lords and gentlemen,—Prints of the report and accounts for the year 1929 have, as usual, been furnished to you. May I assume that you will take them as read? (Agreed.)

As stated in the report which is before you, it is with pleasure that the directors submit their ninety-first annual report and statement of accounts.

INCREASE IN NEW BUSINESS

The General Life Assurance Company continues to make marked progress. The new assurances placed on the books in 1929 amounted to over £2,370,000 gross and over £1,985,000 net, after deduction of re-assurances. The net amount of new annual premiums was over £47,000. The claims by death were well within the expectation, and the average rate of interest earned, after deduction of income-tax, was the satisfactory rate of £4 15s. 1d. per cent.

The economic conditions of the country during the past year have undoubtedly been bad, and unemployment is continuously increasing. It is, therefore, all the more satisfactory to be able to record a substantial increase in our new business. I am optimistic as to the future development of the business of this company; when the good times come our organization will enable us to secure a fair share of the large increase of new life business which will undoubtedly be available.

LIFE ASSURANCE A SOUND INVESTMENT

I was interested in reading recently some figures given in a financial paper which indicated how very much the British people are under-insured for life, compared with Americans and Canadians. Less than four per cent. of the amount of estates which were subject to duty in the last fiscal year came from life assurance. I am sure that to-day even people of wealth are beginning to realize that life assurance is not only a necessity but also a very sound investment for their money. From these and other indications I am of opinion that the amount of life assurance available is going to increase year by year for many years to come. I feel confident that the General Life Assurance Company will record considerable increases of new business over the total of nearly £2,500,000 which we were able to complete last year.

Under our very able manager and actuary, Mr. Mayhew Allen, the business is conducted on the most careful lines, and our field manager, Mr. Thackeray, is a past master of the art of completing life business. They are capably assisted by a staff of officials who, I think, are second to none and will continue the loyal support which they have given the company in the past.

The motion was seconded by Mr. C. E. VERNON RUTTER, and, being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Other usual motions followed, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PROVINCIAL CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES

CONTINUED PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

SUCCESS OF TRANSFER TO TALKING FILMS

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Limited, was held yesterday at the New Gallery Kinema, Regent-street, London.

Mr. ISIDORE OSTRER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Edmund A. Crisp) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and, with your permission, I will take them as read. (Agreed.)

I think you will agree that your company has again had a successful year, particularly when taking into consideration all the difficulties which your directors encountered during the transition period from the silent to the talking film. I will refer to this later.

THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES

You will remember that in continuance of our progressive policy and for the purpose of carrying out the same an issue of one and a quarter millions Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock was made to the public at the price of 94. We mentioned in the prospectus that the proceeds of this issue would be employed for the completion of certain theatres in the course of building and for further construction and development, and that when the proceeds of the issue were fully employed we estimated that the profits would exceed £475,000. Well, we are just a few thousands below that estimate, and the money is as yet by no means fully employed. From the figures I have already seen for the current financial year there is no doubt in my mind that this figure will be at least attained.

Before dealing with the figures I will explain to you some of the changes which have taken place in your properties and which are referred to in the report. The Regent, Bournemouth, and the Regent, Ipswich, were completed and have been opened for some time, and both these theatres are proving very satisfactory investments. The theatres which are being erected at Victoria, London; Bradford; Chester and Edinburgh are nearing completion and will be opened during the next six months.

We have also purchased the controlling interest in the company owning the City Cinema, Leicester, and the whole of the share capital of a company which owns a very valuable site in Hammersmith. We propose building this theatre immediately, and when completed it will have a seating capacity of well over 3,000.

If you will now turn to the balance-sheet I will explain briefly the changes which have taken place in the figures. The issued capital of the company remains unchanged at £3,200,000. Mortgages and accrued interest amount to practically the same figure as last year. Sundry creditors, including loans to associated companies and accrued expenses, amount to approximately £66,000.

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

I will now deal with the accounts. If you will turn to the appropriation account, you will see that the net profit for the year, including income from investments and transfer fees, amounted to £434,833, as compared with £366,889 last year, an increase of £67,944.

The total sum available, after adding £105,933 brought forward from last year, is £540,767. Out of this balance your directors propose to allocate £20,000 to the general reserve fund, which is about £2,000 more than the amount allocated to this fund last year, and brings this figure up to a quarter of a million. Reserve for depreciation of property, plant, and fixtures receives £69,000, as against £60,000 in the previous year, and this reserve fund now stands at the substantial figure of over £450,000.

The next item is amount written off discount, commission and expenses of issue of First Mortgage Debenture stock. This refers to the issue of one million and a quarter of Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock which was issued last year. The expenses, which include discount and commission, amount to £135,103, and it is proposed to write off this year £45,034, leaving a balance of £90,068 to be dealt with. You will notice also that the Debenture stock sinking fund receives £18,750.

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

After allowing for these amounts and the payment of dividends on the "A" and "B" Preference shares and the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares, there is a balance of £185,482, out of which your directors recommend a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, leaving £110,482 to be carried forward, as against £105,933 last year.

Turning to the asset side of the balance-sheet, you will notice that the cash at bank, on deposit, current accounts and in hand is shown as £340,742, an increase of over £255,160 as compared with last year. Shares in subsidiary companies, £1,372,573, is an increase of £179,443 as compared with the corresponding figure last year, and is accounted for by the purchase of additional shares in subsidiary companies and the controlling interest in the City Cinema, Leicester.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Our subsidiary companies had a successful year. The principal one, Associated Provincial Picture Houses, Limited, has maintained a dividend of 10 per cent. on its Ordinary shares. Albany Ward Theatres, Limited, has also maintained a dividend of 8½ per cent. this year. A new theatre which this company had in the course of erection last year has now been completed and has been opened, and the results are very satisfactory.

I should like to refer to our having closed Les Gobelins Restaurant, adjoining the New Gallery. Our reason for taking this step was that we required much larger space for housing the staffs of this and its associated companies.

I mentioned in the early part of my speech that I would refer later to the talking film, and I have no hesitation in saying that this has been the most difficult problem the trade has ever had to tackle. I need hardly tell you that until our theatres were equipped with talking apparatus and showing talking pictures the receipts were relatively poor, but I am very pleased to say that towards the end of our financial year, by which time a large proportion of our theatres were showing talking films, our receipts and profits not only enabled us to make up for the period to which I have just referred, but achieved the satisfactory results reflected in the accounts now under review.

In a business like ours it is absolutely essential, so as to ensure our programmes, to book pictures for some period ahead, and in consequence we had booked a certain number of silent films for our theatres. As the theatres gradually became equipped for showing talking pictures, we shelved many silent films, and the cost of these, which was a fairly substantial item, has been completely written off out of revenue. I believe I am right in saying that we now start with a clean sheet so far as this item is concerned.

ASSOCIATION WITH GAUMONT-BRITISH CORPORATION

I feel that I ought to refer to the close association of this company with the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, Limited, and most of you will no doubt know that the latter company owns the majority of the Ordinary shares of this company. I need hardly say that great material advantages have accrued to your company and its subsidiaries through this association.

Since the date of the last meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bromhead and Mr. R. C. Bromhead have both resigned from the board of this company, and Mr. C. M. Woolf and Mr. Maurice Ostrer have joined the board.

I feel sure you will not wish me to close without expressing our thanks to Mr. W. Evans and all those associated with him for the excellent work he and they have done in what must be considered one of the most difficult years in the history of the company.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. EVANS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividends as recommended were approved.

The retiring directors (Messrs. Isidore Ostrer, Mark Ostrer, C. M. Woolf, and Maurice Ostrer) were re-elected, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, officials, and staff concluded the proceedings.

THE SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY FUNDS OVER £10,000,000

THE NET NEW BUSINESS

LARGER PREMIUM INCOME

The ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society was held yesterday in the Merchants' House, Glasgow.

Mr. C. J. HIGGINBOTHAM presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Gentlemen,—The report has been printed and circulated, and may, I presume, as usual, be taken as read. (Agreed.)

We have to record with much regret the death of Mr. Yvon R. Eccles in July of last year. Mr. Eccles joined the society's service as London secretary in 1868, and continued in office for nearly 40 years, to the great benefit of the society and with distinction to himself. After his retiral in 1907 he served on the London board of directors, and a year ago he was elected a vice-president of the society in recognition of his long and valuable services. He was identified for a longer period than any other one man with the fortunes of the society which he had so much at heart; his wise counsel and sound judgment were ever at our service, and he commanded not only our regard and esteem but our warm affection.

EXCESS OF £250,000 IN INCOME OVER OUTGO

The year to which the report refers has been one of unusual difficulty for trade and industry generally, and economically it has been remarkable for certain grave financial disturbances with which you are all familiar; but so far as the society is concerned it has been an uneventful year of satisfactory progress. The net new business—£1,235,000—while about £30,000 less than in the previous year, has been well maintained at the higher level established since the War, and exceeds the average of the previous quinquennial period. The premium income—£735,000—shows an increase of £6,000 in annual premiums, and there has been an excess of £250,000 in income over outgo, as a result of which our net life assurance and annuity funds now exceed £10,000,000.

The interest revenue—£552,000—has increased by £17,000, and the rate of interest earned on the funds is slightly higher at £5 12s. per cent. gross and £4 14s. 3d. net after deduction of income-tax.

DEATH CLAIMS AND CLAIMS BY SURVIVANCE

The amount paid in respect of death claims, £436,000, owing to the deaths of 302 members, represented 91 per cent. of the amount expected under the mortality table, and was considerably in excess of the average, but the increase is due to the claims having occurred to an exceptional extent among the larger policyholders, a feature that is only to be expected from time to time. The incidence of the claims, however, was unusually favourable, a large proportion of the deaths having occurred among the older policies of long duration, and you will see from the report that the average age at death was 66½ years, as compared with the usual average of about 66 years.

With regard to the amount paid away under claims by survivance—£283,000—I may say that during the four years of the current quinquennial period we have paid more than one million (£1,058,000) in respect of these claims by survivance, as compared with only £456,000 during the first four years of the preceding quinquennium. Although it is only about 30 years ago that the society began to issue endowment assurances with right to profits, they are to-day the most popular form of life assurance; the amount of such assurances on our books now exceeds the assurances payable at death only, and the increase in the amount now payable each year under claims by survivance is only the natural result. In itself, however, endowment assurance is good provident business, and we cannot take exception to the assured making provision for old age so long as the assurance cover in event of death before maturity is adequate to his circumstances.

The amount paid away in expenses and commissions is slightly higher at £94,000, but after making the usual allowance for single premiums the ratio to premium income at 14.2 per cent. is practically the same as last year, and is well within the 20 per cent. provided for at the valuation.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES

During the year there has, of course, been inevitable depreciation in our assets owing to the all-round fall in the value of Stock Exchange securities, and, although it is at a quinquennial investigation that we are chiefly concerned with the value of our investments, a stringent valuation of our Stock Exchange securities was made as at December 31 last based on market values as at that date with further reductions in the case of the less marketable securities for which the quoted price might not be a safe index of the actual selling value. The result was to reveal a depreciation during the year of less than 5 per cent. on the values of our Stock Exchange securities, and these reduced values are still substantially in excess of the book values.

THE NEXT QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION

The next quinquennial valuation with a view to a further distribution of surplus falls to be made at the end of the current year, and, while it is not our practice to make any forecast of the probable results, I may say that the actuarial valuations made at the end of each year for internal purposes show that the sources from which the surplus is derived have all been highly productive. In particular, the interest profit—*i.e.*, the interest earned on the funds in excess of the rate assumed in the valuation—naturally shows a substantial increase in view of the fact that the net rate of interest earned during the current quinquennial period is 4s. per cent. higher than that earned during the preceding five years.

One result of the financial disturbances of last autumn has been to bring into greater prominence the undoubted security provided by the first-class life offices and the undoubted merits of life assurance as an investment, and it provides an opportunity for us as members of a mutual office to do all in our power to bring the merits of the society to the notice of intending assurers. The directors highly appreciate the active interest that many of our members do take in the society's affairs, and they realize that policies effected for prudential purposes through the society's own connexions represent perhaps the best and the most select class of life assurance business.

THANKS TO THE STAFF

Before concluding I should like, on behalf of the directors, to express our thanks to the staff here, in London and throughout the branches, for their loyal and efficient service; and I would take the opportunity of also thanking the staff of the Scottish Insurance Corporation for the assistance that we have received from them.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The following members were elected to supply vacancies on the general board of directors:—To be extraordinary directors, the Right Hon. Samuel Cunningham, P.C., Belfast, and Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E., K.C., London; to be ordinary directors, Mr. J. T. Tulloch and Mr. Peter Rintoul.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, March 26.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,264 bales were offered. There was a good selection. Competition was wider and prices generally were fully maintained. Medium and coarse crossbreds were easier. The closing date for the southern markets—Victoria and South and West Australia—is June 24.

SYDNEY, March 26.—At the wool sale held here to-day 8,601 bales were offered, of which 8,378 were sold. Private sales totalled 479 bales. There was an average selection. Under the influence of very strong general demand the market ruled at the best point of the week. Competition for the finer descriptions continued to be a special feature. Continental, Yorkshire, and Japanese buyers were active and there was increased support from America in suitable lines. The market generally showed a distinct upward tendency and closed firm. Greasy merino made up to 25½d., comeback, 12½d., and crossbreds, 11d. —*Reuter.*

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME IN ADVANCED STAGE

The SIXTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, was held yesterday in London.

The Hon. ROBERT JAMES (chairman of the company), in the course of his speech, said:—You will notice that the form of the balance-sheet has been altered to some extent in order to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, but I will endeavour to give you the comparable figures for 1928 and 1929. The share capital of £916,965 remains unaltered. The First Debenture stock, £780,393, also remains unaltered, the operation of the Debenture redemption fund remaining suspended. The items of Debenture stock redemption fund, £219,607, special reserve account, £140,000, making a total of £359,607, remain unaltered and should be regarded as a set-off against the reference in the auditors' certificate that no depreciation has been written off in recent years. Secured loans, amounting to £23,900, appear for the first time on this side of the balance-sheet in order to conform to the requirements of the new Companies Act.

Sundry creditors, £287,534, a reduction of £36,835, chiefly in the item of bank overdraft and a credit balance which it has been thought desirable to write off the book value of shares in other companies.

Land, buildings, works, fixed plant, mining leases, and rolling stock.—There is an increase here of £58,403, due to the addition of rolling stock to this item, and the transference of a secured loan of £3,500 to the liabilities side of the balance-sheet.

SUBSIDIARY AND OTHER COMPANIES

Shares and interests in subsidiary and other companies.—Excluding the small trading account with the Barrow Housing Company, Limited, which has since been paid, the total of these accounts amounts to £268,279, the comparable figure for 1928 being £254,461.

The Camerton Company, in which we have a half share with the Millom and Askam Company, has not been fully employed, and the results have, therefore, been unsatisfactory. Further coal deposits have been proved, and methods of economical extraction are being examined closely, and we are hopeful it will presently begin to pay its own way again.

Ullcoats.—This important mine, from which we get large supplies of ore for our own consumption, has made substantial headway during the year. Its output has been greatly increased, and substantial profits have been made, which have enabled the company to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. During the year we received two years' dividend on the Preference shares which we hold in the Millom and Askam Company.

Sundry debtors at £149,232 show an increase of £4,179. Almost the whole of these have been paid since the end of the year.

The gross amount standing to the credit of trading account at the end of the year is £27,218, which, after deducting Debenture interests paid and directors' fees, leaves a credit balance of £20,264. This has been transferred to the balance-sheet and set off against the debit of £59,066 brought forward from the previous year, leaving a net debit at profit and loss account of £38,802.

PROSPECTS AFTER RECONSTRUCTION

The debenture holders have granted two further half-yearly extensions of the moratorium, so as to allow the reconstruction scheme, which we have been preparing, having mature consideration. That reconstruction scheme is now in an advanced stage, and I hope that before long we shall be in a position to present it to the various interested parties. An informal meeting of debenture holders is being held on Monday next to submit the draft scheme, which has had the approval of the advisory committee. I hope that this reconstruction scheme will enable the company to be put on its feet again, and, with care and active management, enable it gradually to get into the position of earning profits commensurate with an undertaking of this magnitude.

The world's trade generally is in an unsatisfactory state. At home the fear of increased taxation, as well as the uncertainty of the present Government's intentions, has produced a nervousness which is having very restrictive effects upon trade. In conclusion, he moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The EARL of MIDLETON seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

UPSONS, LIMITED

INCREASED NET PROFIT

FURTHER BRANCHES OPENED

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Upsons, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. J. R. UPSON (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Stanley Taylor, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Our balance-sheet is very clear and does not need much explanation. On the liabilities side the share capital is the same as last year. The total of our creditors, including provision for taxation, is £226,552, as compared with £310,814 at the close of the year 1928, showing a decrease of £84,262. The balance-sheet shows a temporary loan from our bankers of £30,000, which has since been repaid. The reserve for depreciation of fixtures is £70,000, and if the proposed allocation of £15,000 from this year's profits is confirmed the general reserve will amount to £100,000.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL PROPERTIES

The freehold and leasehold properties amount to £696,970 and, as I stated last year, these comprise some of the finest shopping positions in London and the provincial cities and towns. They are all kept in a good state of repair, the fronts are brought up-to-date as and when required, and a present valuation of these properties would undoubtedly show a very considerable amount in excess of the total shown on the company's balance-sheet.

The fixtures and fittings stand at £266,958, against which there is a reserve of £70,000 on the other side of the balance-sheet. The stocks of the company amount to £467,266, as compared with £538,081 on December 31, 1928, showing a decrease of £70,815, which is a very satisfactory feature on our balance-sheet. Our investment in C. W. Barron and Co., Limited, continues to be satisfactory, and the profits of this company are practically the same as they were in 1928. We have drawn a slightly smaller dividend from this subsidiary company in order that they may have more capital for expansion. At the date of the balance-sheet there is a surplus of floating assets over liabilities of £284,470.

The net profit amounts to £134,181 15s. 4d., after deducting all expenses except income-tax, which is a slight increase when compared with the previous year. The directors consider the result quite satisfactory.

During the past year branches have been opened at Argyll-street, W., Cambridge, Exeter, Bristol, Hackney, and Putney. All these branches have made a good beginning, and the company should reap the full benefit of their trading during the current year. The directors hope to continue a progressive policy for the further development of the business.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND APPROPRIATIONS

After providing for income-tax and after deducting the dividends on the Preference capital and the interim dividend on the Ordinary capital, and including the amount brought forward from last year, there remains a balance of £62,438 9s. 5d., which your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—Transfer to general reserve £15,000 (bringing this up to £100,000), payment of a final dividend of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary capital, making 15 per cent. less tax for the year (the same as last year), and to carry forward to next year a balance of £13,438 9s. 5d. Dividend warrants will be posted to-night to all the Ordinary shareholders on the register on March 22 last.

Before putting the resolution to the meeting I should like to record on behalf of the board, and I also feel sure on behalf of the shareholders, our appreciation of the loyal and efficient services rendered by all members of our staff at the warehouses, factory, and branches.

I have now much pleasure in proposing:—"That the report of the directors and balance-sheet, dated December 31, 1929, be received and adopted, and that the available balance of profit be appropriated as previously mentioned—namely, general reserve, £15,000; final dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital, £34,000; and to carry forward the balance of £13,438 9s. 5d."

Mr. F. A. VALLIS, J.P. (joint managing director), seconded the resolution, and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to one or two questions, it was carried unanimously.

MAPPIN AND WEBB, LTD.

ANOTHER SATISFACTORY YEAR

EXTENSION TO PREMISES

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Mappin and Webb, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Sir CHARLES EVES (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. B. J. J. TYLDESLEY, F.C.A. (director and secretary), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—It is again my privilege to submit to you a report and statement of accounts which I think we shall all agree, under the circumstances, are very satisfactory. The year under review has been a difficult one for business generally. In the spring we had the General Election, followed by a Labour Government, which has resulted in increased unemployment and increased doles. In the later part of the year we experienced a financial crisis and the total dislocation of Stock Exchange business, and we finish the year with a serious deficiency in our national revenue and an enormous increase in some of our public spending departments.

POPULARITY OF "PRINCES PLATE"

Well, gentlemen, in spite of these conditions our London branches, although the trade is somewhat down, show a fairly satisfactory result. We have as large a number of customers as usual—probably more than previously—but their spending capacity is considerably reduced. Our Sheffield factory, thanks to the energy and determination of the management, shows a satisfactory result, and "Princes Plate" is still in great demand. Considering the unsettled state of the trade in Sheffield, I think we have reason to be satisfied with the results.

Our Oxford-street branch has been extended and makes a very fine addition to that property. I hope all our shareholders will go there at some time and see the very great improvements we have made. In Sheffield our old works, for which we have not been able to find a customer, have been brought up to date and we have succeeded in letting the available accommodation, which is bringing in a satisfactory return. The work is not yet completed, and we hope by further small expenditure to make this still further profitable.

With regard to the foreign branches, some of them have done fairly well, but others have not done so satisfactorily. Some of you, perhaps, may remember from remarks I have made on previous occasions that I am not altogether in favour of this class of investment.

The profit for the year after making provision for income-tax, depreciation, Debenture interest, and sinking fund amounts to £101,098, and adding to this the balance from the previous year of £15,877 makes a total of £116,975, as compared with £127,477 for the previous year. The half-year's dividend on the Preference shares to June 30 has been paid, leaving a balance of £98,875, which we propose to appropriate as follows:—To pay a further half-year's dividend of 6 per cent. on the Preference shares, less income-tax, £18,000; to the payment of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, less income-tax, £25,600; to place to reserve account £40,000; and to carry forward £15,375. You will see that the difference, broadly speaking £10,000, is practically a difference between the amounts brought forward in the previous two years.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

If you will turn to the balance-sheet I will call your attention to the items there and compare them with those in the previous accounts. You will see that the account is prepared on somewhat different lines from formerly, in order to comply with the provisions of the new Companies Act. The Debenture stock has been further reduced, and now amounts to only £110,368, or less than half of the original issue. The reserve accounts, including Debenture sinking fund, amount to £171,627, as compared with £118,233. Sundry creditors, which cover contingencies, amount to £170,167, against £162,317.

On the other side of the account, cash at bankers amounts to £223,683, against £237,869. Investments in subsidiary companies stand at £436,807, against £433,398. I still hope to see this amount further reduced. Sundry debtors are £89,008, against £82,348; stocks stand at £334,623, against £317,883; and plant, machinery, &c., stand at £29,678, against £26,580. Our leasehold premises are £185,295, against £167,916, the addition applying mainly to the rebuilding of the Oxford-street premises. Freehold land and buildings stand at £200,011, against £186,103, the addition in this case applying to Sheffield. Goodwill remains as before, but is set out in a different way.

With regard to profit and loss account you will have noted that for the first time the directors' fees are set out separately at £5,000. This is the statutory fee provided by the articles of association. Most of you, however, are no doubt aware that all my colleagues devote practically the whole of their time to the business of the company, and in addition to this statutory fee they therefore charge a special remuneration in respect of their services, and during the last three years, owing to the very great improvement in the business, they have drawn further remuneration, and these figures are all deducted before arriving at the profits at branches as shown on the credit side of the account. The other items all speak for themselves.

THE OUTLOOK

Our thanks are again due to our managers and our assistants, who, I am sure, have done all they can to further the interests of the business. With regard to the future, the present conditions and the outlook generally both at home and abroad make it extremely difficult to forecast the possibilities of trade. We are faced with a further burden of taxation, which for many years has seriously affected both the trade and industry of this country. We cannot hope to compete successfully while we are handicapped with heavy taxation. I only hope, however, that when we meet you again next year we may be able to put before you some kind of satisfactory statement.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts and the payment of the dividends as recommended therein.

Mr. WALTER J. MAPPIN seconded the resolution and, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to one or two questions, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. HERBERT J. MAPPIN then proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Sir Charles Eves and Mr. Walter J. Mappin.

Mr. ALBERT DAVIDSON, C.B.E., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN WILKINS, seconded by the Rev. DAVID JOHN THOMAS, M.A., J.P., the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were unanimously reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff concluded the proceedings.

MINING NEWS

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—Cablegram "Mindola Hole 14 from 1,239ft. to 1,253ft. assays 3.43 per cent. copper for core only, true width 9.9ft."

PANAMA CORPORATION.—Progress Report—Mina Blanca Mine—Hatillos. No. 2 tunnel has reached a distance of 1,680ft., where the average value of the stoping section equals £2 7s. gold per ton, or a gross value of all metals (gold, zinc, lead) of £3 12s. per ton over a width of 42in. This mine has hitherto disclosed its highest grade ore at the lower depths, but recently in the upper or No. 1 tunnel between distances of 515ft. and 621ft. has passed through 65ft. of ore with

JAY'S, LIMITED

SATISFACTORY TRADING

SUCCESS OF THE READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT

FAVOURABLE FUR PURCHASES

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of Jay's, Limited, was held yesterday at Swallow-place, Princes-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

SIR ALFRED L. GOODSON, Bt., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Arthur Hains) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I am pleased to report that the returns again show a most satisfactory increase last year. In fact, it is the second largest turnover in the history of your company. With this larger turnover and consequent increased profit if we had not been compelled to rebuild our premises at the very dearest period in the history of the building trade we should to-day have been able to declare a much larger dividend. The sales, up to the end of November, were most satisfactory, but I regret that the December and January returns were most disappointing. I cannot say why: it may have been owing to the exceptional weather or some other cause.

I am glad to say that the ready-to-wear department—the new department opened some 2½ years ago—is making good and steady progress, while at the same time our very high-class Court dressmaking department, which has made the name of Jay's famous throughout the world, still fully maintains its high reputation of always having the very latest Paris models, besides the original creations of our own design, and our workrooms are now very busy executing new orders for the coming season.

Our International Fur Store business has been most satisfactory during the past year. An important matter to us in this department is that in the fur sales held last October there was a general slump in the price of skins, and in December the same thing happened. We, fortunately, are in a very happy position. Our stock of skins was lower than usual at that period of the year, and we were able to go into the market and buy the most beautiful skins at prices at which we shall be able to make them up into finished garments in our own workroom to compete with anyone in the trade. (Cheers).

THE SILK DUTIES

There is another matter to which I would like to call your attention and that is the silk duties. I have no complaint to make about the silk duties. Perhaps, if you will allow me to say so, I will express the opinion that they are a quite fair and reasonable method of obtaining revenue, but when the silk duties were introduced in 1925 there was no difference between a private individual bringing a garment into this country and a trader. The duty levied was the same for one as for the other. But in 1926 an amended Act was brought into operation which made a considerable difference. A private individual was then able to bring in a garment, and that garment would be assessed for Customs duties at the port of entry and paid for by weight, whereas a trader had to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 33⅓ per cent. This is most unfair, and it is a very serious matter. I will give you an illustration as to how this affects the private individual and the trader. I have here a copy of some particulars submitted by a deputation, at which we were represented, to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise showing the unfair position resulting from the amended Act of 1926 as regards the private individual and the trader. We will take a garment costing £48 and weighing 12oz. The trader would have to pay £16 in duty, whereas the private trader would pay 11s. 8d., resulting in a most unfair and very serious loss of revenue to the country. Why this amended Act was passed I cannot imagine. I could give you other examples, all on the same basis, and I leave it entirely with you to imagine what serious loss results to the traders. We go to Paris and buy the most beautiful models, irrespective of price, and we bring them back to this country for resale and reproduction. It is a most serious matter for us to be taxed in this manner, for it is stopping the trade of this country, it is stopping employment, and it is encouraging people to go over to Paris and bring in garments at a very small tax, as I have explained.

Respecting the premises lately occupied by the International Fur Store, you will remember that last year I mentioned to you that we were in great hopes of selling them. That has not matured, but I have very great pleasure in telling you to-day that, except for one floor, the whole of the premises are let, and will be a source of profit to our company.

IMPROVED NET PROFIT

If you will kindly refer to the profit and loss account you will note that the net profit for the year, after charging all expenses, including renewals and repairs, and making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts and depreciation of furniture, fixtures, &c., amounts to £38,160.

I would also like to point out to you that before arriving at these figures we have had very considerable expenses which have all been paid for. The whole of your showroom has been repainted, and many of your departments have had a considerable amount of money spent on them to bring them thoroughly up to date with new fixtures and so on. Our advertising expenditure has been extremely high, but this has all been paid for, and still we have the £5,000 increase profit on the year's trading. (Hear, hear.)

If you will kindly refer to the other side of your profit and loss account you will notice the item of interest £11,340. That, I am sorry to say, is some £1,500 more than last year. This, you will appreciate, is entirely due to the very high rate of bank interest that we all more or less—some more and some less—have had to pay during the last year. With present conditions I hope that we shall effect a saving in that respect during the coming year.

The profit carried to balance-sheet is £22,753, to which we must add £11,651, making a total of £34,405, and, after deducting the half-year's dividend paid to July 31 last—namely £6,875—we have a balance of £27,530. The directors propose to deal with this amount as follows:—To pay the half-yearly dividend on the Preference shares, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, which will account for £5,500; to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. for the year ended January 31, 1930, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, which will account for £8,000; and to carry forward £14,030, against £11,651. I should like, on behalf of the directors, to thank all our staff for their very loyal support during the last year, and I have great pleasure in moving: "That the report of the directors as submitted, together with the statement of the company's accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, duly audited, be now passed and adopted, and that a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, for the year ended January 31, 1930, be declared, the warrants for the same to be posted on March 31, together with the warrants for the half-year's dividend on the Preference shares."

Mr. W. MURRAY seconded the resolution.

GARMENTS AT REASONABLE PRICES

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a Shareholder, said he welcomed the opportunity once more to advertise the ready-to-wear department which the company opened a year or two ago. That department was opened to meet the requirements of ladies of more moderate means, to whom the shareholder had alluded. He sincerely hoped that the shareholders would do their utmost to let their friends know that such a department existed. They intended to make it as large and as important as that of any of their competitors. It was quite a mistake for people to think that Jay's was an expensive house. He could tell them that the ratio of profit made by Jay's was less than that of any other house with which he had been connected.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. D. WILLCOX, the retiring director, Mr. William Murray, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Kemp, Chatteris, Nichols, Sendell and Co., having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAMSON PARAGON SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

"A RECORD ACHIEVEMENT"

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Lamson Paragon Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ALAN MCLEAN (the chairman), in the course of his speech, said:—Your board is pleased to be able to submit to you accounts better than the previous year's, and in fact a record achievement in the history of the company.

The profits for the year, including dividends from subsidiary and associated companies, and after providing for reserves for depreciation on premises, plant, motor-cars, and for directors' fees, amount to £89,752, and compare with £80,029 in the previous year.

DISPOSABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

To the profits already mentioned—namely, £89,752—we have to add £20,833, the balance brought in from last year's accounts, making a total of £110,585 now to be dealt with as compared with last year's total of £94,229.

The first charge against the disposable balance of £110,585 is, of course, the Preference dividends for the year, which require £35,396, and the proposed dividend of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary shares will absorb £32,000, making a total of dividends for the year of £67,796. It is proposed to add £15,000 to the general reserve (compared with £10,000 last year), bringing it up to £70,000, and leaving to carry forward to next account £28,189 10s. 6d.

During the year we have capitalized certain advances on account of the development of a patented dust and damp proof, hermetically sealed carton, in course of exploitation by a new company called "Hermeton, Limited," the nominal share capital of which is £150,000. At a convenient time we propose to make a public issue of shares in this new company, in order to furnish it with ample working capital, as well as to enable it to repay to this company its cash outlay in the development of this proposition. A substantial interest in Hermeton, Limited, will be retained by this company. Full particulars of this interesting development of the carton industry will be sent to our shareholders, and preference will be given to them on allotment.

Shareholders are cordially invited to visit our fine new showrooms at Queens House, 28, Kingsway, and see for themselves our permanent exhibition of business systems.

WORLD-WIDE PARAGON ORGANIZATION

Under the Paragon flag between 6,000 and 7,000 men and women, speaking and printing a score of different languages, have worked in friendship and cooperation for many years, manufacturing in their respective countries the productions which constitute the Paragon business. Many of the units in the lengthy Paragon chain of business are directed or advised from our London headquarters. The British chain includes large and splendidly equipped factories in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Argentine, and South Africa, with representatives as far afield as India and the Straits Settlements, Egypt, the West Indies, and Iceland. Linked to us by ties of the strongest good will and mutual interest is another long chain of factories in the United States and Canada, owned and controlled by our American associates. The final links of the world-chain include the associated Australian company's factories in Australia and New Zealand.

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. JOHN MEATH EVANS (the managing director) seconded the motion.

In reply to a shareholder the CHAIRMAN stated that the directors had for some time arranged with the auditors to conduct an independent audit of all share certificates and transfers before they were brought before the board, as a precaution against possible fraud.

The report was unanimously adopted and the proposed dividend approved.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting subsequently held, a resolution to modernise the company's articles of association and to bring them into conformity with the new Companies Act of 1929 was carried by the necessary majority.

The proceedings then terminated.

MUNICIPAL TRUST COMPANY

A FAVOURABLE REPORT

At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Trust Company, Limited, held yesterday, VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—I would just remind you in a few words about the past history of our company. We used for some years to pay regular 10 per cent. dividends, and in 1928 we paid, as usual, a 10 per cent. cash dividend, but we then converted the whole of the existing Deferred stock into a Ten per Cent. Preferred Ordinary stock, redeemable at 160, Preferred Ordinary stock, coming behind the Ten per Cent. Preferred Ordinary stock. Last year we paid 5 per cent. on that new Deferred stock and gave our shareholders also a bonus of 10 per cent. in the same stock.

For the past year we pay you 5 per cent. in cash on the increased amount of the new Deferred stock, and we also pay you 10 per cent. in stock on the same increased amount. You will naturally understand that after the recent shrinkage in values on the Stock Exchange our Deferred stock is worth something less than it was a year ago, but valuing it, as we do, by taking our Debentures and our Preference stock at par, and taking our Preferred stock at 160 per cent., £100 of our Deferred stock was still very nearly worth £800. That valuation was, of course, made before the rise during the last few days on the Stock Exchange, and on that Deferred stock in the past year we earned 57 per cent.

To show you the strength of an old investment company like this, during the past year we received on various securities we hold bonus allotments of stocks which, if sold at to-day's prices, would realize £7,800, and this on a total Deferred capital of £16,223. No credit whatever for those bonus issues was taken in the revenue account.

The only thing I need add is that so far as we can see the revenue for the current year ought to be about as good as the revenue of the past year. We are glad to be able to submit such a good report to our shareholders.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director and auditors re-elected.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING was subsequently held to increase the capital to £410,000 and to capitalize £1,623, being 10 per cent. on the existing Deferred stock.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERAL OUTPUT

The British South Africa Company announces the following mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during February, comparative figures being given in parentheses for the preceding month:—Gold, 43,385oz. (46,112oz.); silver, 5,509oz. (5,112oz.); coal, 92,437 tons (111,978 tons); chrome ore, 21,049 tons (30,493 tons); copper, 108 tons (100 tons); asbestos, 4,126 tons (4,775 tons); barytes, 44 tons (48 tons); mica, 10 tons (21 tons); iron, 616 tons (nil); scheelite, 5 tons (1 ton); lead, 4 tons (nil); tin, 3 tons (nil).

The number of producers is 111.

The value of the monthly gold outputs since January, 1927, is shown in the following table:—

Month	1927	1928	1929	1930
	£	£	£	£
January ..	206,094	217,927	195,461	194,958
February ..	185,998	194,849	191,786	185,987
March ..	213,708	204,000	200,435	—
April ..	204,678	206,234	205,780	—
May ..	207,818	200,180	205,786	—
June ..	223,416	218,745	204,602	—
July ..	207,448	208,477	196,016	—
August ..	199,889	214,077	198,528	—
September	193,646	201,825	190,354	—
October ..	197,501	182,023	198,308	—
November	200,481	201,602	195,388	—
December	208,016	189,519	197,884	—
Total gold	£2,448,802	£2,439,491	£2,374,559	—

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day ..	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅞	57⅛	−⅛
88⅝	81⅜	Do., 4% ..	89	89¼	−⅛
103¼	99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103	103⅛	−⅛
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅜	101⅝	−⅛
91¾	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91¼	91⅜*	−⅛
95⅛	90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅞	95⅛	−⅛
95⅜	90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	94⅞	95⅛	−⅛
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79	79¼	−⅛
100	95	Do., 4½% ..	100¼	100½	+⅛
100⅛	98⅛	Treas. 5% '24-50	100¼	100⅜	..
101⅜	97¾	Do., 5% '23-35	101⅛	101⅜	+⅛
100	96½	Do., 4½% '30-42	100⅛	100¼	..
98⅛₂	94⅞	Do., 4½% '32-34	100⅜	100⅝	+⅛
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅜	99⅞	+⅛
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	59½	60½	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	65¼	66⅛	..
65⅛₆	60	Local Loans, 3%	65⅞	66⅛	−⅛
84⅛	80	T'reas'l, 3% '23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	255	258*	+1½
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	79	81	..
71⅛	60	Do., 4% ..	65	66	+¼
61¼	50½	Do., 3½% ..	56	57	+¼
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	46½	47½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% ..	101⅜	101⅞	+⅛
92¼	80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	88	89	+⅛
109	103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¾	107¼	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65½	66½	..
76¼	70	Do., 2½% ..	77	77	+1
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	103	104	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102	103	..
65¼	59	Met. Water, "B"	65½	66½	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	63	64	+⅛
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86	87	..
73⅛	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70¼	71¼	+¼
64	58	Pt. of Lond. 3% "A" ..	61½	62½	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81	82	..
100¼	93	Do., 4½% ..	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¾	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93¾	94⅛	−¼
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½	90	..
83¼	78⅜	Do., 3½% '30-50	84½	85	..
95¼	91⅛₆	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾	94¼	..
82⅜	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	81¼	82¼	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3½% '36-56	81¼	81¾	..
115⅜	108½	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	109¾	110¼	..
104⅛	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102¼	102⅜	+¼
85½	81⅜	Natal, 3½% '34-44	84¾	85¼	..
76⅝	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76¼	77	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% ..	87½	87	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	75	72¾	..
94⅝	90½	Do., 4% 1933	94½	95	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	93¼	93¾	+¼
102	92	Do., 5½% '47-57	95½	96	+¼
104	98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½	103	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	95	96½	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	84½	85	+⅛
88⅜	84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	89½	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 3½% '45	78½	79	+⅛
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100	100⅛	+⅛
99	93	Qld., 5% '45-65	97¼	97⅝	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	76¾	77¼	..
104¼	98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	102	102⅛	..
90	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85	85½	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
102⅝	97⅛	S. Rd., 5% '34-64	100½	100⅝	+⅛
85⅞	79½	Tas.,5½% '40	82	82½	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
79¼	70	Do.,3½% '29-49	73	73½	+2
99⅜	91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	91¼	91¾	..
90½	86	Do.,3½% '20-50	88	88½	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	76¾	77¼	+¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices, Mar. 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
85		Arg., 4% Rescission ..	87⅜	88¼	+¼
83		Do., 4% 1900 ..	85¾	86¼	+¼
90½		Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½	93½	..
102¾		Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½	−¼
110¾		Belgian, 7% ..	110⅞	111½	..
91¼		Berlin (City of), 6%	95⅜	96¼	−¼
54½		Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	55	56	−1
57		Do., 4% Rescission ..	59½	60⅜	−1
67½		Do., 5% 1913 ..	69	70	−½
79¼		Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	81½	82½	−½
88		Do., 5% 1895 ..	92	93	−½
57¼		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	59½	60⅝	−¼
79½		Bulgaria, 7% ..	81	83	..
93¾		Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96½	97⅛	..
86½		Do., 5% 1911 ..	90	92	..
105		Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105	107	..
98¾		Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100	..
82		Do., 4½% 1898 ..	81½	82½	..
50¾		Do., 5% '40-60	103	104	..
61½		Do., 5% 1913 ..	63	64	+⅛
59		Do., Shanghai, 5%	59	61	+1
24		Do., Tientsin-F. 5%	24	28	..
28		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	27	30	..
112		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	113½	114½	+½
76½		Egyptian Unified ..	77	79	+1
20⅝		French, 5% ..	20⅝	20⅞	..
90		Do., 4% ..	19⅝	20⅜	..
103¼		Midi, 6% ..	103	104	..
103		Nord, 6% ..	103	104	..
103¼		Orleans, 6% ..	103	104	..
104¼		P.L.M., 6% ..	104	105	..
109¼		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110	111	..
106		German, 7% ..	108	109	..
60		Greek Monopoly, 4%	59	62	..
74¼		Do., 5%, 1914 ..	76	78	..
102⅜		Do., 7% Refugee ..	102½	103½	−½
90		Do., 6% Stabilisation	92	93	−½
101¼		Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
17¾		Italian, 3½% ..	17½	18½	+¼
101½		Do., Cit. Consort,"B"	102¼	103¼	..
74¼		Japan, 4½, 1899 ..	74¾	75¾	..
90		Do., 5%, 1907 ..	99½	99⅝	..
100		Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼	102¼	−¼
92¼		Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95½	96½	..
19		Mexican, 5% ..	19	21	..
81		Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	85	85	..
90		Polish, 8% ..	91½	92½	..
43		Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	43	44	+½
46¼		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	48	49	−½
3		Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	3	3	..
3¼		Do., 5%, 1906 ..	3	3	..
103		Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½	103½	..
12⅜		Turkish, 4% Unified..	12½	13½	..
64		Uruguay, 5½% ..	64½	65½	..
10½		Peruvian Corp. ..	11¾	12¼	..
51¼		Do., Pref. ..	54¾	55¼	..
105¼		German Potash, 7% ..	107	108	..
88¼		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	92½	93⅜	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¾		Great Western ..	88¾	89½	−1
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	84	85	+¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101	+¼
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	97	98	+½
50¼		L. Mid. and Scottish ..	52½	53	−1
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½	83½	+¼
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79½	80½	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	74	75	..
—		L. and N. East., Def. ..	101	102	−⅝
10⅛		Do., Pref. ..	32¼	33*	−1
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	60¾	61⅜	+¼
—		Do., 5% 1st Gtd. ..	77¼	78½	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	71	72*	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	59¾	60¾*	−¾
62½		Metropolitan ..	64¼	65¼	−½
72½		Met. Dist. ..	76	77	..
30¼		Southern, Def. ..	31⅛	31⅝	−⅛
71¾		Do., Pref. ..	75	76	+¼
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½	83½	+¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½	+½
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	95½	96½	..
22/6		Underground, £1 ..	23/9	23/9	−3d
106½		Do., Income ..	106½	111½	−1

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	82	84	+½
—		Argentine, Gt. Western	80	82	..
—		Argentine, Southern	25	27	..
94		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95	97*	..
85		B.A. and Pacific ..	87	89	+½
71½		B.A. Western ..	74	76*	..
208½		Canadian Pacific ..	218½	219½	+6½
75		Central Argentine ..	77	79*	..
74		Central Uruguay ..	76	78*	+1
18		Cordoba Central ..	17½	19½	..
29		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27	29	..
284		Costa Rica	290	301	..
80½		Entre Rios	77	79	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
50		Leopoldina	53	55	+1
6½		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½	8½	+1
4¼		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
181		San Paulo	188	189	+1
17½		United of Havana ..	18½	20½	−1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag.of Egypt	7⅞	..	Lloyds, A. ..	64/9	+3d
Alexanders..	5½	..	Martins ..	7¼	+⅛
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞	..	Mers., Ind., C.	13¼	..
Bk. of Aust.	11¾*	+⅛	Midland, £1	77/9	+3d
B.Ld. & S.A.	9	..	Do., £12 (£2 10s. paid)	9⅛	+⅛
Bk. of Mtl. ..	64	+½	Nat. Bk. of Scot.	31½	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	37¾	..	Nat. Prov. Bk.	8¾	+⅛
Bk. of N.Z..	54·0	..	Nat. Disct. ..	9¾	+⅛
Barclays, A.	8⅝	−⅛	Nat. Egypt ..	3⅛*	..
Do., B. ..	58·0	−6d	Nat. India ..	48¾	+¼
Do., D.C.O.	27·0	..	Nat. Prov. ..	54	+⅛
B. Overseas	9⅝	+⅛	Nat. Prov. Def.	13⅞	+⅛
Can. Comm.	53	..	Stand. S.A. ..	15½	..
Char. India	19½	+¼	Un. of Aust. ..	10⅞	..
District ..	3½	..	Un. Discount ..	9⅝	+⅛
Eng., S. & A.	6½	..	Westminster ..	78·0	−6d
Hambros ..	9	..	Do., £1 ..	24	+6d
Hongkong ..	118	+½	Wm. Deas ..	42·0	+6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	N'thn. Assur.	16⅞	−⅛
Atlas Assur.	13½	−⅛	Phœnix, Up.	1½	..
Britannic ..	15¼	..	Prudential ..	24½*	..
Com. Union ..	26	..	Do., "B" ..	38·3*	−3d
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal ..	8⅝	−⅛
Empr'rs' Liab	80·0	..	R. Exchange ..	6½	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	15⅜	..	Scottish, "A" ..	17	..
Guardian ..	10½	+⅛	Sea	74·0	..
Ldn. and L. ..	29⅜	−⅛	Sun Insur. ..	58¼	−⅛
Ldn. Assur. ..	10*	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M.	35¼	−¼	Y'ksh'r(50/-)	6⅞	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	+1d	Engl. Cotton	1⅛₃₂	..
Bleachers ..	22/6	+9d	Fine Spinners	25·0	..
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	Hoyle, ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	27/6	+9d	Imp. Chem. ..	23/3	−1½d
Brit. Celanese	1/3	..	Do., Defd. ..	9/6	−1½d
Do.,2nd Pf.	10/9	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Col. Dyers	5/4½	..	Linen Thread	1⅞	..
Brit. Enka ..	5/6	..	Lister ..	15·0	+3d
Calico Print.	15/6	+6d	Patons & B. ..	20/6	..
Can. Celanese	5	+⅛	Rylands ..	20/6	..
C'ts'ld Amer.	4⅞	..	Salt Union ..	1⅛₃₂	+⅛
Coats ..	65·0	..	Salts (S'th'p)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8·0	..	Snia Viscosa	11·0	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅛₃₂	−⅛₃₂	Wardle&Dav	1⅛₃₂	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	28/3	−9d	Hydro-Elec. ..	48¾	−⅛
Atlas ..	28/4½	..	Johnson&Ph.	38·0	..
Barcelona Tr.	30*	−1	Metro. Elec.	41·0	..
B'mouth&Pt.	62·0	..	Mex.L't.Cons.	7⅝	+⅛
Brazil Trac.	44⅜	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	75	..
Brit. Insul'd	76/9	..	Mid.Counties	29·0	..
Brush Elec.	126	..	Newc'le Elec.	24/9	..
Callender's ..	31⅝₁₆	..	Perak River	10·0	..
City of Lond.	35/3	..	Siemens ..	25/3	..
County Lond	47/3	..	Tyne. Consl.	23	..
English Elec.	5/4½	..	Ybc. Falls ..	5	+⅛
Gen. Elec. ..	46/3	+6d	Whitehall 12	24·6*	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	33/9	+5d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15·0	+3d	Imp. Smelt. ..	17/9	+3d
Am. Dentl. Dt.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob	41⅝	+1½
Apollinaris ..	9·0	−3d	Imp. Tob. Can	40/9	..
Assd. Cement	26/3	..	Int. Nickel ..	42⅞	−⅛
Austin'd (5·0)	21/3	..	Krenger & T.	30¼	−⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/9	..	Lever,7% Pf.	23/9	+1½d
Brit. Alum. ..	48/9	..	Leyland M. ..	17/6	..
Brit.Ass. Tb.	5⅞	..	London Brick	39/6*	..
Brit. Match	27/3	+3d	Manbre&Gd. Dt	17/6	..
Brit. Oil Cake	33·0	+3d	Marconi Mar.	2⅝	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2⅛*	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅜	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3⅛₃₂	−1₃₂
Cab. & W. "B"	51	−1½	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do., 7½% 'A'	62	−1½	Nairn, M.&C.	2/9	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	98	−½	Napier ..	49·0	+3d
Carreras, "A"	9⅛	−⅛	P. & O., Def.	52·0	..
Col. Graph. ..	5⅜	−3₃₂	Phillips (G.)	11⅛₃₂	+3₃₂
Crittall	1¼	..	Pinchin J'son	52·0	+1·0
Cr. & BL.1 Pf.	13·0	+1½d	Prtns. W'dm	30·3	..
Cunard St'm	24·0	..	Rolls-Royce	44/10½	+1/4½
Dennis Bros. ..	2¼	..	Rover (8/-) ..	8/6	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	14/4½	..	Royal Mail ..	25⅞	..
E. Ready G. B.	18/1½	+1½d	Singer	31/10½	−1½d
Finlay, Jas. ..	90·0	+7½d	Sm.& Arg. Mt.	15⅜₂	..
Furness, W. ..	36/3	..	Sth. Met. Gas	98½	..
Gas Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Spillers	23·3	..
Gaumont Br.	15·3	+1½d	S.T.D., Pref.	10·6	..
Globe Tel. ..	21⅛*	..	Swed. Mtch. B	17⅜₆	−1⅛
Gramophone ..	43⅛	−3₃₂	Turner & N.	47⅛₁₆	..
Guy Motors ..	15·0	..	Utd. Dairies	30·5*	..
Harrison&C.	61¼*	+3₃₂	Utd. Molasses	21⅜	..
Imp. Airways	24/6	−3d	Utd. Tob.(S.)	41⅜	..
Imp. Con. Gas	370	+5	Wall Paper D	46/3	+6d

COAL, IRON, AND ST

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—
continued from page 23

Brit. Overseas, 5½ 7/8 1/4 7/16
Chartered of India, 18½ 19 19/16 19 19½ 13/16 15/16 19 18½ 21/32 £19/1/0
Coml. of Aust'a, 20 11/32 -/3 -/3
Do., Pref. (4%), 15 13/16
District, "A," 63/0½
Scottish, Scottish, and Australn., 6 7/16 7/16 7/16 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai, 118 18 1/2 1/2 17½ 18½ 17½
Lloyds, "A," 64/3 5/- 4/3 4/- 5/- 4/9 -/9 -/6 -/3
4/- -/4 -/9 -/4½ -/6
Do., "B," 21/- 1/- 1/- -/4½ 20/- 1/3 -/3 20/-
Martins, partly pd., £7/4/3 £7/4/6 7/8 1/4 1/4 £7/4/3
Mercantile Bk. of India, C. 13½ ++
Midland, £12 (£2½ pd.) 9/16 1/16 1/16 1/16 1/8 3/32 1/32 9/32 1/4 1/32 1/4 1/16 1/16 1/32 1/16 1/32 1/16 1/32

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NDON.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, China (all parts)*, Falkland Islands, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).
9.30 P.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
9 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga), South and French Middle Congo). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).
9 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Ceara and Maranhao), Peru (Iquitos).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia)††, Newfoundland†.
7.30 A.M.—To Guiana (British), New Zealand, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South and South West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, Durban, East London, &c.)*.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Brazil (Rio and Santos)††, Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Pyst), Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Madeira††, Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay††, Brazil (exc. Ceara and Maranhao), Canary Islands (all parts)†, Iceland and Faroe Islands, Guiana (French and Dutch), Madeira†, Peru (Iquitos)†.
8 P.M.—To Guianas (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Canada (New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—	
R. Star (Stmart Star)	Mar. 27 Noon
R.M.S.P. (Ariana)	Mar. 27 8 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 28 2 p.m.
Belver†† (Gascony)	Mar. 28 5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino) ..	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
ASCENSION and ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle) ..	Apl. 3 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (P. & O. (RAZMAK and Chitral)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
BARBADOS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Demerara)	Mar. 28 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Dominic) ..	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
CANADA (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ausonia)	Mar. 28 2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia) ..	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Homeric) ..	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ausonia)	Mar. 27 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Carinthia)	Mar. 28 5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
(Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	Mar. 29 7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Octava) ..	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
CAPE VERDE IS. : Via Lisbon	Apl. 7 6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador, CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* (all parts) : Holt* (Asiatoor)	Daily Noon
(all parts) : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Apl. 1 6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Bayano) ..	Apl. 4 7.30 a.m.
COOK AND NORTH BORNEO, &c. : Via N.Y. (Homeric and Makura)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
Via Trieo (Aquitania and Makura)	Apl. 5 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Jan P. Coen)	Apl. 1 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Jan P. Coen)	Apl. 2 1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Mar. 29 6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 1 6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 2 9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 2 6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Mar. 27 9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Apl. 3 9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via Mvideo (Stuart Star)	Mar. 27 Noon
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Trieo (Homeric and Suevic)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Inanda) ..	Mar. 28 7.30 a.m.
GUIANA (Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Oranje Nassau)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Warfarer)	Mar. 28 8 p.m.
IRELAND AND FAROE IS. : Via Newcastle and Bergen (Nova)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	Mar. 29 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
J.D.P. (Jamaica Settler)	Mar. 29 7.30 a.m.
E. & F. (Salacia)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of York and Empr. of Canada)	Apl. 4 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : Via Castle (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28 11.30a.m.
Du. pkt.†† (Oranje Nassau) ..	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28 11.30a.m.
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Mar. 28 2 a.m.
Via Canada (Caronia)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia) ..	Mar. 27 5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Caronia) ..	Mar. 28 5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Mataroa)	Mar. 28 7.30 a.m.
Via Trieo (Homeric and Makura) ..	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
Via Trieo (Aquitania and Makura) ..	Apl. 5 2 a.m.
NIGERIA (S.) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza) ..	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28 6 p.m.
Booth (Dominic)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
NORTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails* ..	Mar. 28 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, &c. : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Asiatoor)	Apl. 1 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH IND.-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
Via Star (Homeric)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Apl. 2 Noon
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
Leyland (Nevisian)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Mar. 27 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Chanzy)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Mar. 29 5.30 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Hoggar)	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	Mar. 31 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone and Liberia : E.D. (Bintra)	Mar 27 Noon
Ivory Coast, ex Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt (Asie)	Mar 29 6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Hoggar) ..	Mar. 29 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria : Du. pkt. (Maetsuyker) ..	Mar. 29 7.30 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Wadai)	Apl. 5 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Aspasia)	Apl. 9 2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Mar. 28 7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Wayfarer)	Mar. 28 8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Nevisian)	Apl. 2 2 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
† Air fee is 3d. per half oz., in addition to the ordinary postage.
†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—
To EGYPT and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq .. .. .. 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. 5d. "
An Air Mail label should be attached.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.
†† Specially addressed unregistered correspondence only.
‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Ausonia to Canada (Nova Scotia) and Newfoundland may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on March 28 from 9.29 a.m. to 10.18 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 9 A.M.**—To Bulgaria, Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Fiji (*via* Canada), Hong-kong (*via* Suez), Japan (*via* Canada), Latvia, Newfoundland, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct). **11 A.M.**—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (*via* Jamaica), British Honduras (*via* U.S.A.), Guatemala (*via* Jamaica), Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.), Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **1.15 P.M.**—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (*via* Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (*via* Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Canada (all parts), China (*via* Canada), China (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* U.S.A.), Japan (*via* Canada), Panama Canal Zone (*via* U.S.A.), Poland, United States. **11 A.M.**—To Fiji (*via* Canada), Newfoundland. **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Syria (*via* France), Iraq and Persia (*via* France and Desert Motor Service), Jamaica.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—
TO-DAY.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Andalucia Star. U.S.A., Australia, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Harding. U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Shanghai, North China, Bermuda, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Aquitania. **TO-MORROW.**—China and Japan (*via* Siberia). Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Zeelandia.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ANDALUCIA STAR (B. Star), from South America : London, 3 p.m.
CITY OF LONDON (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Plymouth, a.m.
CITY OF PALERMO (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Hull, a.m.
GARTH CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, 8 a.m.
ORVIETO (Orient), from Australia ; London, 9 a.m.
KAISAR-I-HIND (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 9 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 10.15 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF MANDALAY (Ellerman), from Far East ; Liverpool.
ZEELANDIA (R.H.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton, p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

HOSSONIS BAY .. For Ldn., left Sydney 18th
JERVIS BAY .. For Brisbane, left Colombo 25th.

AFRICAN

BARRACOO .. For W. Africa, left Accra 23rd.
BATA .. For W. Africa, left Sierra Leone 22nd
BOUTRY .. For U.K., left Lagos 24th.
NEW BRIGHTON .. For Philadel., left S. Leone 21st.
NEW BRUNSWICK .. For W. Africa, left Newport N. 23rd.
NEW COLUMBIA .. For U.S.A., left Lome 24th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER TIGRIS .. For Salonica, left Constantinople 24th.

BEN LINE

BENNEVIS .. Fm. U.K., arr. Hong-kong 25th.
BENREOCH .. For Yokohama, left Kobe 25th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGRASTUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 25th.
AENEAS .. Fm. N. China, arr. Singapore 23rd.
AGAMEMNON .. Fm. Japan, arr. Ldn. 24th.
CALCHAS .. For Japan, left Shanghai 24th.
HECTOR .. For Japan, left Shanghai 24th.
JASON .. For Ldn., left Pagang 24th.
LAOMEDON .. For L'pool, left Colombo 24th.
LYCAON .. For Manila, left Singapore 23rd.
MELAMPUS .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Belawan 24th.
MENELAUS .. For Ldn., left Tsingtau 24th.
OANFA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 22nd.
PERSEUS .. For Japan, left Penang 21st.
TELAMON .. For L'pool, left Adelaide 22nd.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Madeira 25th.
AVELONA STAR .. For Ldn., left R. de Janeiro 25th.

BOOTH

BENEDIT .. For Manaos, left Mersey 26th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ARA .. For W. Africa, left L'pool 26th.
APAPA .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 23rd.
BADAGRY .. For Sapele, left Las Palmas 25th.
DARU .. For L'pool, left S. Leone 23rd.
DIXCOVE .. For W. Africa, left Las Palmas 25th.
NEW TEXAS .. For W. Africa, left Grand Bassam 23rd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. For 'Frisco, left Hilo 24th.
MELITA .. Fm. St. John, due Belfast 28th.
MINNEDOSA .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Cardiff 28th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

ARGO .. For Havre, left Santos 24th.
DALNY .. Fm. Haiphong, arr. Saigon 23rd.
FORT DE VAUX .. Fm. Duala, arr. Nantes 23rd.
FORBIN .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Saigon 23rd.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 26th.
CLAN MACBRIDE .. Fm. Malalaz, arr. Tuticorin 26th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For L'pool, left Durban 25th.
CLAN MACNAB .. For Ldn., left Aden 25th.
CLAN MACNAIR .. For Newport, left Pt. Said 25th.
CLAN MACPHERSON .. For Glasgow, left L'pool 24th.
CLAN OGILVY .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. L'pool 26th.
CLAN STUART .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 25th.
HARMONIDES .. For E. Africa, left Oran 25th.
HYDASPES .. For Genoa, left Pt. Said 25th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

WISCONSIN .. Fm. Seattle, arr. Panama 24th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Sthmin. 26th.
BERENGARIA .. For N.Y., 1,200 miles West of Bishops Rock 26th, noon.
FRANCONIA .. Fm. Mediterranean, arr. Sthtn. 26th.
LACONIA .. Fm. Mediterranean, arr. Sthtn. 26th.
MAURETANIA .. Fm. Mediterranean, arr. Sthtn. 26th.
VALACIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Pirie 20th.

ANCHOR

CAMERONIA .. For N.Y., sig. 831 miles West of Inishtrahull 25th, 6 a.m.
TARANTIA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Marsey 26th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. Left Cherbourg 26th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT CAROLINE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Gisborne 26th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

MANISTEE .. For Bremen, left Pto. Castilla 21st.
SAMALA .. For R'dam, left S. Marta 22nd.
TETELA .. For L'pool, left Pt. Antonio 22nd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Gib. 25th.
KEELUNG .. For Rosario, left Santos 24th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

BRANKSOME HALL .. For Bombay, left Karachi 25th.
CITY OF MANILA .. For Baltimore, left Pt. Said 24th.
CITY OF NAGPUR .. Fm. M'sailles, left Bombay 24th.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE .. Left Karachi 24th.

FABRE

PATRIA — .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Alexandria 29th.

FURNESS LINES

NEWFOUNDLAND .. For Boston, left Mersey 25th.
NOVA SCOTIA .. For St. John's, left Halifax 24th.
PACIFIC RELIANCE .. Fm. Everett, arr. Tacoma 24th.

GLEN

GLENAPP .. For U.K., left Penang 24th.
GLENELLEN .. For Japan, left Shanghai 26th.
GLENSHIEL .. For U.K., left Manila 26th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 26th.

HARRISON

HUNTSMAN .. For Mauritius, left Pt. Natal 20th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

HOGARTH .. Fm. M'video, arr. Mersey 26th.
LAPLACE .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Tenerife 26th.

LEYLAND

DARIAN .. Arr. Jacksonville 25th.
DORELIAN .. For Philadel., left Boston 25th.
NITONIAN .. For Savanilla, left Curacao 24th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SPHINX .. Fm. M'sailles, arr. Pt. Said 26th.
YANG TSE .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 25th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

KON. DES NEDER-LANDEN .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 24th.
P. C. HOOFT .. For Singapore, left Belawan 26th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND WARRIOR .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 25th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ATAGO MARU .. Fm. Manila, arr. Panama 24th.
FUSHIMI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Gib. 26th.
OKSOS MARU .. For Calcutta, left Yokohama 25th.
IYO MARU .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 25th.
NAGATO MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Osaka 24th.
TATSUNO MARU .. For Yokohama, left Baltimore 25th.
TOKIWA MARU .. For N.Y., left Yokohama 25th.
TOYOSHIMA MARU .. For Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 25th.
TOYOOKA MARU .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Shanghai 26th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ANSGIR .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Valparaiso 24th.
HENNER .. Fm. Pts. Noire, arr. Libreville 23rd.
INGO .. For W. Africa, left St. Thomas 22nd.
ISAR .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 26th.
LAHN .. For Japan, left Shanghai 26th.
MAIN .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Dairen 26th.
RAPOT .. For Colon, left Iquique 25th.
REMSCHEID .. For Hank'w, left Pt.Swettenham 25th
SCHWABEN .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Los Angeles 24th.
SIERRA MORENA .. For Bremen, left Santos 24th.
THEIS .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Dairen 26th.
WESER .. Fm. Bremen, arr. M'video 24th.
WIGBERT .. Left Las Palmas 25th.

ORIENT

ORMONDE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 26th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESMO .. For Cristobal, left Callao 26th.
MACMILLAN .. For Dartmouth, left Dunkirk 25th.
OROYMA .. For Valparaiso, arr. Callao 25th.
ORDUNA .. For Santander, left Corunna 25th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALFONSO .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Singapore 25th.
BENDIGO .. For Brisbane, left Suez 25th.
COMORIN .. For Ldn., left Suez 24th.
MANTUA .. For Yokohama, left Gib. 25th.
MOREA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 26th.
NAGPORE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 25th.
NALDERA .. For Ldn., left Colombo 26th.
NOVARA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 26th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 25th.

BRITISH INDIA

AUSTRALIA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Melbourne 23rd.
MADURA .. For U.K., left Pt. Sudan 25th.
NEVASA .. For Sthmin., left Bombay 25th.
NIRVANA .. Arr. Bombay 25th.
SHIRALA .. For Osaka, left Singapore 26th.
TAKADA .. For Calcutta, left Kobe 25th.
TALAMBA .. For Hong-kong, left Chinwangtao 25th.
TILAWA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 25th.
WARFIELD .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Havre 25th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

NIAGARA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Auckland 24th.

PRINCE

BRITISH PRINCE .. For Sourabaya, left Macassar 24th.
JAVANESE PRINCE .. For Pt. Swettenham, left Singapore 25th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Newport N. 24th.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE For Durban, left L. Marques 25th.
PERSIAN PRINCE .. For Alexandria, left Malta 24th.
SCOTTISH PRINCE .. Fm. Malta, arr. Alexandria 25th.
SIBERIAN PRINCE .. Fm. Wallsh B., arr. Cape T. 24th.
TARTAR PRINCE .. Fm. Santos, arr. R. Plate 24th.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Bombay 26th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

KOTA RADJA .. Fm. Java, arr. Sabang 26th.
INDRAPOERA .. For Java, left Gib. 25th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ZEELANDIA .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Lisbon 25th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

CARNARVONSHIRE .. For Japan, left Shanghai 26th.
NATIA .. Fm. Barry, arr. Launceston 26th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

BERWICKSHIRE .. For U.K., left Rockhampton 25th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERDENE .. For Beilo, left Manila 25th.
SILVERBEECH .. For Panama, left Savannah 24th.
SILVERPIN .. For Soerabaya, left Macassar 25th.

UNION-CASTLE

GLOUCESTER CASTLE For Ldn., arr. L. Marques 24th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE For Beira, left Table B. 25th.
KENILWORTH CASTLE For Pt. Natal, left Table B. 25th.
SANDGATE CASTLE For Mauritius, left E. Ldn. 25th.

WHITE STAR

MAJESTIC .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 26th.
OLYMPIC — .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. N.Y. 26th.

YEOWARD LINE

ARDSOLA — .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Teneriffe 24th.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE NILS UNINSURABLE

The Norwegian steamer NILS, of 1,834 tons, on which 55 per cent. had been quoted for re-insurance on Tuesday, became uninsurable yesterday. The vessel went ashore on the north side of Sable Island on March 19, while bound from Halifax, N.S., for the United Kingdom with a cargo of lumber. At first 60 per cent. was quoted on the vessel. She was built at Fredrikstad in 1914, and is managed by Mr. E. Lund, of Bergen.

After having been stranded in Kurashima Strait since March 7 the Japanese steamer TYNE MARU, of 5,873 tons, has now been re-floated. The vessel, which was built in 1920, is owned by the Kawasaki Dockyard Company. The reinsurance rate remained since the stranding at 10 per cent.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
BALTADOR ..	London. Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island ..	70
MÜNCHEN ..	At New York, from Bremerhaven. Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	30
MADONNA ..	Duala, March 10, for Marseilles. Ashore entrance Konakri	15

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC .. .. On cruise, arr. Athens 26th.
ALBERTIC .. .. For L'pool., left Halifax 25th.
ALMANZORA .. For Sthmtn., left B. Aires 26th.
AMERICAN FARMER For Hamburg, left N.Y. 25th.
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 26th.
ARCADIAN .. .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 25th.
ARRACAN .. .. For Rangoon, left Cardiff 26th.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA For Alexandria, left Gib. 26th.
CITY OF BEDFORD .. Fm. Beira, arr. Calcutta 26th.
CITY OF CANBERRA .. For Pt. Piris, left Bunbury 25th.
CITY OF CARLISLE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Bombay 24th.
CITY OF DURHAM .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Suez 26th.
CITY OF KHARTOUM For Baltimore, left Calcutta 26th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. For U.K., left Cebu 25th.
CITY OF LILLE .. Left Shanghai 26th.
CITY OF TOKIO .. Fm. Dairen, arr. Hankow 26th.
COMMERWIJKE .. Arr. N.Y. 26th.
COTTICA .. .. For Pto. Cabello, left Curacao 23rd.
DARRO .. .. For L'pool, left Rio de Jan. 24th.
DATTONIAN .. .. For Boston, left Mchstr. 26th.
DOMALA .. .. For Bombay, cld. Aden 26th.
GENOVA .. .. For Genoa, left Bombay 25th.
HAUPARI .. .. For Vancouver, left Adelaide 26th.
HERSCHEL .. .. For B. Aires, left Oporto 23rd.
JAN P. COEN .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Sthmtn. 26th.
LTE. DE LISLE .. For Mauritius, cld. Aden 26th.
MCMOTH. PRODUCER Fm. Philadel., arr. Mchstr. 26th.
MANDALA .. .. For Calcutta, cld. Aden 26th.
MELISKERKE .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 25th.
ORMARA .. .. For Karachi, left Bombay 24th.
ORMONDE .. .. For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 26th.
ORVIETO .. .. For Ldn., cld. Sthmtn. 24th.
PARROMA .. .. For Sydney, arr. Newport N. 24th.
PERGUI .. .. Fm. St. Nazaire, arr. Pte. a Pitre 24th.
PORT PIRIE .. .. For Ldn., left Panama 24th.
PLUTARCH .. .. For Rio de Grande, left Santos 22nd
RANPURA .. .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 26th.
SILARUS .. .. For U.K., left Bahia 25th.
SWINBURNE .. .. For Para, left Macelo 18th.
TANGO MARU .. For Melbourne, left Hong-kong 25th.
TRAVE .. .. For 'Frisco, left Portland, Ore. 22nd.
URBINO .. .. For Boston, left N.Y. 25th.
VAUBAN .. .. For N.Y., left Barbados 25th.
WANDERER .. .. Left Havana 24th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ANNA THEKLA.—Kalmar, March 26.—German m.v. Anna Thekla got off with assistance from a Neptun steamer; brought into Oscarshaven.
ETHEL CRAWFORD.—Crail, March 26.—Trawler Ethel Crawford, previously reported aground May Island, was refloated at 11.30 a.m. 40-day and arrived Anstruther Harbour at 1.30 p.m. for temporary repairs in tow of salvage vessel Lord of Privacy.
KARAGOLA.—Lourenco Marques, March 26.—British s. Karagola. Survey shows cross bunkers now showing signs fire and gas. Surveyors recommend discharging approximately 500 tons. Vessel will probably be delayed four days.
MADONNA, Conakry, March 26.—French s. MADONNA (previously reported), floated yesterday afternoon.
MAFIA.—Tamatave, March 25.—French s. Mafia ashore, full of water. Salvage recoverable will be small.
MAKURA.—Wellington (N.Z.), March 24.—British s. Makura arrived 24th inst. from Sydney, en route San Francisco. Owing after crank web high-pressure engine loose steamer returning Sydney 28th inst. effect per-manent repairs. Vessel replaced by British s. Maramа.
OCEANA.—Istanbul, March 26.—German s. Oceana arrived yesterday, convoyed by salvage steamer Belos. Has been surveyed and found undamaged. Sailing to-night.
Lloyd's Agents at Rosario telegraph, March 25

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

6, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

Grosvenor 3273 (five lines).

22, BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

AN IMPOSING TOWN RESIDENCE, upon which thousands of pounds have been lavished on decorations and improvements. Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, six fine reception rooms, complete offices.
OWN PRIVATE GARDEN.
Electric passenger lift. Central heating.
SPACIOUS GARAGE PREMISES AT REAR.
Lease 44 years. Ground-rent £200 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION 7th May next (unless sold privately meanwhile).

KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS.

DETACHED, with large garden, TENNIS COURT, and GARAGE; 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and complete offices; central heating and every comfort. Lease 14 years (renewable). Ground-rent £90 per annum. Price £11,000.

MAYFAIR
(CLOSE TO THE PARK).

£8,750.—A STONE-FRONTED HOUSE, facing South, replete with all conveniences; nine good bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms.
TRUST LEASE. Ground-rent £125 per annum. PARQUET FLOORS. WHITE-TILED OFFICES.

HYDE PARK (North Side).

FREEHOLD, £9,000, suitable for conversion; in a favourite square immune from noise of traffic; 10 bed, three baths, five reception rooms and offices; in excellent decorative order.

BELGRAVIA.

EATON-PLACE; in perfect order, with central heating, and garage.
£6,750 IS THE PRICE ASKED
to include the new works now being executed; nine beds, three baths, three reception, square lounge hall; long lease; low ground-rent.

RENT £440 PER ANNUM.

BELGRAVIA (close to the Park).—A beautifully equipped HOUSE, with all modern conveniences; nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall. A moderate premium is asked to cover cost of recent works.

GREEN-STREET, W.1.

LOW PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
ONE of three charming, medium-sized HOUSES to be SOLD, with immediate possession; beautifully appointed and decorated; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms; lease 53 years at £80 ground-rent.

HOLLAND PARK (close to)

TO SPECULATORS and Others requiring a cheap property; overlooking and with access to private gardens.
FREEHOLD £5,000.
Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, and offices.

HYDE PARK GARDENS.

PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING. TRUST LEASE. MODERATE GROUND-RENT.
PRICE ASKED £12,500.
THE finest position in the West End, facing due South overlooking the Park, and with access to private gardens; a splendid up-to-date house ready to walk into; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms; large garage with flat over.

Overlooking the gardens of
CADOGAN-PLACE.
FREE OF RENT.

AN UNIQUE PROPERTY upon which money has been lavished; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, square lounge hall. £2,850 is the price asked for the lease, and any reasonable suggestion will be entertained.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

THE BLINDED
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
trained at
ST. DUNSTAN'S
are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After-Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 *lines* 6*s. (minimum); Trade* 3 *lines* 9*s. (minimum)*

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 7127. Est. 1803.

NURSING HOMES

A TRAINED NURSE offers lady private home for convalescent. Only one taken. Baby can remain. —Nurse, 143, Preston-road, Wembley.

AN IDEAL HOME for INVALIDS, elderly people; Ayrs, Rest, Convalescence; charming ground floor suite. —Phone, Chiswick 2551, 26, Fairfax-road, Bedford Park.

ARTHRITIS and allied RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS. Pyretic Treatment, with additional methods.—Sister E. Caulfield, 9a, Thistle-grove, S.W.10. Kens. 1238.

DOCTOR, married, RECEIVES SEMI-INVALID lady; cure not mental or tuberculosis; in his private house, South Coast town; large sunny house, secluded garden; minute sea.—Write Box P.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 minutes from Town; highest references; years of experience with rare success. Terms from £3 13s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box Q.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL NURSING HOME.—Permanent and convalescent Patients, private and wards. Charming grounds. 'Phone, Sydenham 2636.—Ivy Bank, Queen's road, Forest Hill.

NICE ROOM VACANT Residential Home for Elderly or Invalid Gentlefolk; ground or first floor; large garden; quiet and day attendance; inclusive fees, 4½ to 5½ gns.—63, Leighan Court-road, S.W.16. Telephone: Streatham 1771.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, "Craigice," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6.—Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS. Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MONTAGU-SQUARE, W.1.

THE LEASE of ONE of THESE CHARMING HOUSES AVAILABLE at the BARGAIN PRICE of £3,000 or CLOSE OFFER.
Nine good bed rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, and four beautiful reception rooms.
Excellent bed and water. Modernized.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

OLD HAMPSTEAD.

CLOSE to HEATH.—A Charming MODERN HOUSE, ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.
No basement. South aspect. Nice garden.
Electric fittings throughout. Tiled bathroom, three reception, compact offices. GARAGE.
Electric power. Independent hot water. Newly decorated. Rent £250. Premium £200, or Freehold £2,950.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

UNSOLD AT AUCTION AND NOW OFFERED AT BARGAIN PREMIUM OF £2,800.

7, CHESTER-TERRACE, N.W.1.

Directly facing WEST over REGENT'S PARK.
Recently modernized and reconstructed as practically a new basement house, with kitchen, pantry, and servery on the ground floor; FOUR PARQUET FLOORS; service lift; independent boiler; double garage and rooms.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, TWO BATH ROOMS, three fine reception rooms. Direct Company Lease.
Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

HAMPSTEAD,

Between Finchley-road and Heath.
BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED, DETACHED, Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT; central heating and constant hot water; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, complete offices.
FULL-SIZED TENNIS LAWN.
FREEHOLD £9,000.
Sole Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 8181).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, in splendid repair, with large garden; three reception, five beds, two baths; parquet flooring, independent hot water, service lift. Rent £150 per annum. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2233.

ADJACENT to EATON-SQUARE.—To be LET FURNISHED, a particularly charming and well-equipped CORNER HOUSE of four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms; central heating; parquet floors. Rent 8-10 gns. per week. PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

12GNS. A WEEK.

A Charming SMALL HOUSE in a quiet square close to Hyde Park to be LET for the season; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; recently redecorated; never before let.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

TO MEDICOS AND OTHERS.

A CORNER HOUSE, overlooking gardens of a popular square near Marble Arch, with a passenger lift, South aspect, containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three sitting rooms. £2,500 asked for 11 years at £150.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD—WEST HEATH.

ATTRACTIVE sunny double-fronted non-basement RESIDENCE; eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception, &c.; lease about 70 years. REDUCED PRICE £3,750, or would be Let.—Keys with WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 2284-5.

IN REGENT'S PARK.

A REMARKABLE HOUSE of the country type, with its own private garden.
To be LET FURNISHED.
Ten bed, three bath, four reception rooms, large square hall, &c.
PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING
For terms apply to the Sole Agents, SAMUEL B. CLARK and SONS, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

A HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

BELGRAVIA, choice position, and comprising seven bed, three baths, four reception, &c.; central heating; constant hot water; excellent order; lease 16 years; ground-rent £60.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

BELGRAVIA.—A delightful small HOUSE, facing West and full of light and sun; very central; easily run and with modern appliances installed; six bed rooms, three-four sitting rooms, bath room, and compact domestic quarters; moderate premium asked for lease with low ground-rent; no agents.—For particulars apply SMILES and Co., Solicitors, 15, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (close to).—A well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from about middle May to end July; seven bed, day nursery, four baths, three reception rooms. Rent 25gns. a week.—MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5234.

BIRDCAGE-WALK, FREEHOLD.

A DISTINGUISHED HOUSE, with light and lofty rooms; the interior is beautifully fitted, panelled, and modernised throughout; the planning is unique, and comprises spacious staircase, four-five reception rooms, eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, convenient domestic offices.
A REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3066. (C.H. 10702.)

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

HARLEY-STREET (just out of).—ONE of the most perfectly appointed DWARF HOUSES in the West End for SALE with POSSESSION; magnificently fitted and equipped with every conceivable modern improvement; central heating throughout.
IDEAL FOR PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and splendid domestic offices.
LONG LEASE AT NOMINAL GROUND-RENT.
All details and appointment to view may be arranged at any time by ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON, 6, Vere-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3204.)

QUEEN ANNE-STREET.—ONE of the smaller type HOUSES to be LET on Lease at £300 per annum and a moderate premium.—Full particulars of ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON.

DEVONSHIRE-PLACE.—For SALE, the 990 years' LEASE of a very attractive HOUSE, with garage and rooms at rear; several consulting rooms let and producing good income; low ground-rent.
Very moderate price will be accepted for immediate sale.
Sole Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON.

WELBECK-STREET.—An excellent private and professional HOUSE in splendid position for SALE; long lease at very low ground-rent; in good repair and well fitted.
Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON.

WEYMOUTH-STREET.—Unique opportunity to acquire the long LEASE of a well-built DWARF HOUSE just out of Wimpole-street; ground-rent only £40 per annum; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Agents, ELLIOTT, SON and BOYTON, 6, Vere-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.—Attractive RESIDENCE with all modern conveniences; five bed rooms, three reception, excellent servants' accommodation, &c.; held on lease for 10 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £4 per annum; long lease can be obtained at £70 per annum. PRICE £1,500 for a quick sale.
Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1.

QUIET AND OPEN POSITION.

CHELSEA.—Charming NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, facing direct South; large gardens at rear; four good bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, compact offices; fitted basins, electric power, &c. Lease 73 years. Low ground-rent.—Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.)

EATON-SQUARE (adjoining).—Delightful FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for season; five to six bed, three reception, two baths, &c. Rent 12gns. per week.—Apply, Bedford 1, Independent hot water. Modern house, South Coast town; large sunny house, secluded garden; minute sea.—Write Box P.1439, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for the Season; overlooking Regent's Park.—Well FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for three months or longer; three reception, five bed rooms, two baths; every modern convenience; £20 weekly.—'Phone, Museum 5534, or write Box 07752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HEART OF BELGRAVIA.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive medium-sized HOUSE; three reception, eight bed, two baths, &c. Rent £300 annum.
£2,500. 22 years.—Recommended Owner's Agents, EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS
for the Season.
Particulars of
ELLIS and SONS, 21, Dover-street, W.1.

FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for the London season; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden.—Rent and further particulars from the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
HAMPSTEAD.—A perfectly planned detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, exceptional domestic offices; all on two floors; central heating; parquet floors; garage; large and expensively laid-out garden. A model home, all in spotless condition. £5,500.—Sole Agents, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 317, Finchley-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Hampstead 8644 and 5884.

HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—A really attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; only just in the market; six bed, bath, three reception; lease about 68 years at £199 rent. Price £2,250 for quick sale.—Keys with ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

IN a QUIET SITUATION.—An opportunity occurs to secure the FREEHOLD of an attractive HOUSE in a favourite situation; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; passenger lift; partial central heating. A really moderate price will be accepted.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Rent £160. Lease 70 years. Premium £160.
KENSINGTON.—Detached BIJOU RESIDENCE to be LET; will be redecorated; four bed, bath, two or three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Non-resident terms.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON-GARDENS. FREEHOLD.

A unique non-basement, low-built HOUSE with lofty and spacious oak and pine panelled rooms.
All modern conveniences.
The accommodation comprises: hall, three reception rooms, four bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices, and cocktail bar.
TO BE SOLD.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3066.

KENSINGTON.—Bright sunny HOUSE; six bed, three reception, good offices, constant hot water, gas, electricity. PRICE £2,850 FREEHOLD.—Seen 10-6 only, or telephone 0534 Western.—41, Scarsdale-villas, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (facing west across gardens).—Delightful FAMILY RESIDENCE and Garage available on 20 years' lease. Reasonable terms; nine bed, three bath, four reception, parquet floors; new throughout. Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208-9.)

MAYFAIR.
NO PREMIUM.

A CHARMING DWARF HOUSE
of character, occupying a fashionable address.
TO BE LET on Lease at moderate rental.
Four bed, one dressing, two bath rooms, two large reception rooms, hall, &c.; parquet floors and constant hot water throughout.—To view Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

WAY & WALLER,

5, Hanover-square, W.1.

CLOSE HARRODS.

PERFECTLY delightful small HOUSE, having two sitting rooms, three bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; central heating, parquet floors, panelled walls; small garden. Rent £90 per annum. PRICE £750 for good lease.—Strongly recommended by EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for the Season; overlooking Regent's Park.—Well FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for three months or longer; three reception, five bed rooms, two baths; every modern convenience; £20 weekly.—'Phone, Museum 5534, or write Box 07752, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

HEART OF BELGRAVIA.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive medium-sized HOUSE; three reception, eight bed, two baths, &c. Rent £300 annum.
£2,500. 22 years.—Recommended Owner's Agents, EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FURNISHED HOUSES and FLATS
for the Season.
Particulars of
ELLIS and SONS, 21, Dover-street, W.1.

FURNISHED NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET for the London season; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; good garden.—Rent and further particulars from the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
HAMPSTEAD.—A perfectly planned detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, exceptional domestic offices; all on two floors; central heating; parquet floors; garage; large and expensively laid-out garden. A model home, all in spotless condition. £5,500.—Sole Agents, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 317, Finchley-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Hampstead 8644 and 5884.

HAMPSTEAD (WEST).—A really attractive NON-BASEMENT HOUSE; only just in the market; six bed, bath, three reception; lease about 68 years at £199 rent. Price £2,250 for quick sale.—Keys with ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

CLOSE TO KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

IN a QUIET SITUATION.—An opportunity occurs to secure the FREEHOLD of an attractive HOUSE in a favourite situation; 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; passenger lift; partial central heating. A really moderate price will be accepted.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Rent £160. Lease 70 years. Premium £160.
KENSINGTON.—Detached BIJOU RESIDENCE to be LET; will be redecorated; four bed, bath, two or three reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Non-resident terms.—Agents, HUGHESDON and HINDS, 4, Abingdon-road, Kensington High-street.

KENSINGTON-GARDENS. FREEHOLD.

A unique non-basement, low-built HOUSE with lofty and spacious oak and pine panelled rooms.
All modern conveniences.
The accommodation comprises: hall, three reception rooms, four bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact domestic offices, and cocktail bar.
TO BE SOLD.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3066.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams:
"Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HOUSES

BROMPTON ORATORY
(close to).

VERY quiet position, facing South, overlooking gardens and having direct access to gardens in rear, to be SOLD.
A SPLENDID HOUSE.
Nine bed rooms, three bath, four reception, kitchen, and offices; service lift; parquet floors.
PRICE £6,500.
Further particulars of the Agents.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

With large Studio and facing South overlooking Gardens.

PARTICULARLY attractive well-arranged RESIDENCE, with studio and three other rooms on ground floor; eight bed and dressing rooms, with best suite on first floor, four bath rooms, good offices; well appointed, decorated, and fitted modern conveniences.
PRICE £3,950
for 14 years' lease at ground-rent of only £8 per annum.
Recommended by the Agents.

THURLOE-SQUARE (adjoining).

SOUTH-STREET.—Trust LEASE of beautifully appointed TOWN HOUSE for SALE, in fine order; comprising five bed rooms, dining room, double drawing room with parquet flooring, study, two bath rooms, &c.; painted panelled walls; electric heating. Price and ground-rent from the Sole Agents.
Recommended by the Sole Agents.

CENTRAL HEATING.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Double-fronted HOUSE of CHARACTER, light and sunny; entirely new decorations; hot and cold water in bed rooms; 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.
£8,250 FOR LONG LEASE.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.

KENSINGTON GORE.

A HOUSE of DISTINCTION, having pleasant rooms of unusual shape and delightful outlook on to Kensington Gardens; eight-nine bed and dressing rooms, three large reception, two bath rooms, domestic offices; parquet floors; independent hot water; small private garden. Reasonable premium for 14 years' lease.
RENT £300 PER ANNUM.
Full particulars of the Sole Agents.

FLATS

CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

COMMODIOUS FLAT to be LET as a whole or as two: four-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two-four reception rooms; very light and sunny; overlooking gardens; central heating, constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £350 per annum each; premium £500 each; all on one floor.
Full details of the Agents.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.
UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT.

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK. Possession Lady Day next. Beautifully decorated with oak-panelled dining room, situated in exclusive modern building, comprising five bed rooms, two excellent reception, large lounge hall, spacious domestic offices.—Immediate inspection advised by the Sole Agents.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Central heating. Constant hot water.

EXCEPTIONAL MANSION FLAT close to Park and Harrods; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, lounge hall, light offices.
RENT £510 PER ANNUM.
Full details of the Agents.

QUEEN'S-GATE.

CHARMING CORNER FLAT in favourite building perfectly light, practically all redecorated; five bed rooms, two reception, lounge hall, bath room, exceptional offices and cupboard accommodation; lift, porters, &c. Rent £425 per annum until June, rising to £525 per annum for seven years. Reasonable premium required.
Full details of the Agents.

CENTRAL HEATING. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (Close to).

CHOICE MANSION FLAT, beautifully decorated and fitted; central heating, constant hot water, parquet flooring, passenger lift; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and other offices, all light and sunny.
RENT £260.
Small premium for lease and fittings.
Full details of the Agents.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1

LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,

10, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

MAYFAIR.

FOR SALE.
The 80 years' Lease of a FAMILY HOUSE, facing due South, and situate within a few doors of GROSVENOR-SQUARE.
14 bed rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms, and replete domestic offices.
The Lease is held at a moderate ground-rent.
PASSENGER LIFT.
CENTRAL HEATING.

NORTH SIDE OF THE PARK.

FREEHOLD.
An unusually attractive medium-sized HOUSE, containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms. Exquisite decorations. Extremely well lighted.
The FREEHOLD is for SALE at a low figure.
Early possession can be obtained.
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

The 15 years' Lease of a delightfully decorated MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE to be SOLD.
Six or seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.
Central Heating. Constant Hot Water Supply.
The house is remarkably light and always flooded with sunshine.

A PERFECT SERVICE FLAT.

Situate in Mayfair's favourite road, adjoining Park-lane. Two bed rooms, bath room (marble fitted), large reception room, third floor. Passenger lift. Exquisitely decorated and fitted. RENTAL £350. Service yearly charge £44.
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
10, CARLOS-PLACE, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES for SEASON or LONGER.

LENNOX-GARDENS.—Passenger lift and Garage. Never let before. Offers.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (adjoining).—With Garage and passenger lift; 11 bed rooms.

EATON-SQUARE.—And Garage; 10 bed rooms. Very moderate rent.

OLD CHELSEA.—Medium-sized Modernized House; seven bed rooms; large garden at rear; central heating.
Agents, WHITE, BERRY and TAYLOR, 50, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—For SALE at a bargain price, close to Mulberry-walk and Church-street, well-built HOUSE, with six bed rooms, bath room, reception rooms, long garden and sunny open aspect in rear; 45 years; ground-rent £12 10s. PRICE £2,450.—Keys with ANDREWS and HITCH, 69a, King's-road, S.W.3.

CHELSEA, IN GARDEN SQUARE.
£850 (or offer) will PURCHASE the 12½ years' LEASE of a BIJOU HOUSE, suitable for modernizing; ground-rent £5; five bed rooms, three-four reception rooms. Recommended by the Sole Agents, ANDREWS and HITCH, 69a, King's-road, S.W.3.

VACANT POSSESSION, £675.
WALTON-STREET, S.W.—Small COTTAGE, suitable occupation or investment; needs modernizing. Lease 12 years. Ground-rent £4 per annum.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE in good repair, containing five bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms; nice garden; lease 21 years; ground-rent £10 per annum. Price £1,100.—Keys with the Agents, LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

29, HYDE PARK-SQUARE.

DOUBLE-FRONTED CORNER HOUSE.
Facing South and East, overlooking Gardens.
New and luxuriously appointed throughout.
Georgian mantelpieces, period decorations.
Parquet floors throughout.
Three marble-fitted bath rooms.
10 bed rooms, very fine drawing and dining rooms, three other reception rooms, flat for management.
Lease 45 years for Sale. Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS.
37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£3,500 FREEHOLD.—Old-world square; four bed, three reception; garden.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

RENT ONLY £70 PER ANNUM.
£3,000. ful BIJOU RESIDENCE, south aspect; three reception (two double), five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. Built out and redecorated. Running water in bed rooms, electric power, independent hot water and radiator, &c., &c.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

OBVIOUSLY A VERY GREAT BARGAIN.
£3,000 will probably PURCHASE a low-built medium-sized HOUSE near Sloane-street; seven bed, bath, four reception; every convenience.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

PRIVATE OR PROFESSIONAL USE.
£500 FREEHOLD MUSEUM HOUSE, close to Victoria Station; 14 rooms, &c.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

GARAGES
SUITABLE FOR CONVERSION.

BELGRAVIA.—Excellent GARAGE PREMISES, comprising two lock-up shops and rooms over. PRICE £1,500.—For details Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

FIRST-CLASS MODERN GARAGE for three cars, with fine Flat of four rooms and bath room. Rent £175 per annum. Small sum for long lease.—Sole Agents, ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1, and FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1.

GARAGE QUEEN'S-GATE, KENSINGTON.—For SALE, FREEHOLD. Standing for six cars. Rooms over let.—EDWARD MILLARD and Co., Surveyors, 10, Union-court, E.C.2.

TO be LET, one minute from Berkeley-square. GARAGE with space for two cars, with CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT ABOVE. Only suitable for private chauffeur. No premium; rates and taxes included in rent.—Write Box T.1786, The Times, E.C.4.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

11, PARK-LANE.—Beautifully appointed Unfurnished Service Flat available in this favoured building; double bed room, large reception room, small lounge, and tiled bath room; constant hot water; parquet floors, and first-class service. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 11).

QUEEN'S-GATE, adjoining the Park.—Exceptional First Floor Flat; two bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; central heating; constant hot water; parquet floors throughout. Rental £400 per annum. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 1).

ST. GEORGE'S COURT, 26, Hanover-square.—Two of these much sought after Flats ready for immediate occupation.
No. 1.—Comprising two bed rooms, reception room, and bath room. Rent 10gns. per week.
No. 2.—Comprising double bed room, reception room, and bath room. Rent 10gns. per week. Rents include full service, constant hot water, passenger lift. All rooms directly overlook the Square, and are particularly light and airy. Mayfair 8022 (Extension 5).
WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

LIKE A NON-BASEMENT BIJOU HOUSE.
ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE, HYDE PARK; self-contained; Unfurnished; sunny; two-three reception, five-six bed rooms, (wo bath, two w.c.'s, two rooms 28ft. by 16ft., £350 inclusive; lease 60 years.—Major A. 1a, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2. Pad. 8604.

A MINUTE KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Charming FLAT; two reception, two or three bed, kitchen, bath room, separate lavatory; constant hot water; £180 per annum.—31, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, W.8.

A PARADISE.—Suit two gentlemen or married couple. A well FURNISHED FLAT; meals and service; moderate; constant hot water; telephone; 2½gns. weekly.—11a, Hogarth-road, Kensington (minute Earl's Court Station).

AT 22, HYDE PARK-GATE (Queen's-gate).—High-class FURNISHED FLATLETS; constant hot water; grillers; 2gns., service suites 4gns.—Western 6470.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED FLAT, PORTLAND-PLACE; first floor, self-contained; large reception, large bed room, large bath-dressing, kitchen; hot water; phone. £27 monthly.—W., 44, Devonshire-street, W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (Grove Court).—Charmingly Furnished MODERN MANSION FLAT, with passenger lifts, porters, &c.; one bed room, tiled bath room, one reception room, kitchenette; constant hot water; basement garage. Rent £2 guineas per week or offer.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

MAIDA VALE (best part).—Attractive MANSION FLAT, with passenger lift; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two large reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen; independent hot water. Rent £225 per annum. Improvements value; all fittings only £130.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Newly decorated self-contained LOWER MAISONNETTE; three bed rooms, bath room, two large reception rooms, kitchen; sole use of garden. Rent £150 per annum. No premium.—Apply BRITTON, POOLE and Co., as above.

FACING WEST END SQUARE.

A fine MODERN FLAT in coveted position.—Three reception rooms, lounge hall, three bath rooms, seven bed rooms, servants' hall, kitchen, pantry. Constant hot water; "best ward" in flats. Rent £1,900 per annum. No premium.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street. (Welbeck 8181.)

THE LONG LEASE, at ONLY £300 PER ANNUM, of
A FINE MAISONNETTE,

in an excellent position near Portman-square; four bed, bath, four reception, all on one floor; newly decorated and appointed; quite self-contained, light and airy.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

A VERY CHOICE SERVICE FLAT.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to SECURE ONE of the BEST FLATS in a favourite building.
TO BE LET WITHOUT PREMIUM.
beautifully decorated and fitted with wardrobe cupboards, luxury basins, and other fitments in the two bed rooms, constant hot water, central heating, perfect service; four bed rooms, maids' room, two well-fitted bath rooms, three beautiful reception rooms. Rent, inclusive of rates, taxes, and all services, £730 per annum.
Strongly recommended by the Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

"AMERICAN ONE-ROOM FLATLETS."—Sixty beautiful Flatlets to be let in best part of Wigmore-street. Luxuriously fitted and furnished by Maples, with divan beds, hot and cold water, gas fires, electric light, telephone, &c. To let to respectable single men and tenants at 28s. 6d. per week.—Apply in first instance by letter only to "Flatlet," 14, Stanhope-terrace, W.2.

A Most delightful GROUND-FLOOR Unfurnished FLAT in a select road in HIGHGATE; sunny aspect; comprising three good rooms, bath room, lavatory, kitchen with boiler, scullery, larder; every convenience; electric light, power; charming garden with lawn for tennis or badminton. Rent £150 per annum inclusive.—Apply Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tel. Nos. Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

CONSTANT HOT WATER and CENTRAL HEATING.
CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for six months; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, and bath; plate and linen; lift. Possession 1st April.
51 GNS. PER WEEK. Sole Agents, BIRD and WEBSTER, 49, Knightsbridge, Sloane 6245-6.

CHELSEA.—Charmingly FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT; quiet, sunny position; recently redecorated; three bed, two reception, bath. Available from April 15th. Moderate rent.—Full details J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CHILTERN COURT,

CLARENCE-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1.
Particulars of these high-class Residential Flats may be obtained from the
CHILTERN COURT ESTATE OFFICE,
BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1
('phone, Welbeck 1239), or from
FREDK. DAWSON, Estate Agent,
Metropolitan Railway, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.

CLOSE CAVENDISH-SQUARE.—Excellently arranged FLATS; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; £350-£450.—CHARLTON, 8, Thayer-street, W.1.

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON, W.

THE LATEST WORD IN FLAT COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

CENTRAL HEATING.
PASSENGER & SERVICE LIFTS.
QUIET POSITION.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 26)

OVERLOOKING HIGHGATE GOLF LINKS.
RURAL charming modern detached COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE occupying very attractive position in road of great charm, within easy reach all parts Town, close good travelling facilities and Hampstead, Kenwood, &c., in good repair, well appointed; five bed rooms, two reception rooms; garage; large garden; tennis court. £4,500.
GLORIOUS TOTTERIDGE.
EXCEPTIONALLY delightful modern detached RESIDENCE arranged entirely two level floors, commanding beautiful views over open country, excellent repair, handsomely fitted, charming position old-world district, close Old Green, short drive Town, close golf; four bed rooms, three reception rooms; double garage, chauffeur's room over; gardens about one acre; tennis court; additional 7 ACRE paddock. FREEHOLD, £5,000. STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

AT WIMBLEDON, HILLTOP, 7, Ridgway-place, three minutes from Common.—A commodious RESIDENCE having garage space and four bed, bath, three reception rooms, cloak room, &c.; large garden.

ANOTHER DETACHED RESIDENCE, 95, Worple-road, Wimbledon, suitable for professional purposes, with six bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage space; large garden. Freehold.
The above for SALE privately, or by Auction on 10th April next. Offers invited by
OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Auction Offices facing Wimbledon Station.

ROEHAMPTON.—GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE, in greatly favoured situation; admirably planned and fitted for labour saving. Excellent decorative repair.

Six bed.	Garage.	Tennis
baths.	two cars.	lawn.

(Extra bed room could be added over garage.)
Strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (P.4492.)

SUTTON, two minutes station and shops, chalk subsoil.—Well-arranged detached double-fronted FREEHOLD PROPERTY, "HAMPDEN HOUSE," SUTTON COURT ROAD; seven bed rooms, dressing and box room, bath room, linen and store room, three excellent reception rooms, ground-floor lavatory, well-arranged domestic offices; secluded sunny and partly walled gardens of nearly THREE-QUARTERS of an ACRE. DETACHED BRICK DOUBLE GARAGE. Electric light, modern conveniences. By AUCTION, 10th April (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (3 lines).

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

GOLDERS GREEN (Bridge-lane).—HOUSE to be LET four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath; 3gns. weekly.—Temple Bar 7231, or Speedwell 3478.

GOLDERS GREEN in quiet road, near station.—Three or four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath; Ideal boiler. Rent 3½ guineas for long let.—Write Box A.505, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Museum 6148.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HUNTING, YACHTING, SHOOTING, and GOLF IN VICINITY
Within three miles of the centre of a well-known Essex Town.
A Gentleman's exceptionally attractive SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, comprising a charming Old Georgian Residence containing four reception, six bed and two dressing rooms, bath room; electric light from own plant, modern drainage and telephone installed; garages and stabling; delightful well-timbered gardens and grounds. Lodge, ample Farm Premises including Registered Cowhouse for 15; 74 ACRES in all, 34 rich old pasture. To be SOLD as a whole, or with smaller area to suit purchaser. Freehold Possession.—Full particulars from C. M. STANFORD and SON, 23, High-street, Colchester.

JUST OVER AN HOUR FROM TOWN and WITHIN EASY REACH OF SEA.
Under five miles of main-line station, with good service of fast trains.
FIRST-CLASS MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE in very attractive style, containing lounge hall, five reception, eight beds, two bath rooms, good domestic offices; central heating; main services; garage, stabling, garage; three reception, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three baths; and complete offices; non-basement. For SALE or to be LET.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN. 'Phone, 1801.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD,
Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES,
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

ESHER, near golf, station, &c.—Charming FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE; four bed, very fine bath room, two reception; garage; electric light and power; everything labour-saving; very beautiful garden, 1½ ACRE. PRICE £3,850.—Apply SPEED, 75, Bridge-road, East Molesey.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

GERRARDS CROSS.
Occupying a splendid secluded position.
FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE.
Panelled Lounge, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bathroom.
Company's water, gas and electric light, drainage. Gravel soil, well-matured garden, TENNIS LAWN. Large garage.
PRICE ONLY 2,000 GUINEAS.
Should be seen at once.—Apply the Sole Agents:—WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.,
Auctioneers, Land Agents, and Valuers.
ASHFORD, KENT (Tele. 25);
Hawkhurst, Kent (Tele. 19); Rye, Sussex (Tele. 55).

KENT, main line, lovely sunny situation, extensive views; on southern slope.—Delightful FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in exceptionally charming grounds, orchard and meadow land, 15½ ACRES; eight bed and dressing, bath and three reception, billiard room, &c.; co.'s water, electric light; two garages, outbuildings, farmery. FREEHOLD £4,000. POSSESSION. More land adjoining if required.—Detailed illustrated particulars on application.

MUST BE SOLD. £2,000 ASKED. OFFERS INVITED.
SUSSEX, about ten miles Tunbridge Wells.—Charming old-fashioned oak-beamed COUNTRY HOUSE of five bed, bath, three reception; co.'s water; garage, outbuildings; garden and paddock, NINE ACRES. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.

KENT, near the Sussex Border, short drive coast and famous Golf Course.—OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE, full of old oak beams and timbers, in pretty sunny situation; four bed, two reception; garage, outbuildings; gardens and paddocks, NINE ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,500 or near offer. POSSESSION. Photos.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS.—Gentleman's Pleasure Farm 31 ACRES; suitable poultry or stock; attractive MODERN HOUSE; six bed, bath, three reception; electric light; co.'s water; farmery; pretty gardens, specially lawn, orchard. FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION.

KENT HILLS; lovely rural situation, 500ft. up, adjoining small village, easy reach London and the coast.—Gentleman's charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE (South), with avenue carriage drive; seven bed and dressing, bath and three reception; delightful old timbered grounds, tennis and other lawns; large fruit and vegetable gardens and land, 4½ ACRES; cottage; garage. FREEHOLD £3,350, or with Home Farm and excellent buildings in all 62 Acres, £4,500. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

RYE and TENTERDEN, between.—Roomy OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, full of old oak and other quaint characteristics; suitable restoration; three bed, two reception, kitchen, &c. FREEHOLD £1,200. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY of acquiring COUNTRY HOUSE and 10 ACRES of secluded timbered grounds. The house contains six principal bed rooms, three secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, and good domestic offices; high position on gravel soil and within four miles of main line station, with express service to Town in one hour; small lodge entrance; stabling &c. FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,250.—Further particulars from Messrs. BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, Witham, Essex. Telephone, 81.

WYMONDHAM, for STAG HUNTING.—To be SOLD, a perfect RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful positions commanding magnificent views over Exmoor and Porlock Weir; fine suite of reception rooms, eight bed rooms; perfect stabling, garage, and cottage; charming grounds, and very inexpensive garden.—Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

BETWEEN CHELTENHAM AND OXFORD.
FASCINATING COTSWOLD PERIOD HOUSE, containing hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, ample offices; open fireplaces, oak beams, modern conveniences; stabling, garage; outbuildings, lovely old gardens, paddock exceeding 6 ACRES. PRICE £4,100, with possession.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton.

GERRARDS CROSS.
FOR SALE, detached, 15 minutes station.—Large lounge, oak floors, beams, dining room, cloak room, three bed rooms, electric light, gas, radiators; main drains; garage; stocked garden. For quick SALE, £1,450.—For the above and other property in the district, apply AUGUSTUS GIBBONS, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross. Tel. 8.

PANGBOURNE, NEAR.
IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
FOR SALE, a Charming BUNGALOW, facing South; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.; central heating, electric light, company's water, gas, telephone; garage and stabling; rooms; tennis lawn. THREE ACRES.—Mrs. H. J. HOLMES, Estate Agent, Whitchurch, Reading. Sole Agent.

GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, borders of Surrey and Hampshire; lovely surroundings; central heating, electric light, telephone, &c.; in beautiful order throughout; nine bed, three bath rooms, spacious hall, and four reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.; garage three cars, four loose boxes, &c.; two modern cottages; 13 ACRES beautiful old grounds and paddocks; hunting, golf, &c. Low price will be accepted for quick sale.—Full particulars of REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, standing in middle of NINE ACRES of heatherland, for SALE in BERKS at low price.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

HAMPSHIRE.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; contains four bed rooms (two hot and cold water); three sitting rooms, bath room, w.c.; good kitchen; 5½ ACRES land, orchard 178 trees, tennis lawn, garage; own electric light; 10 minutes from station.—Apply "Leven House," Aldershot, near Alton, Hants.

HANTS.—Very attractive labour-saving HOUSE, sheltered and quiet; gravel; convenient for station, motor bus, golf; hall with lavatory, two reception, five bed, bath; drive entrance; attractive and timbered grounds; garage (3); co.'s water, main drains, electric light available. £1,850. Recommended.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HOVE.—Absolute bargain, facing sea; non-basement; 3 sitting, 6 bed rooms; £1,500.—WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 22, Preston-street, Brighton.

HOVE-DRIVE.—Sunny, airy, very light HOUSE; splendidly solid; four large sitting, eight-nine bed rooms, three baths; decorated and fine order; garden; close station, bus, tennis, rink, yet quiet; £4,850.—Write Box P.1351, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS.—Charming FREEHOLD; four bed, three sitting rooms; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; garage; half-acre garden. £1,550 for IMMEDIATE SALE. Part could remain. Bargain. No agents.—Telephone Rickmansworth 396, or write Box 488, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

HUTTON, ESSEX, 12 minutes Shenfield Station, 30 minutes Town.—Three-bedroom gold Country Brentwood schools.—MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; facing full South; charming, original garden, tennis court, paved sun terrace; large garage; four loose boxes; complete modern conveniences; main drains, electric light, modern cottage; garden about one acre; tennis court; additional 7 ACRE paddock. FREEHOLD, £5,000.—STURT and TIVENDALE, Highgate, N.6.

AT WIMBLEDON, HILLTOP, 7, Ridgway-place, three minutes from Common.—A commodious RESIDENCE having garage space and four bed, bath, three reception rooms, cloak room, &c.; large garden.

ANOTHER DETACHED RESIDENCE, 95, Worple-road, Wimbledon, suitable for professional purposes, with six bed, bath, three reception rooms; garage space; large garden. Freehold.
The above for SALE privately, or by Auction on 10th April next. Offers invited by
OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Auction Offices facing Wimbledon Station.

HYTHE, KENT.
HIGH SITUATION, NEAR GOLF AND SEA.
A Charming RESIDENCE built in old-world farmhouse style; four bed, TWO BATH ROOMS; three reception, compact offices. About ¼ of an acre including tennis court; &c.; main drains, water, electricity and gas. £2,500 FREEHOLD.
Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 116, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 8181.)

OXTED, SURREY.
Facing South, 1¼ mile from station.
AN attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing hall, lavatory, and cloak, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, well-planned offices; all services; garage, about 1¼ ACRE of well-laid-out grounds. PRICE £3,000 for quick sale.—Apply J. W. SLACK, Estate Agent, Oxted, Surrey. Telephone, Oxted 9.

AN attractive SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY with fine country views, one mile Town and station; large hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light throughout; conservatory; two garages, &c.; well-kept pleasure and kitchen gardens, paddock in rear; 3½ ACRES in all. The whole in splendid order. FREEHOLD £12,000; would Let.—Details from CLAUDE C. COWELL, Auctioneer, Maldon, Essex.

ATTRACTIVE OLD SUSSEX COTTAGE, beautifully situated, standing in Four Acres; three bed, two receptions, 18ft. long.—Write Box 1179, The Times, E.C.4.

CHOICE PRIVATE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, A SHTEAD, SURREY.—Attractive Detached, modern; quarter mile station; three reception, six bed, bath; central heat; GARAGE; all services. FREEHOLD, POSSESSION (2,336 sheltered sq. ft.). Ashtead 90.1.

BERKS (near Reading).—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, good order; about one acre; garage; two reception, six bed and dressing rooms. £2,250.—*THE LADIES' LEAGUE*, 115, New Bond-street, W.1.

TO ARTISTS AND OTHERS.
BERKS.—ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE; three reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold), w.c., studio; outbuildings; acre grounds. FREEHOLD, POSSESSION. £1,250. Write Box G.1000, The Times, E.C.4.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.—To be SOLD or to close an Estate, charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in beautifully situated on outskirts; mile golf course; valuable corner position with ¾-acre fruit trees, lawns, &c.; two large reception, three beds, bath, &c.; garage; electric light, main drainage, gas, telephone laid; modern conveniences; delightfully matured garden of two-thirds ACRE with tennis court. PRICE £3,150 FREEHOLD.—H. B. BOND and SHERWELL, 39, Brighton-road, Coulsdon, and at Chipstead and Merstham. Tel. Purley 189.

CORNWALL.—Charming Freehold COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining new golf links. And commanding magnificent views over the famous Helford River; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, &c.; modern drainage, decorated in old-world style; large garden; splendid yachting and fishing; a unique little property offered at a very attractive price.—Taylor, Rosewarne, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, borders Dartmoor; three sitting, six bed, good offices; garage. Also cottage; six rooms; 2½ ACRES; sporting neighbourhood.—Write Box T.152, The Times, E.C.4.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

EASTBOURNE, in a delightful position adjoining the Lower Downs.—A most attractive RESIDENCE, standing in large grounds, with tennis, stabling, garage, and cottage; three reception, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three baths, and complete offices; non-basement. For SALE or to be LET.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

BOURNEMOUTH.—In a healthy, first-class residential district, easy distance centre of town and sea, near golf links, tennis club and bowling greens, FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed rooms, bathroom, &c. To be SOLD by AUCTION or privately at a bargain price.—Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, ORMISTON and KNIGHT, 24, Poole-hill, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE privately or by Auction on 15th April next, a most desirable and commodious FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in a pretty situation, adjacent to a golf course, secluded grounds about FIVE ACRES; cottage, stable, and living quarters; suitable for nursing home or similar institution.—Illustrated particulars apply HANKINSONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BRACKNELL and WOKINGHAM (between).—Comfortable RESIDENCE for SALE in centre of Garth Hunt; golf 2½ miles; billiard room or lounge, two-three other sitting rooms, six bed rooms, three dressing rooms, bath room. Company's electric and water, gas, main drainage; garage for three cars, stabling; garden, tennis lawn, and kitchen garden.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

BUCKS.—Delightful OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; old oak beams every room; three bed rooms, two reception; garage, outbuildings, bathroom; central heating; meadow, orchard. BARGAIN £1,250.—MEADOWS, Great Missenden.

CAMBERLEY AND DISTRICT.

ESTATE AGENTS, SADLER and BAKER.

SURREY-HANTS BORDERS. PERFECT VIEWS.
CHARMING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, quiet position, recently redecorated; five bed, bath, two reception rooms; electric light, modern conveniences; good garden.—GIFFORD and SONS, 26, North Audley-street, Mayfair 1802-3.
£3,250 or £2,400 FREEHOLD with 4 ACRES (Tennis).

CORNISH RIVIERA.

On the banks of the famous Helford River.
CHARMING RESIDENCE of rare character, built in true, old-world style, thatched roof, beamed ceilings, inglenook, leaded windows, &c.; specially designed to suit its present delightful site and to withstand the glorious surroundings; six bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three reception rooms, usual offices; covered loggia facing south-west and overlooking river; well-wooded grounds extending to water's edge; splendid yachting and fishing, safe anchorage all year; adjoining new golf links; approached by private road therefore far removed from the dust and noise of modern traffic.—Taylor, Rosewarne, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth.

CHIPSTEAD.—A charming pre-war COUNTRY HOUSE with beautiful views, adjoining the golf course, and only five minutes from station; five bed, bath, hall, two reception, maids' sitting room, complete offices; modern conveniences; delightfully matured garden of two-thirds ACRE with tennis court. PRICE £3,150 FREEHOLD.—H. B. BOND and SHERWELL, 39, Brighton-road, Coulsdon, and at Chipstead and Merstham. Tel. Purley 189.

CORNWALL.—Charming Freehold COTTAGE RESIDENCE, adjoining new golf links. And commanding magnificent views over the famous Helford River; four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, &c.; modern drainage, decorated in old-world style; large garden; splendid yachting and fishing; a unique little property offered at a very attractive price.—Taylor, Rosewarne, Mawnan Smith, Falmouth.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SELL OR LET FURNISHED, borders Dartmoor; three sitting, six bed, good offices; garage. Also cottage; six rooms; 2½ ACRES; sporting neighbourhood.—Write Box T.152, The Times, E.C.4.

DAVIS and DAVIS, SPECIALISTS in Period Houses and Old-World Cottages, restored and unrestored, 310, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 4280, 4430. And at 47, East 57th-street, New York.

EASTBOURNE, in a delightful position adjoining the Lower Downs.—A most attractive RESIDENCE, standing in large grounds, with tennis, stabling, garage, and cottage; three reception, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three baths, and complete offices; non-basement. For SALE or to be LET.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE AGENT.
EDGAR HORN. 'Phone, 1801.

MESSRS. P. J. MAY,
EAST GRINSTEAD,
Agents for
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES,
SUSSEX AND ROUND ASHDOWN FOREST.

ESHER, near golf, station, &c.—Charming FREEHOLD Detached HOUSE; four bed, very fine bath room, two reception; garage; electric light and power; everything labour-saving; very beautiful garden, 1½ ACRE. PRICE £3,850.—Apply SPEED, 75, Bridge-road, East Molesey.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

GERRARDS CROSS.
Occupying a splendid secluded position.
FREEHOLD DETACHED RESIDENCE.
Panelled Lounge, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bathroom.
Company's water, gas and electric light, drainage. Gravel soil, well-matured garden, TENNIS LAWN. Large garage.
PRICE ONLY 2,000 GUINEAS.
Should be seen at once.—Apply the Sole Agents:—WARING and GILLOW, Ltd., 164-182, Oxford-street, W.1.

HERTFORD.—ST. ANDREWS OLD RECTORY, 18th century charm, in secluded waterside garden; five bed, two attic rooms, bath, three reception; panelling and beams; electric light, all main services; garage, &c. FREEHOLD private Sale or Auction April 15th.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

HERTFORD, distinctive charm and merit.—Small MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, bath, three bed rooms; electric light, every convenience; one-third Acre terraced gardens. FREEHOLD £1,500.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

"SPRINGFIELD," LEATHERHEAD.—Modernised pre-War detached RESIDENCE in fine healthy spot; five beds, dressing, bath, three reception; garage; good garden. Only asking £1,850.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station 442.

EXCEPTIONAL BUNGALOW in Parkisands; contains four large beds, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; garage; tennis; electric light; close station and shops; 35 minutes London. £1,150 FREEHOLD.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station 442.

SPECIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW in beautiful country district near St. Albans. Accommodation: three bed rooms, bath room, large hall and living room, kitchen, &c.; petrol gas lighting and cooking; excellent water; double garage; productive garden of 1½ ACRE. £1,750 FREEHOLD.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SURREY, one mile Woking Station, 32min. Waterloo, close to Golf Course.—Attractive brick and tiled RESIDENCE in quiet residential locality; square hall, two reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold), usual offices, kitchen "Triplex" range, and all modern conveniences; garden, tennis lawn, orchard. FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION.

KENT HILLS; lovely rural situation, 500ft. up, adjoining small village, easy reach London and the coast.—Gentleman's charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE (South), with avenue carriage drive; seven bed and dressing, bath and three reception; delightful old timbered grounds, tennis and other lawns; large fruit and vegetable gardens and land, 4½ ACRES; cottage; garage. FREEHOLD £3,350, or with Home Farm and excellent buildings in all 62 Acres, £4,500. POSSESSION. Illustrated particulars.

RYE and TENTERDEN, between.—Roomy OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, full of old oak and other quaint characteristics; suitable restoration; three bed, two reception, kitchen, &c. FREEHOLD £1,200. POSSESSION.

GEERING and COLYER, as above.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY of acquiring COUNTRY HOUSE and 10 ACRES of secluded timbered grounds. The house contains six principal bed rooms, three secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, and good domestic offices; high position on gravel soil and within four miles of main line station, with express service to Town in one hour; small lodge entrance; stabling &c. FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £2,250.—Further particulars from Messrs. BALCH, Chartered Surveyors, Witham, Essex. Telephone, 81.

WYMONDHAM, for STAG HUNTING.—To be SOLD, a perfect RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful positions commanding magnificent views over Exmoor and Porlock Weir; fine suite of reception rooms, eight bed rooms; perfect stabling, garage, and cottage; charming grounds, and very inexpensive garden.—Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

COTSWOLD HILLS.

BETWEEN CHELTENHAM AND OXFORD.
FASCINATING COTSWOLD PERIOD HOUSE, containing hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath, ample offices; open fireplaces, oak beams, modern conveniences; stabling, garage; outbuildings, lovely old gardens, paddock exceeding 6 ACRES. PRICE £4,100, with possession.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Chipping Norton.

GERRARDS CROSS.
FOR SALE, detached, 15 minutes station.—Large lounge, oak floors, beams, dining room, cloak room, three bed rooms, electric light, gas, radiators; main drains; garage; stocked garden. For quick SALE, £1,450.—For the above and other property in the district, apply AUGUSTUS GIBBONS, F.A.I., Gerrards Cross. Tel. 8.

PANGBOURNE, NEAR.
IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
FOR SALE, a Charming BUNGALOW, facing South; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.; central heating, electric light, company's water, gas, telephone; garage and stabling; rooms; tennis lawn. THREE ACRES.—Mrs. H. J. HOLMES, Estate Agent, Whitchurch, Reading. Sole Agent.

GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, borders of Surrey and Hampshire; lovely surroundings; central heating, electric light, telephone, &c.; in beautiful order throughout; nine bed, three bath rooms, spacious hall, and four reception rooms, servants' hall, &c.; garage three cars, four loose boxes, &c.; two modern cottages; 13 ACRES beautiful old grounds and paddocks; hunting, golf, &c. Low price will be accepted for quick sale.—Full particulars of REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Estate Agent, Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, standing in middle of NINE ACRES of heatherland, for SALE in BERKS at low price.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

GUILDFORD & SURREY.

WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, GUILDFORD.

HAMPSHIRE.—FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE; contains four bed rooms (two hot and cold water); three sitting rooms, bath room, w.c.; good kitchen; 5½ ACRES land, orchard 178 trees, tennis lawn, garage; own electric light; 10 minutes from station.—Apply "Leven House," Aldershot, near Alton, Hants.

HANTS.—Very attractive labour-saving HOUSE, sheltered and quiet; gravel; convenient for station, motor bus, golf; hall with lavatory, two reception, five bed, bath; drive entrance; attractive and timbered grounds; garage (3); co.'s water, main drains, electric light available. £1,850. Recommended.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HOVE.—Absolute bargain, facing sea; non-basement; 3 sitting, 6 bed rooms; £1,500.—WINKWORTHS, F.A.I., 22, Preston-street, Brighton.

HOVE-DRIVE.—Sunny, airy, very light HOUSE; splendidly solid; four large sitting, eight-nine bed rooms, three baths; decorated and fine order; garden; close station, bus, tennis, rink, yet quiet; £4,850.—Write Box P.1351, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS.—Charming FREEHOLD; four bed, three sitting rooms; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; garage; half-acre garden. £1,550 for IMMEDIATE SALE. Part could remain. Bargain. No agents.—Telephone Rickmansworth 396, or write Box 488, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

HUTTON, ESSEX, 12 minutes Shenfield Station, 30 minutes Town.—Three-bedroom gold Country Brentwood schools.—MODERN QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; facing full South; charming, original garden, tennis court, paved sun terrace; large garage; four loose boxes; complete modern conveniences; main drains, electric light available; central heating; parquet floors. PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,950.—Write Box T.1810, The Times, E.C.4.

To be LET at Michaelmas next, or earlier by arrangement.
KENT.
HUNTON and YALDING.
About two miles from Yalding Station, on the Eastern Section of the Southern Railway.
THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL FARM.
BUSTON MANOR.
Superior old-fashioned PERIOD HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, and the usual domestic offices; five cottages, homestead of buildings, and various enclosures of fruit, hop, arable, and pasture land; in all 314a. 2r. 8p., thus divided:—

	a.	r.	p.
Fruit	44	0	24
Hops	33	3	16
Arable	103	3	0
Pasture	100	1	1
Sites, &c.	9	0	10
	314	3	8

60 Acres of Intermixed Woodlands can be included for Sporting Purposes.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. H. and R. L. COBB, amalgamated with Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY, and GARRARD, 4-5, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.1; 133, High-street, Sevenoaks; and Castle-chambers, Rochester.

KENT, 23 miles London, 300ft. up, with good views.—A Gentleman's (old-style) COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, hall, two reception, &c.; gas, water, and electricity; garage. ONE ACRE grounds. FREEHOLD, £1,575.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.; or Orpington, Kent.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Affording every comfort and convenience.
KENT and SURREY BORDERS, overlooking a mediæval village; daily reach of London; six-seven bed, two bath, three reception; garage, stabling, cottage. 17½ ACRES, walled garden. FREEHOLD.—Apply MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele., 938.)

LEATHERHEAD, FETCHAM PARK.—THREE exceptional HOUSES, built by private contract to special designs of architects, for SALE; two bed rooms £1,850; four bed rooms £1,625; four bed rooms, garage, £2,450; also five bed rooms £2,650. Building plots, all services, tree-planted roads, from £200.
PERCY HARVEY PROPERTIES, Ltd., Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C.2.

NEAR BATH.—GEORGIAN HOUSE in excellent condition, 450 feet above sea level and facing South, on two floors only; four reception, nine bed rooms; company's electric light and power; stabling for three; two cottages; 20 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,750.—Write Box T.1799, The Times, E.C.4.

UNEXPECTEDLY IN THE MARKET.
NEWBURY.—Choice and secluded situation.—ONE of the select appointed RESIDENCES, standing high in delightful secluded grounds of TWO ACRES (one man garden); seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, excellent offices. Two garages; tennis lawn; gravel soil; all main services.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE, ½ mile North Hants Golf Club.—MODERN RESIDENCE, facing South; three reception, five bed rooms; fitted basins; central heating, main drainage, electric light; usual offices; brick garage; FREEHOLD; 1¼ Acre; £2,750.—Pool and Son, Fleet, Hants.

NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles from Exeter. Rent £165.—Miss Sharland, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

NORTHWOOD, PINNER, WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all 4 centres.

NORTHWOOD (MIDDLESEX).—Attractive modern FREEHOLD HOUSE; station 10 minutes; three reception, kitchen, five bed rooms; garage; pretty garden (one-third ACRE); Company's water, gas, electricity. Vacant.—Write Box N.284, The Times, E.C.4.

BEACONSFIELD.

OLD-ENGLISH STYLE COTTAGE, in lovely wooded and garden, tennis lawn, fenced walk, lily pond; five bed, bath, two reception; all conveniences. Low price. FREEHOLD.—Apply FROST, Beaconsfield. 'Phone, 806.

WITH ONE MILE OF FISHING IF REQUIRED IN OLD-WORLD RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE in DORSET, close to Bournemouth; three reception rooms, four bed rooms and dressing room, bath room, &c.; attractive and well-stocked garden; company's gas and water. PRICE £1,400 FREEHOLD. A stretch of about a mile of fishing can be rented by purchaser at £25 per annum.—HANKINSONS, The Square, Bournemouth.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Well-built FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, brick built and slated, containing hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, and domestic offices, with extensive outbuildings, large garden, meadowland, and five-roomed cottage. Secluded position and approached by drive. Trout fishing in stream. Total area about 7 ACRES; 16 miles from Oxford, six from Banbury; VACANT. PRICE, £1,600.—Apply STOCKTON, SONS and FORTESCUE, Daddington, Oxon.

HOUSE FOR SALE.
RUISLIP, five minutes from station.—Charming Detached RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), two reception rooms, kitchen, usual offices; all services; garage space; made gardens. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,600.—Apply JOHNSON and WILSON (Northwood), Ltd., The Broadway, Ruislip. 'Phone 409.

SEVENOAKS.—Detached DOUBLE HOUSE; open views of Start Bay; access to private beach; 10 rooms, two bath rooms. FREEHOLD £1,600.—LETCHER and SCORER, Dartmouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

HERTFORD.—ST. ANDREWS OLD RECTORY, 18th century charm, in secluded waterside garden; five bed, two attic rooms, bath, three reception; panelling and beams; electric light, all main services; garage, &c. FREEHOLD private Sale or Auction April 15th.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

HERTFORD, distinctive charm and merit.—Small MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception, bath, three bed rooms; electric light, every convenience; one-third Acre terraced gardens. FREEHOLD £1,500.—ALFRED FOWLER, Chartered Surveyor, Hertford, and 20, Wormwood-street, E.C.2.

"SPRINGFIELD," LEATHERHEAD.—Modernised pre-War detached RESIDENCE in fine healthy spot; five beds, dressing, bath, three reception; garage; good garden. Only asking £1,850.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station 442.

EXCEPTIONAL BUNGALOW in Parkisands; contains four large beds, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; garage; tennis; electric light; close station and shops; 35 minutes London. £1,150 FREEHOLD.—ARNEY and HALSTED, Leatherhead Station 442.

SPECIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW in beautiful country district near St. Albans. Accommodation: three bed rooms, bath room, large hall and living room, kitchen, &c.; petrol gas lighting and cooking; excellent water; double garage; productive garden of 1½ ACRE. £1,750 FREEHOLD.
Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

SURREY, one mile Woking Station, 32min. Waterloo, close to Golf Course.—Attractive brick and tiled RESIDENCE in quiet residential locality; square hall, two reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold), usual offices, kitchen "Triplex" range, and all modern conveniences; garden, tennis lawn, orchard. FREEHOLD £2,750. POSSESSION.

KENT, 23 miles London, 300ft. up, with good views.—A Gentleman's (old-style) COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, hall, two reception, &c.; gas, water, and electricity; garage. ONE ACRE grounds. FREEHOLD, £1,575.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.; or Orpington, Kent.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Affording every comfort and convenience.
KENT and SURREY BORDERS, overlooking a mediæval village; daily reach of London; six-seven bed, two bath, three reception; garage, stabling, cottage. 17½ ACRES, walled garden. FREEHOLD.—Apply MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele., 938.)

LEATHERHEAD, FETCHAM PARK.—THREE exceptional HOUSES, built by private contract to special designs of architects, for SALE; two bed rooms £1,850; four bed rooms £1,625; four bed rooms, garage, £2,450

LONDON: 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
EDINBURGH: 90, PRINCES-STREET.
ASHFORD, KENT: 41, BANK-STREET.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

FOUNDLING ESTATE OFFICE: 11-12, GRENVILLE-STREET, W.C.1.
RICHINGS PARK ESTATE: IVER, BUCKS, AND 298, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
WELWYN GARDEN CITY: BRIDGE-ROAD.

156,158 ACRES, COMPRISING HISTORIC ESTATES, COUNTY SEATS & FAMOUS SPORTING PROPERTIES.

ROSS-SHIRE,

ABOUT 30 MILES FROM INVERNESS.

A FIRST-CLASS DEER FOREST

30,000 ACRES.

LODGE, WITH SOUTHERN ASPECT, containing three reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' accommodation, and usual offices.

Garage. Stabling. Cottages.

THE SHOOTINGS comprise 20,000 acres of Forest, yielding 45 stags in a season. Grouse and mixed bag on the Southern portion of the Estate.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING IN TWO RIVERS and in several lochs.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh. (17660.)

UNDER 100 MILES OF LONDON.

IN THE HEART OF THE BEST SPORTING DISTRICT IN ENGLAND.

Excellent train services to and from the Midlands and the North.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A SPORTING & RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

4,600 ACRES

lying within a ring fence.

THE MANSION is an imposing structure built of stone. It stands in the centre of a magnificent park, with a picturesque lake of many acres, and is replete with modern conveniences, including *electric light, central heating, passenger and service lifts, &c.* The accommodation includes a large central hall, with minstrels' gallery, a suite of noble reception rooms, several of which are panelled, and a moderate number of bed rooms, the principal ones divided into suites. There are 11 bath rooms and complete domestic offices.

Exceptionally well equipped stabling.

Garages. Chauffeur's House. Lodges.

HOME FARM. STUD FARMS. Numerous Cottages.

The PLEASURE GROUNDS are charmingly timbered and inexpensive to maintain. The Estate affords excellent shooting facilities and is noted for its high birds. Coarse fishing in rivers and lakes. Hunting and Golf. Arrangements can be made to rent the Sporting over an adjoining estate.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (21744.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, K.G.

KENT. SEVEN MILES FROM CANTERBURY,

EIGHT MILES FROM FOLKESTONE, 13 MILES FROM THE FAMOUS GOLF COURSE AND BAY AT SANDWICH.

THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD ESTATE,

BROOME PARK, BARHAM.

THE STATELY MANSION,

built in 1635 in the Tudor style, and at one time the HOME OF THE LATE LORD KITCHENER, stands in gardens of great beauty, flanked by Beech Woodlands. It is of mellowed red brick, with stone mullioned windows, and contains: Great Hall, six reception rooms, billiard room, seven principal bed rooms, adequate secondary and staff bed rooms, five bath rooms, and complete offices.

Private Water Supply. Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Drainage.

STABLING AND GARAGE PREMISES. THREE COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS surrounding the house are shaded by many specimen beech and other trees. They include a terrace, herb and grass tennis courts, Italian and flower gardens, a tree-clad walled garden, AND A CRICKET FIELD, THE CENTRE OF WHICH WAS MADE FROM SOIL SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA. THE PARKLANDS are undulating, and contain many magnificent trees. The principal entrance is at the "Eagle's Gate," on the Folkestone road.

THE WOODLANDS ARE WELL PLACED ON THE HILLSIDES, AND AFFORD EXCELLENT SHOOTING. THE ESTATE HAS LONG FRONTAGE TO THE CANTERBURY-FOLKESTONE ROAD, and extends to about

650 ACRES.

GOLF at SANDWICH and DEAL.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced later (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. TRINDER, KEKEWICH and Co., 2, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

OXON AND BERKS BORDERS.

ON ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL REACHES OF THE UPPER THAMES.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as

MONGEWELL PARK, WALLINGFORD.

THE RESIDENCE,

in the Georgian style of Architecture, is seated in a park and approached by two Carriage Drives. It faces South and commands extensive views to the River and the Hills beyond.

Conveniently planned Accommodation :—Magnificent Suite of Reception and Entertaining Rooms, many panelled in various woods; 13 principal bed rooms, eight bath rooms. Complete Domestic Offices and ample Servants' Accommodation.

The House is fitted with every possible modern convenience. Ample Stabling and Garage Accommodation.

A feature of the property is the

SPORTS PAVILION,

unique in this Country, with a Swimming Pool, Sticke Court, Squash Racquet Court, Two Bowling Alleys, Turkish Bath, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT OLD WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS include Sloping and other Lawns, Hard Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, Water Gardens, Lake of Three Acres with several Islands and fed by a stream, walled Fruit and Kitchen Garden, splendid range of Glass Houses, Boathouse and Trout Hatchery. Extensive River Frontage. Home Farm with Farmhouse. Lodge, 11 Cottages.

PARKLIKE PASTURE AND UPLAND ARABLE LAND, in all over

378 ACRES.

Huntercombe Golf Links are near by.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Solicitors :—Messrs. WITHERS and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, W.C.2.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD KBURY, P.S.O., M.C.

RED HEATH, HERTS.

30 minutes from London by car or train. Within easy reach of Sandy Lodge, Moor Park, Oxhey, and Cassiobury.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, OR WOULD BE SOLD.

THIS VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE of about

500 ACRES,

including a fine Queen Anne Residence, built by Wren in 1712, occupying an elevated position 400ft. above sea level, on gravel soil. Large sums have been laid out in bringing the House to its present state of perfection, and it is magnificently furnished throughout. Five reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, four bath rooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. Company's water.

Chauffeur's mess-room, and four outside messervants' bed rooms (central heated). Garage, stabling, lodge, and five cottages.

Beautifully timbered park and grounds. Two grass and one hard tennis courts, kitchen gardens, and home farm.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (17607.)

WESTERN MIDLANDS.

TO BE SOLD.

A FINE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF

2,500 ACRES,

including an

HISTORICAL QUEEN ANNE MANSION, built of red brick, beautifully situated over 500ft. above sea level in a timbered park of about 400 acres, containing a series of lakes. Entrance hall and saloon, several reception rooms, 12 principal bed rooms, and staff accommodation.

Electric light and modern sanitation.

Good stabling and garage accommodation.

Farms and cottages.

The Estate affords excellent shooting. There are over 1,000 acres of woodland. Many hundred wild fowl obtainable. Coarse fishing. Hunting with four Packs.

Most of the valuable furniture would be taken by valuation, together with many pictures, including some by famous artists.

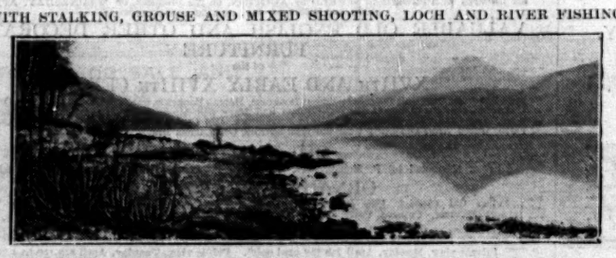
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (10777.)

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN J. M. COBBOLD.

THE RANNOCH ESTATES, PERTHSHIRE.

65,650 ACRES,

WITH STALKING, GROUSE AND MIXED SHOOTING, LOCH AND RIVER FISHING.



LOCH RANNOCH.

AS A WHOLE, OR DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS :—

RANNOCH LODGE WITH CAMUSERICHT AND DUNAN'S LODGES,

AT THE HEAD OF LOCH RANNOCH, WITH GROUSE SHOOTING, STALKING AND FISHING, BOTH SALMON AND TROUT, THE AREA BEING ABOUT 25,250 ACRES.

TALLADH-A-BHEITHE ESTATE, with Lodge and First-Class Grouse Shooting and Stalking over about 13,500 ACRES. Fishing in Lochs Ericht and Rannoch. CRAGANOUR LODGE, with capital Forest and Moor extending to about 21,500 ACRES, and Fishing in Lochs Garry and Rannoch. CORREVARKIE LODGE, on the shores of Loch Ericht, with 5,400 ACRES of good Stalking and Grouse Ground, and Fishing in the Loch.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,

Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

BY DIRECTION OF SIR MAURICE LEVY, BART., D.L., J.P.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN THE HEART OF THE FERNIE COUNTRY.

ONE MILE FROM GREAT GLEN STATION, SEVEN MILES FROM LEICESTER, EIGHT MILES FROM MARKET HARBOROUGH, 92 MILES FROM LONDON.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

GREAT GLEN HOUSE, GREAT GLEN.

THE RESIDENCE stands about 400 feet above sea level and commands extensive views. Entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard or music room, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage for five cars.

Ample hunting stables.

HOME FARM. SEVEN COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are charmingly laid out but quite inexpensive to maintain. They include lawn, hard and grass tennis courts, kitchen gardens, and orchard. Well-timbered park and accommodation land, in all about

178 ACRES.

Hunting with the Fernie and the Quorn.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or IN LOTS, at THE GRAND HOTEL, LEICESTER, on Wednesday, 14th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).

Solicitors :—Messrs. HAXBY, PARTRIDGE and TALBOT, Belvoir-street, Leicester.
Auctioneers :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

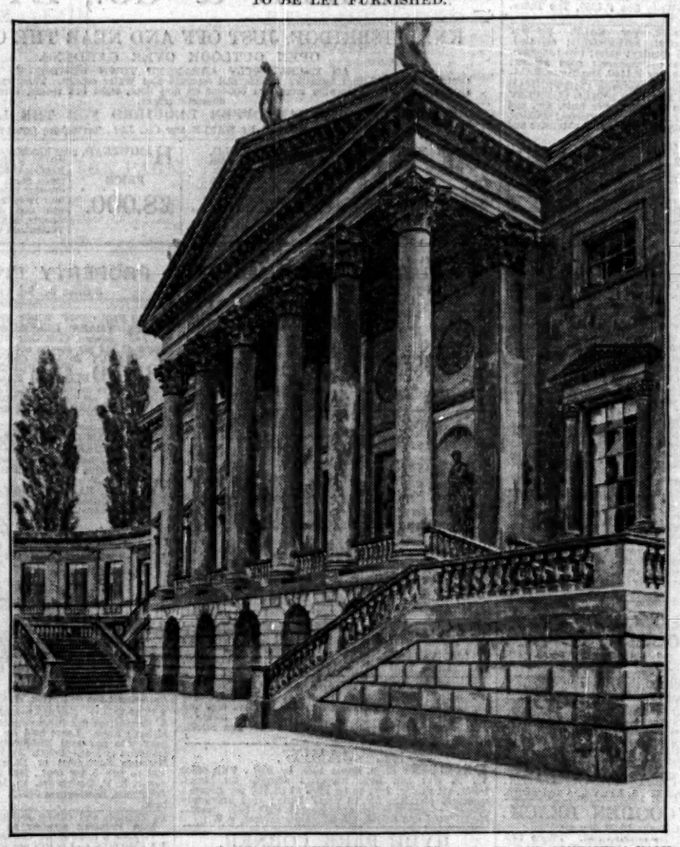
BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD SCARSDALE.

KEDLESTON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

WITH FISHING AND SHOOTING.

FOR MANY YEARS THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MARQUIS CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.



THE MANSION HOUSE STANDS IN A MAGNIFICENT DEER PARK OF 600 ACRES, AND CONTAINS A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, MOSTLY OLD MASTERS, IS BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, AND HAS *Every modern convenience in the way of Electric Light, Central Heating, &c.*

GOOD STABLING AND GARAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND GARDENS OF ABOUT 15 ACRES, IN KEEPING WITH THE PROPERTY.

6,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT SHOOTING. THREE MILES OF GOOD TROUT FISHING. HUNTING AND GOLF.

For fullest particulars apply to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FONAB, PERTHSHIRE.

AN ATTRACTIVE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE SITUATED ON THE RIVER TUMMEL, NEAR PITLOCHRY, AND EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

2,000 ACRES.

FONAB CASTLE,

built about 40 years ago, and with all modern improvements, is delightfully situated in park-like grounds, beside the River Tummel, and contains :—Four reception rooms, billiard room, lounge, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS WITH LAWN TENNIS COURT.

SHOOTING.—THE MOOR EXTENDS TO ABOUT 1,550 ACRES, AND 250 BRACE OF GROUSE ARE GENERALLY SHOT. EXCELLENT LOW GROUND SHOOTING.

SALMON FISHING IN THE RIVER TUMMEL, 20 TO 25 SALMON BEING USUALLY KILLED.

AGRICULTURAL.—There is a Home Farm, a small Farm which is let, and a considerable area of Woodland.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Capital 18-Hole Golf Links at Pitlochry.

Solicitors :—Messrs. J. and H. MITCHELL, W.S., Pitlochry.
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Great Longstone Station (L.M. and S.) practically on the property. Three miles from Bakewell, nine miles from Buxton, twelve miles equi-distant from Chesterfield and Matlock Bath, and fourteen miles from Sheffield.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

THORNBRIDGE HALL,

ENVIABLY PLACED AMIDST THE HILLS AND DALES OF THE PEAK DISTRICT.

THE TUDOR STYLE MANSION, lavishly equipped with oak panelling and oak carving, is placed in a dominant position overlooking a CHARMINGLY TIMBERED PARK

with two Lodge Entrances and two small Lakes and Fishponds, and encircled by Matured Ornamental Plantations.

Accommodation of the Mansion: Oak-panelled grand hall, five reception rooms, billiard room, winter garden, 22 bed and dressing rooms, and 11 bath rooms.

Council's Water and Gas Supplies. Electric Light. Septic Tank Drainage and Central Heating.

Exceptionally fine Stabling and Garage Accommodation. Terraced Grounds, Kitchen Gardens and Glasshouses, Coachman's and Gardener's Cottages, five ornamental Dwelling-houses, Home Farm, and several Accommodation Holdings. The Estate covers an area of about

185 ACRES.

TITHE AND LAND TAX FREE.

Shooting, Hunting, Golf, and Trout Fishing available.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole, in blocks or lots, in conjunction with Messrs. EADON & LOCKWOOD, at Messrs. EADON & LOCKWOOD'S SALE ROOM, SHEFFIELD, in MAY (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. BAGSHAWE & CO., 63, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.
Auctioneers: Messrs. EADON and LOCKWOOD, St. James'-street, Sheffield. Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

AT THE HEAD OF STRATH GLASS.

A SPORTING ESTATE OF

22,000 ACRES.

FIRST-CLASS LODGE, containing six reception rooms and billiard room, 14 principal bed rooms, five bath rooms, servants' accommodation. Electric light. Garage. Stabling. Estate Cottages.

THE SHOOTINGS comprise Deer Forest yielding 30-50 Stags and similar number of Hinds. An average of 250 brace of grouse should be shot, besides Blackgame, Woodcock, Ptarmigan, &c.

TROUT FISHING in about 12 lochs is excellent; fish up to 6lb.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh. (2869.)

THE DEER FOREST OF NORTH MORAR,

INVERNESS-SHIRE,

Overlooking Loch Morar and Loch Nevis,

10,000 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING WITH SOME SALMON AND SEA TROUT IN LOCH MORAR.

The Shooting Lodge contains nine rooms. Other accommodation can be obtained at Morar, where there is an Hotel. There is a second stalker's house at Ardnamurach.

THE FOREST, WHICH IS ONE OF THE BEST SMALLER FORESTS IN SCOTLAND, yields 25-30 stags on an average, and good heads and weights (average 15½ stone) have been obtained during the last seven years. Old-established herd of wild goats. Ptarmigan and Woodcock in season.

Good anchorage for yachts at Morar and Tarbert, Loch Nevis.

There are no tenants or crofters upon the property.

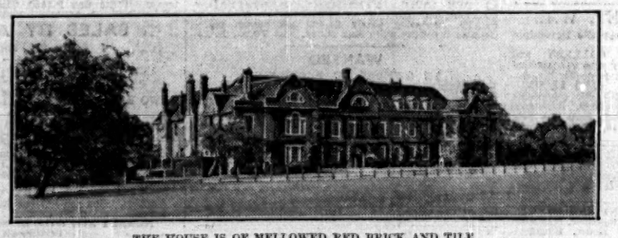
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

IN THE GUILDFORD DISTRICT, SOME 30 MILES FROM LONDON.

THIS BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE,

ONCE THE SEAT OF CAREW RALEIGH, SON OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.



THE HOUSE IS OF MELLOWED RED BRICK AND TILE,

in the restful, dignified style of the period, the South Entrance Front being covered with magnolia and creepers, and the approach is by a long carriage drive. The accommodation comprises :—Magnificent entrance hall 42ft. by 24ft., with deep recessed fireplace, seven reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Central Heating. Abundant Water. Electric Light. Garage. Stabling. Four Cottages. Lodge.

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN LAID OUT VERY SKILFULLY, AND FORM A PERFECT SETTING TO THE MANOR HOUSE.

THEY INCLUDE A FORMAL GARDEN, GRASS WALKS, AND TENNIS COURTS.

Completely walled kitchen garden and orchard, the remainder of the estate comprising mostly parklike meadow land. The whole embraces an area of

140 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

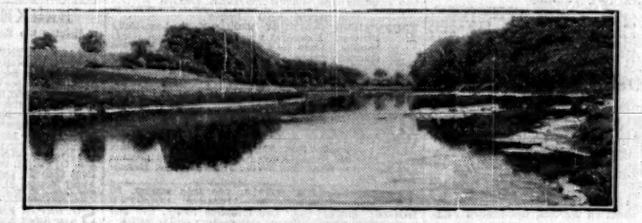
Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (24780.)

AT A CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICE.

ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE TWEED,

THE SPORTING ESTATE OF CARHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND.

1,900 ACRES,



TOGETHER WITH THE FAMOUS CARHAM SALMON FISHING

FOR 1½ MILES IN THE RIVER TWEED.

CONSIDERED TO BE THE BEST ON THE RIVER TWEED.

In seasons 1926, 1927, and 1928 a total of almost 1,000 Fish were killed by the rod.

CARHAM HALL contains :—Entrance hall, three principal reception rooms, two smaller sitting rooms, eight principal bed rooms, seven dressing rooms (six of which have baths and lavatory basins), servants' accommodation.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Conveniences.

Ample Garage Accommodation, Estate Cottages, &c. Very fine Gardens and Grounds.

CAPITAL PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE.

HOME FARM and four other Farms, the Four Farms let bringing in a rental of £2,650.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Edinburgh.

LUNE VALLEY, LANCASHIRE.

12 miles from Lancaster.

THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD ESTATE,

THURLAND CASTLE,

2,547 ACRES.

THE CASTLE, GUARDED BY A MOAT, contains :—Five reception rooms, billiard room, 25 bed and dressing rooms, boudoir and four bath rooms. Court Yard. Walled Terrace and Dungeon. Lodge. Garages and Stabling.

Spring Water. Electric Light. Central Heating, &c.

FIVE DAIRY FARMS.

GROUSE MOOR AND SHEEP FARM of 1,602 ACRES.

CAPITAL INLAND SHOOTING. FOUR MILES OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

IN THE MIDLANDS.

A FREEHOLD ESTATE OF

1,100 ACRES.

INCLUDING AN OLD RED-BRICK MANSION standing in the centre of a delightful park, and containing lounge hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 24 bed and dressing rooms, bath room and offices.

Company's Gas. Good water supply. Modern drainage.

Stabling and Garage.

FARMS. SMALL HOLDINGS.

ENTRANCE LODGES. 20 COTTAGES. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS. ORNAMENTAL LAKE.

1½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING FROM BOTH BANKS OF A RIVER.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (9512)

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEATS IN THE QUORN COUNTRY.

BEAUMANOR PARK,

THREE MILES FROM LOUGHBOROUGH, 14 MILES FROM MELTON MOWBRAY.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY FINE SPORTING ESTATE, COMPRISING ABOUT 3,800 ACRES OF SHOOTING AND A NINE-HOLE GOLF COURSE.

THE MANSION,

which faces South, has every modern convenience. It stands in a beautifully wooded Park of 400 Acres, and contains :—Oak-panelled main hall with noble staircase and gallery, drawing room, morning room, library, dining room, billiard room, smoke room, 13 principal bed rooms (seven with bath rooms), four dressing rooms, and servants' accommodation.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Telephone. Garage (8). Stabling (21).

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS OF FIVE ACRES,

including Hard Tennis Court, Grass Court, and other picturesque Gardens; well-stocked Kitchen Garden.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE QUORN HUNT, AND OTHER PACKS ACCESSIBLE.

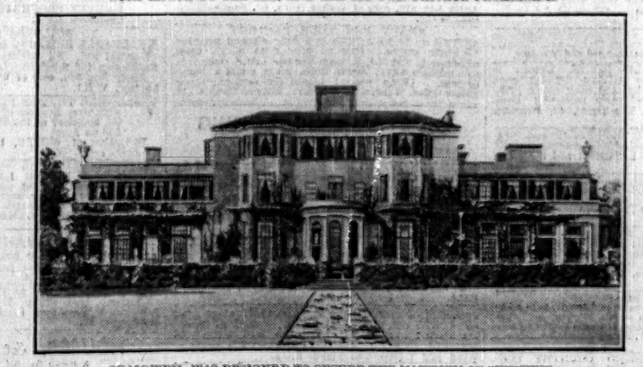
LAST SEASON'S GAME BAG NEARLY 1,000 PHEASANTS, 50 BRACE of PARTRIDGE, 120 DUCK, and NUMEROUS RABBITS.

Agents :—Messrs. SHAFTO H. SIKES and SON, 16, Nottingham-street, Melton Mowbray; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

CRAIGWEIL HOUSE, BOGNOR REGIS.

CRAIGWEIL, UPON WHICH A VERY LARGE SUM HAS BEEN SPENT BY THE PRESENT OWNER, STANDS IN GROUNDS OF ABOUT SEVEN ACRES,

WITH LAWNS TO THE SEA, AND HAS ITS OWN PRIVATE PROMENADE.



CRAIGWEIL WAS DESIGNED TO SECURE THE MAXIMUM OF SUNSHINE,

and contains an entrance hall 54ft. by 15ft. 9in., drawing room, library, dining room 31ft. by 20ft. 3in., music or ballroom 36ft. by 23ft., billiard room 27ft. 6in. by 23ft. 3in., with electric organ, and Venetian panelled cardroom, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms en suite, ample servants' bed rooms and domestic offices.

Garage for six or more cars. Stabling for three. Guests' cottage and ample chauffeur's and men's accommodation.

Two en-tout-cas tennis courts. Spacious lawns. Enclosed lavender, heather, and rose gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, and 23 acres of paddocks, in all about

30 ACRES.

Illustrated particulars and orders to view of the Sole Agents :—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

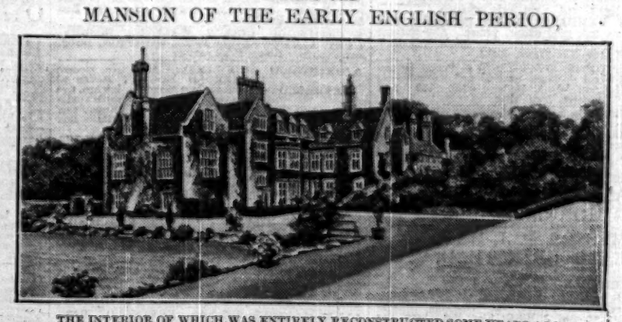
ABOUT ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM LONDON.

WITHIN EASY REACH OF SANDWICH GOLF LINKS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE WITH A FINE OLD

MANSION OF THE EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD,



THE INTERIOR OF WHICH WAS ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED SOME YEARS AGO UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT.

THE HOUSE STANDS IN A WELL-TIMBERED PARK OF 300 ACRES and contains :—Magnificent hall, suite of five reception rooms, including a billiard room, about 23 bed rooms, exclusive of dressing rooms, nurseries, four bath rooms, and offices. *Electric Light. Company's Water. Telephone.*

EXCELLENT STABLING AND MOTOR GARAGE, with rooms for coachman and chauffeur.

BEAUTIFUL AND RICHLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

TEN FARMS AND NUMEROUS COTTAGES. The whole extending to nearly

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